

HYA YAKA

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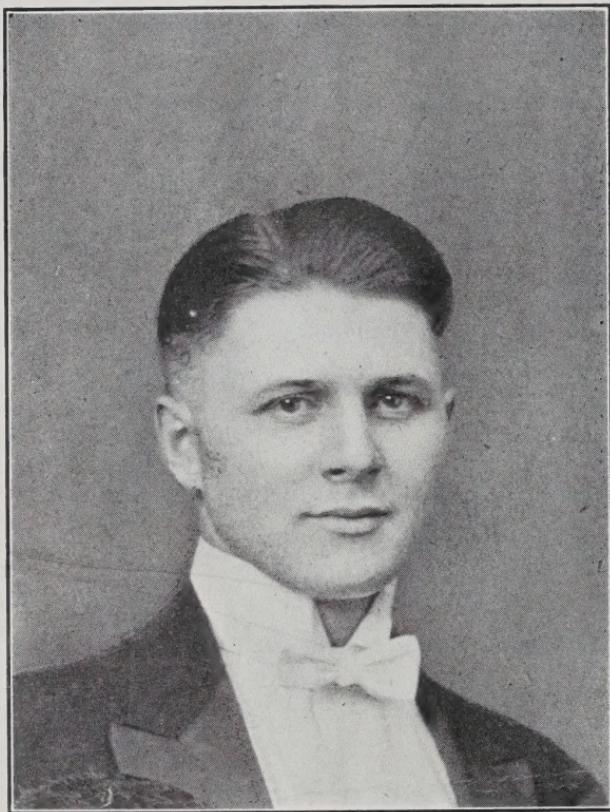
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WILLIAM CORDINGLY ELKERTON

THE HYA YAKA

Vol. XXII.

November, 1922

No. 1

Greetings to Students of 1922-23

A. E. Webster, M.D.S., D.D.S., M.D.

The officers of the Dental School and the Faculty extend a welcome and best wishes to the students of the session 1922-23. Those happy meetings and words of good cheer observed among returning students are an inspiration to the staff to put forth another effort to span the bridge between a mere academic education and that of a profession. A teacher's heart would need to be made of stone, if the joyous, light hearted welcomes of one student after another, did not lift him to higher ideals and greater endeavour. The Faculty are like the students in their desire to get back to another year's work. Like the students they have had a season of rest and change of viewponit and it does them good to get back to the stimulating influence of youth, vigour and mental activity. Words of welcome are mere trash compared with thoughts of good will and deeds of effort on behalf of the developing youth. The Faculty and the students of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons are so intimately related in the one effort, that they can very properly be spoken of as one family. All their interests are identical. Fortunately this is recognized by all concerned.

During the recess, some marked changes have taken place in the outlook of the course. Hereafter the course will be five years, thus doing away with the pre-dental year. Physics, chemistry and biology are increased and comparative dental anatomy added in the first year. The second year is largely the anatomy year, covering general anatomy, dental anatomy, and histology, general and dental. The third year is physiology, pharmacology, chemistry, metallurgy, operative and prosthetic. Leaving the fourth year for general practice and completing such subjects as history, ethics, jurisprudence, economics and pathology. The fifth year can thus be devoted to special dental practice. It is hoped that many elective subjects may appear on the fifth year programme.

There have been no changes in the staff except one or two which were necessary because of the reduced number of students in attendance. We regret very much loosing the services of Miss Shields, who had been in charge of the nurses for the past few years. Miss Lamb, the present incumbent, has already been initiated into her duties. Drs. Campbell, Hoag and Pye, who have served the College and students with distinction during the past few years have retired from active teaching.

Each summer vacation gives the permanent staff time to round out, and complete details which cannot be attended to during the session. In future, shop work for the first year will not be given in the physics laboratory but instead, will be done in room number one which was chiefly used for prosthetic classes during the crowded years. No doubt, students have noticed the change of name over the door of the Faculty Room. Here is the new graduates room where you may in future days spend a while reading current dental literature, or visit with the great writers in dentistry of the past. It is said even now that those students who are of studious intent may retire to this quiet nook to spend awhile.

WILLIAM CORDINGLY ELKERTON

Bill Elkerton was born at Parry Sound, Ontario, on August 12th, 1898. At the age of three his parents moved to Chamberlain, Sask., where he received his public school education. He matriculated from Regina College and the spring of 1916 found him enlisted with the 195th Battalion. Going overseas in October of that same year, he arrived in France in July, 1917, where he served with the 19th Battalion until August, 26th, 1918, when he was wounded in the Arras fray. Some time after reaching home, on Christmas Day of the same year, he obtained his discharge but immediately signed up with the C.A.D.C. with which he served until entering upon his studies at R.C.D.S.

Bill took an active part in nearly all sports, his chief interest being in basketball, wrestling and rugby, in all three of which he excelled. He at all times showed an interest in all the different phases of student life and was Vice President of the Western Club and a member of Psi Omega Dental Fraternity. His death resulted from frontal sinus infection.

The passing of Bill Elkerton is but another one of those mysterious strokes of fate which leaves human understanding stunned and painfully dumb. It almost brings on a rebellious questioning as to the justice of those powers controlling the destinies of man. Nothing seems quite so tragic and cruel as robbing society of a noble character at the very door of his period of usefulness.

Bill's absence will be remembered by the College and linger sadly in the memory of his class-mates. His loss is indeed a most crushing blow which will long remain in the reminiscent thoughts of everyone who knew him as his characteristic hearty manner and cheery smile had won for him a deep and lasting regard in the hearts and minds of many.

Hya Yaka extends the deepest sympathies to his mourning parents, relatives and Miss Hastings to all of whom, we cannot help but feel he meant even immeasurably more than to his college

associates. One strong comfort seems to rest in the thought that the deceased, will, by passing from this mortal sphere, escape those periods of sorrow and of struggle with which this life's happiness is endangered and beset.

SENSITIVE DENTINE

W. C. Smith, D.D.S.

Sensitive dentine is a source of fear to every patient and a constant problem to the conscientious dentist.

Dentine has no nerve structure. The nerve endings of the pulp are in physiological connection with the odontoblasts which have their prolongations in the dentine and known as dentinal fibrils. Each fibril is composed of the same nuclein substance as its odontoblastic cell of which it is an extension. Hence upon irritating a nerve fibril an impulse is conveyed to the odontoblast of which it is an extension and this communication with its nerve ending which communicates with the brain is recorded as pain. A nerve fibril, when not supplied with its protection provided by nature, becomes irritated and sensitive whether from mechanical or clinical means.

The treatment of sensitive dentine becomes a real problem in every operation on a vital tooth and because of this reality there has been an earnest search for a remedy to the relief of all interested. Many obtundants have been advocated and for a time seemed to have happy results, but the slight relief resulting has not compensated for the effort expended, time required for tedious application, with ultimate disappointment to an expectant patient and to the chagrin of the operator. Local application, though most efficient, often prove injurious in a permanent way even to devitalization, and usually are not observed until several months after. General anaesthesia is impractical for individual operations, though may be considered for exceptional cases. Local and Conduction anaesthesia are each required on occasion, but the energy of patient and of operator expended at operation, with pain and inconvenience attending and following operation, removes them from the usual treatment of sensitive dentine. The search for a cure-all of painful operations has engaged every generation of dentists and, while progress has been made, no operator will say that his chief satisfaction has been in resorting to drugs.

Sharp instruments only should be used. It takes a long time to believe that a sharp instrument cuts the dentinal fibril clean and almost painlessly when compared with one blunt, irregular and carelessly kept. Dull instruments can only crush and tear away the fibril with much discomfort—a sharp razor severs but a dull one pulls apart. Skilful operators will sharpen new instruments on receiving them and will keep an Arkansas stone so convenient that a

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fresh edge will be restored several times daily to those most used. Patients are quick to discern and do appreciate this freshening of cutting blades. Old burs with dull blades produce the same injuries and should not be left about the cabinet. For testing the edge of an instrument, students ought early to develop the habit of pricking the eperdermis of the thumb or finger in conveying each cutting instrument from the cabinet, and if there be no "catching" response it should be touched to the stone before use.

A knowledge of dental anatomy works for the avoiding of much pain. Aware of the varying depths of enamel enables an operator to at first avoid the dentine when extending a cavity. Friction produced in removing enamel with stone or bur is often prolonged and if the dentine be included at the same time much pain will result. But if the less resisting dentine be removed after the enamel, sensation will be of short duration. Undermining a given area, with sharp inverted cones, severs the fibrillae, rendering much work painless. Also in the removing of carious material with sharp spoons, knowing the exact location of the pulp, all work is confined to the area surrounding the pulp by lifting the layers of decayed tissue toward the cavity margin, and when this is being completed that decalcified tissue over the pulp will almost entirely have been removed at the same time. By drawing, not pushing, a broad sharp spoon immediately over a nearly exposed pulp will dislodge any remaining tissue necessary to be removed.

But every operator occasionally employs some therapeutic agents of the many so classified for sensitive dentine. Paraform combined with cocaine and cloves and sealed in a cavity is helpful. In shallow cavities and when little paraform is in contact with the dentine the treatment may be left for weeks, while in deep cavities, when combined with cocaine and cloves it should be removed in a few days. Often good results are obtained by dehydrating with alcohol and hot air before applying oil of cloves and pressing the pledge with a hot instrument. Very sensitive dentine in permanent teeth of young children may often be painlessly removed by a single injection of local anaesthetic along the apices of the teeth to be operated upon and massaging the gum for five minutes after injection for forcing the anaesthetic through the porous compact bony tissue. Occasionally, for continued cutting or grinding of dentine, intraosseous and conduction anaesthesia are valuable and every operator should familiarize himself with thir technique. In shallow cavities near the gum ethyl chloride spray is valuable. Having first filled the cavity with temporary stopping, and spraying the tooth tissue round about; the stopping may be removed and spray directed into the cavity without any appreciable pain. But the pain of sensitive dentine and continued fear of the patient must be met by the uninterrupted conduct of the person of the dentist. Evéry patient must be sympathetically studied and accepted for just what they are

and not as we would have them, our work being not the treatment of different teeth but differing persons. Earnestly appreciating their situation, whether it be of pain or fear of it, will quickly assist them in their efforts beyond their own expectation. One succeeds in diverting attention by a skilful telling of a story or assuages fear by running the burs on his own and then the patient's finger. Movements may be hastily made outside the mouth but only the development of the gentle touch will be sufficient in oral work, always convincing the patient you are working with the utmost care. A quiet word during work is often a real support showing your concern. How often is the remark made of a dentist, "O yes, he hurts, but he is so kind and careful."

The effects of sensitive dentine are a challenge to personality fraught of an earnest sympathy whether expressed through proved aids or meeting weakness with a grater strength. The writer recently accompanied a patient in a consultation with a famous surgeon for a major operation. The nervous dread of the patient was met by a man of quiet dignified mien, a sympathetic and honest hearing of symptoms, and a kindly and genuine interest in all his welfare. With knowledge that an operation would probably cost him his life, which it did, all fear was dispelled through the confidence inspired.

The demands of dentistry are upon the development of the whole man and are not satisfied by the application of lower motives.

Things 2T4 Want to Know

How did Bob Ferguson's romantic honeymoon in Port Arthur end?

How many times Cliff Beatty intends doing his first prosthetic case?

When Armstrong will be on time with Reg Campbell's bacteriology note book?

When Massey learned the hesitation step in the life boat drill on the Naronic this summer?

Why Bob Ferguson was suspected by the immigration officials at Sarnia as a suspicious character?

Where did Dean Barnett get the Bromo-Seltzer technique in the Naronic dispensary?

Why W. G. Moore spends the week end at Newmarket?

* * *

Did he get away with it?

"Yes, you're good! You took me home in a street car from the last dance didn't you, but got a taxi to take Mary home when you had her out," sobbed the dear sweet thing.

"Well, it—it's like this lover, dear, you see I—I—I was ashamed of her, but you—why I wanted to show you to everybody."

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DENTISTRY

"I want some cotton for my tooth,"

Said suffering Mr. Baker;

"I think that I will need enough

To cover half an acre."

—Luke McLuke

The dentist peered into his mouth,

His patient's need to serve;

He saw the little tooth that ached

And said, "I like your nerve."

—Detroit Free Press

With a steam drill he went to bat—

The pain he did but double;

And boring deep, said, "We'll get

The root of this here trouble."

—Newark Advocate

And as he worked in Baker's mouth,

While looking right straight down it,

He said, "That tooth's the real royal thing—

I think that I will crown it."

—Hastings (Neb.) Tribune

For many months he wore the crown

With margins not exact;

"All now that I can see to do

Is dig in—and extract!"

—Ring Longer

You have read about the 'Federation Baby' no doubt—if not, do so before you read on.

Place—Belt-Line car.

Time—After a 'Federation' Banquet.

Scene—Joe Boyd perusing a paper—a dent sitting on either side.

Enter a lady carrying a baby in her arms. Seats next to 2nd Dent.

1st Dent, "There's the 'Federation Baby'."

Joe Boyd, "Federation Baby! Where?"

2nd Dent (whisper), "With the lady who just came in."

Joe Boyd (registers great excitement, throws paper on the floor, approaches lady), "And is this the 'Federation Baby'?"

Lady (surprised but convinced), "No, it is not."

Loud outbursts of laughter, lights flicker.

Joe (regaining seat), "Well I'll be d—"

The Training of the Dental Student

[Editor's Note:—The following is part of an address delivered by Sir Robert Falconer at the meeting of the American Institute of Dental Teachers. It proved to be the outstanding feature upon that occasion and its study will be found well worth while by every student].

In the history of medicine we go farther back than for Law or for the Church—away back to the time of Hippocrates. In his day Hippocrates was ranked as one of the greatest of Athenian thinkers. He stood out as one of the most learned of the men of Athens. He devoted his entire time to the advancement of the profession, you know his idea as to the ethics its members should observe, an idea still accepted by the medical profession. And happy is the profession which, in the background of its life, has tradition as came down from Hippocrates and which has been perpetuated by such an oath, and is based upon the most accurate knowledge of the day. The Hippocratic oath bids the disciple to swear fealty to his teacher, and also bids him exercise reverence towards all patients who come under his care in regard to their life, their health, their bodily and mental ills; and the possibility that the profession should be turned to a mercenary purpose is by the oath of Hippocrates removed from its ideal. There we have pure professionalism at the beginning. All through history we have that same idea following the medical profession and to-day the purposes and activities of the general practitioner are not by any means bounded by the ordinary duties inherent in his profession, but, if he is to receive the reward which the ideals of the most highly trained medical men warrant, his work must be performed in a spirit of broad humanism which makes the medical man a representative in the community and a leader among his fellows.

So we see that the learned professions are all based on the same fundamental principles—breadth of knowledge, a broad basal preparation, and a spirit of service to the community.

How is the dental student to be trained in order that he may become a fit and proper member of society and to show forth the real function of a professional man? It seems to me quite obvious how this education should be carried out. In the first place there must be a broad basic education. As I listened to the papers presented here I was struck by the way in which the training that you are demanding for the dentist runs parallel with that which is required for the ordinary medical man. And it looks to me as though, as time goes on, more and more there will be a training on the professional side that is partly similar and partly parallel. The necessity of having an expert knowledge of the oral cavity was mentioned; but it is becoming recognized more and more that thoroughly to understand any one part of the body, one must understand the whole body, and that the basis of training and know-

ledge must be very much widened. That special knowledge of the oral cavity is necessary is obvious. But the dental man must know the structure of this wonderful organism, on the one side so machine-like, on the other side so mysterious and so passing all knowledge. He must know the organism on its mechanical, psychological, and personal sides. But there is more than that. Why, we ask, is the medical man trained in all the pre-medical sciences, or even the sciences that are not strictly medical at all? Why does the student begin with biology, chemistry, physics? Why does he pass on to physiology, biochemistry, chemical pathology, etc., on to pathology—why all that? Partly, as stated, that he may become acquainted with the organism with which he is to deal, and also incidently the student is being trained scientifically. The laboratory is used everywhere and his powers of observation are being made acute. It is not that he remembers all these things. He must, of course, remember the outstanding things, but it is that he is being given a scientific attitude of mind; in other words, he is being given an education along that line. We know what a vast difference in interpretation is manifested by different men when they are asked to give an account of an ordinary happening—we get the most diverse accounts of what has taken place. The inaccuracies of observation are notorious. Certainly success in medicine, just as in dentistry, depends on accuracy of observation. And the training of the scientific mind is partly at least the training to see, to know what to look for, and to be sure that you have found what is there. That is really the basis of diagnosis, and if diagnosis is necessary in surgery and in the practise of medicine, it is surely becoming increasingly necessary in dentistry also, a diagnosis which leads you back to causes. One can not help but be impressed by the change that seems to be coming over dentistry, just as it is coming over the rest of medicine. You are turning to preventive dentistry now, just as in medical schools they are turning to preventive medicine. What is the basis of preventive medicine and preventive dentistry? It is just that—the scientific observation which enables you to trace diseases to and attack them at their sources. Therefore if you are to perform your function as a dentist this scientific attitude of mind must be very prominent. You may say I am getting away from my text, but this is not so very far away. One of the reasons why a professional man holds his place in the community is that he is highly educated and has been trained to observe causes. And I am quite confident that the more thorough the scientific education that is given a dentist or medical practitioner, the more certain we are to have a man who will also be able to bring his powers to bear on the troubles that are at the base of the body politic. Is it not a pleasure to listen to the discourse of a thorough student of public affairs as he diagnoses the causes that lie at the root of many ills that lie around us? He is a shrewd observer, his powers have been well trained, and by reason of being well trained

he has become an observer and student of complex events on which he becomes a competent adviser. Therefore a thoroughly trained man in his profession may be a more useful man when his powers of judgment and observation are called into action in social and economic affairs.

The next point in the training of a dentist that he may take his place in society and also develop his ethical and political conscience, is that he must have a liberal education, which is a term that is very often used. I would not wish to be understood as inferring that a scientist who has been thoroughly trained is not possessed of a liberal education. He is. But by the term *liberal education*, we imply such an education as will liberate the powers of man's mind. Of course, science does that to a degree, but what I refer to is the powers of man's mind liberated through science, expanded not through exact observation, but by the study of human life as it expresses itself in a great literature. That is really what liberal education is—the broadening of a man's judgment and powers by bringing him out into the larger world that is presented to us in the stream of any great national literature. An education, from the three R's up, has always had and will continue to have that element in it—the realization that a man when he appears for a few years is not an isolated speck, that therefore he cannot plunge into his life as though there were nothing behind him, but that he comes out of a mysterious past and is a debtor to that past, for he has been served by it. Therefore out of that past, through literature and its history, certain accumulated truths reach him which are to be lived over anew by him, not as handed down to him in so many packages, but presented in the form of living thought to be readjusted by him and made a part of his own mind, enabling him to rise as a member of the race to which he belongs even though he live in the world for only thirty or forty years. That is the function of great literature, and its study broadens a man's mind and places him in a new environment. So if he is to understand political and ethical problems he must be liberally educated.

(To be concluded next issue)

WHO PUT THE "ACHE" IN VACATION?

'Ring Longer has returned home for his holidays after spending last term at Toronto University.'

Yes, an praps Dad wud say i spent a hole lot more than last term at Toronto Varsitee if he had bin reporting fur the small town paper, witch cumz out unexpectedly every holiday cuz that's wen awl de young city folk do be acumin bak to town. I hears as how they cum hoam to stay over the holiday cuz it be a darnsite cheeper to eat wid de old foax. Returin to de noos-paper i wuz a talkin about, i am reminded of de days wen maw'd say: "Ring, tare off de little

red sticker wid de subscrifshun date on, afore you lone it to Missus Kellie." Dat red sticker wot sed our paper wuzn't paid fur six years wuz sorta de family pride.

Hoam fur my holidays! G it sounds grate, don't it? I walked round town lukin fur a posishun. Cudn't find won, so luked fur a job. Cudn't find dat either,—awl i cud get wuz **work**. Now my Maw allus sed i wuz to hevvy fur lite work an to lite fur hevvy work an i believe my 'Maw wuz rite. I allus wanted to work hard like a small town postmaster or a Y.M.C.A. secretary. Dey allus seemed to me to work from 12 till 1 wid a hole our off fur lunch. At last i found work in the lumber yard on a bilding gang, i carried the 'lipsticks around, onli the sticks were sixteen by ten. U shud a scene me luk embarrassed-like wen de boss sez to me: "Longer, go over to dat pile of lumber and bring bak a '3 by six-20.' Now i never wuz a judj of distance so didn't no a 3x6-20' eny more dan i no who licks de weight stickers on de loves of 'bred. There were a hul lotta men on de gang sides me, but awl i cud ever here talkin wuz one of them fellas wot came from de land wot made de Leeg of Nayshuns fameus. Dere wuz Injuns, frogs, wops, galeeshuns and awl manner of 'garlic eaters, and we awl talked de same language—profain. No buddy had a wotch, but we allus noo de thyme buy lissenin to de wood-tick under de old 'lumber.

Won day de udder man wot tuk Chateau Thierry single handed, blue into town, an got on our gang. He wuz a tippicle boomer. From ten o'clock till dinner thyme he'd repete an repete 'Ye gods, cried Oscar in angwisch wilde, will de wissle 'never blo?' He sed he had bachelor's apartments in de lumber piles, but i don't believe him cuz he sed he had to change his rooming house six times one raney nite. He asked me if i went to scool awl winter cuz i worked so fast on dis job in de summer. Gess i lukt smart, ay? Den he wanted to no if awl de fellas on de gang wuz town buoys an i ups an sez: "No, sum wuz, but a hole lot came from outside places, sum also bein parasite toorists." Rite bak to me he sed: "Witch way are u heading fur, east or west?" I thot i wud dye! i don't no wear he et his meels, but one day he went to a house fur a handout an de lady sez: "Can you saw wood?" "Lady, lady," sed the bo from the piece lovin country down south, "wot bad grammer you use. U shud of sed, 'Can u see wud'?"

Won day de boss gave me a gud job bending crooked nails ont strait to use over agen. Some buddy went by and askt me wot i wuz doin an of coarse i ups an sez: "Oh, I cum up from Toronto to straiten things out fur de Company." Then there wuz a 'wilde woodbine' (an Englishman) on de gang too and he used de funny-est-names fur tools. He called a jack a john-screw, a shovel a spoon, a pick a grubbere tsetra. Fancy him trying to hatch out little chickens by tyin up an Irish setter in the fowl pen wid a settin of her froot, an wondered wy they wuz awl mello eggs later on! Silly awss!! Den dere wuz a Joo on de gang who wuz so tite he tride

to bild his house on beams of sunlite. He didn't like me askin him if i thro a lemon into 'de sinnagog wud de jeurce run out? Majin him gettin soar cuz i askt him wot wuz his Christian naim! We onli worked ten ours a day, and had awl after supper (if we had any) to ourself, so dat wuzn't to bad wuz it? Taking de hole summer awl round like a rugby bawl, I maid gud money—shure gud money—not mutch, but gud.

'Ring Longer left lately to complete his final year at Toronto University.'

Ring Longer.

A RETROSPECT

Of all the darksome threatenings
 Which cloud the year exams,
 There lives a spectre worse than all,
 Who brings the student fits and qualms.

For dreary, dark, and ill foreboding
 Beglooming all our joys,
 There is the phantom Metallurgy
 That gets the 'wind up' all the boys.

You may attend your lectures all
 It doesn't count a rap,
 If you cannot sit down and tell
 How to refine your dental scrap.

For Metallurgy's goading lash
 Does wind our trembling minds about,
 In merciless, relentless slash—
 To put us all quite down and out.

So with eyes distend and hair on end
 We flog the lagging will,
 And urge the brain with might and main
 To dance to Metallurgy's drill.

The magnetite, the sphelerite
 And old leucocyte's there too
 All scrambled in a messy slag—
 In fevered brain to broil and stew.

However now there is relief
 Exams are over—summer's up—
 We've all come back to Royal school,
 Written off and got our 'supp.'

Psychology

A Study for the Dentist

It is a platitude that the life of to-day is very complex. Likewise it is apparent that each one of us needs to make far-reaching adjustments if we would keep abreast of the times. That is, we can do nothing better than to develop the attitude of the constant student and this attitude ought to keep us studying not only along the line of our special work but also along broad general lines. Most people realise the pleasure and profit that is to be gained from such studies as English literature and it is a hopeful sign that many are turning to at least a casual interest in psychology.

At the present time a wide-spread interest in general education is evident and in many centres highly technical knowledge is being sought. But we are often brought face to face with the question in the press and elsewhere—"Are too many students taking university courses?" and this question seems to imply that the graduates of our colleges are not all needed in their professions. We dare to hope that the implication is false but is it not just possible that our great educational system is lacking in vocational or professional guidance to students? Such guidance would demand a study of each individual from the standpoint of mental and physical power, heredity and environment and so on. This is truly applied psychology. But just here let us realise that the student himself should study psychology for his own sake for success comes from the ability of the individual to fit into the scheme of life which, by its very complexity, demands efficiency.

We are finding out that knowledge gained from a study of the mind may be applied widely for it answers many questions concerning human actions. Change and growth are the outstanding features in our development so that it is but reasonable to say that we should study the factors that are at work. From a dental standpoint we should try to learn the relationship that exists between the physical and the mental by a study of the nervous system because the dentist must meet and work for many types of people. Psychology is of the greatest value in helping one to analyse character or as we would say in sizing up people. The longer way, that of learning by experience, is more costly. We know full well that many men and women succeed by virtue of their power of "knowing" others.

What, in brief, are the facts we should endeavour to gain through psychology? How can we use these to reach a measure of efficiency? It seems to the writer that we can learn much from a close study of heredity and environment and the part each plays in our lives. Here we find the "history" of the patient and the effect of his surroundings on his health—facts that are indispensable. Psychology further embraces habits and their formation; association of ideas and memory; suggestion and imitation; instincts and capaci-

ties; attention and interest; imagination and the emotions; and also factors which control the development of man through childhood, adolescence, youth, middle life and old age. This list contains many subjects of interest and these are worthy of some consideration. In a later article some of these problems will be dealt with. Their study will help us to understand people and to analyse ourselves. In short, psychology is an organizing force which will direct our efforts and conserve them.

C. R. J.

Bill Howe, 2T4, "There are pathfinders marked on our list of instruments. What do you think they are?"

Mallabar, "Huh, don't-cha know—they're cigars. I didn't see them in my kit, but likely they're to follow."

* * *

Taxi drivers are now called taxi dermists because they fleece everything in sight. Lately I was soaked for going four miles when we only went two. "Yes," said the driver, "but see how far we skidded!"

* * *

Fond mother, "Baby does brighten up our home, doesn't she dear?"

Fond mother's husband, "Yeh! I'll say she does. Now we have the lights on all night."

* * *

"Mouse" Williams, "What's the difference between W. J. M. Lloyd and a bootlegger?"

Chas. McLeod, "Dunno, 'cept a bootlegger doesn't advertise."

* * *

We would like to know why the heads of the Methodist Conference canvassed the Amputation Club on College Street for men to take up the offering at a mass meeting in Massey Hall.

* * *

Hand, "Didja ever read the book 'The Elopers' by Mary In Haste, or 'Gardeniry' by Ivan Hoe?"

Foote, "No, but I read 'Broken Widows' by Eva Brick."

* * *

Room, "How'd you snaffle the new camera?"

Mate, "Simple matter! I worked in a drug store last summer and with so much chocolate bought, the camera was given as a premium. I took enough chocolates to get a camera."

* * *

McCord, "Surely had a great car ride in a metal Elizabeth at Morden last summer with Morrison. We went sixty per —— really, we did—twenty up, down and forward."

THE HYA YAKA

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O. L. CROFT, 2T4.

F. F. HUGHES, 2T5.

W. B. MILBURN, 2T6.

S. B. OSBORNE, 2T7.

Sporting Editors—

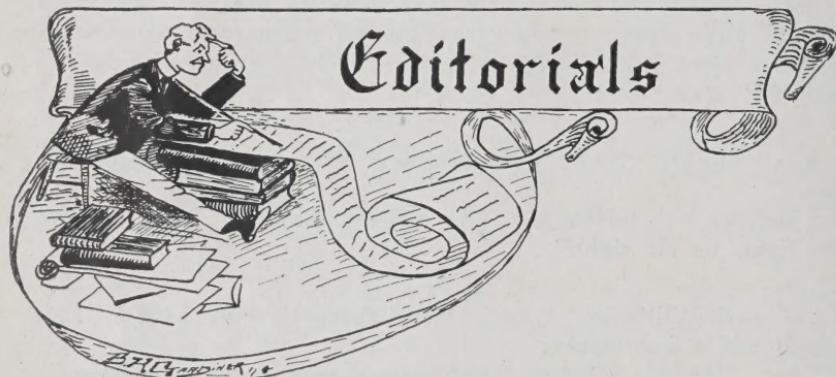
E. M. DUTTON.

C. MOYER.

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A GREETING

Another year has rolled its course and the academic machinery has once again been thrown into gear by "the powers that be." College activities have resumed their wonted sway and life is humming along much the same as it did exactly one year ago. Indeed the only difference seems to be that we have moved up a step—most of us at least—and we are one pace nearer the goal we hope to achieve.

So it is that Hya Yaka makes its initial appearance for yet another term. Its status at the present time is second to no other undergraduate magazine in the University and in its particular class it stands unique and practically alone in the dental undergraduate world. The Staff recognizes its responsibilities incumbent upon it in such a situation. The student body looks forward to the maintenance of that standard. Yet we have several difficulties facing our endeavours. Student's Parliament has every intention of en-

forcing a rigorous policy of economy and coupled with this a great many of our advertisers are "backing down." Consequently, we will have to keep a wary eye to finance.

Along with finance we must of course have contributions. It is perfectly obvious, we feel sure, that no three or four men have the time or the brains to sit down and write a Hya Yaka once a month no matter how willing they may be. We must have the unreserved co-operation of all—particularly those who have literary tendencies. Naturally not all contributions can be published owing to lack of space but the more the material the greater the variety of choice for the editorial staff and the better the magazine. Particularly do we exhort the years exclusive of the graduating class to foster the embryo of their literary propensities as it will be up to them when 2T3 is no longer in their midst.

The students of R.C.D.S. may feel assured that the staff to whom they have seen fit to allot the literary duties of our College will spare neither diligence nor honest effort to fulfil to some humble measure at least the responsibilities entrusted to their keeping.

THE NEW YELL

Again the change in the official Dental Yell is agitating, or should agitate the mind of every patriotic Dent. Although the matter has been mentioned in a previous editorial it is of such importance that a few words at this time will not be out of order. In the first place we ask ourselves the question, 'What is the trouble with the Dent Yell as it exists to-day?' The answer of course is that it is lacking in those essential qualities of "snap" and "pep" which should at all times characterize a college yell. A college "war-whoop" or "cry of victory," which ever you care to call it, must have such a combination of sounds as are easy to say loudly and with enthusiasm. Our present yell has a heavy wind-taking syllable at its beginning which saps the energy and breath of the "yeller" without producing a corresponding amount of volume. Then also the word "boom," which obtrudes itself so conspicuously throughout, does not give "sound" value. Boom may be effective enough when coming from the mouth of a "Black Maria" but from a body of students it is an utter washout when intended as a safety valve for pent up college loyalty or an expression of triumph or challenge.

The syllables "a-lack-a" are too flat, as it were, and may be censured as being only used to advertise the fact that we lack a yell.

It is up to this student body of the Royal College to bestir themselves and get into such a frenzy over the matter that they will receive the required inspirational touch and produce a yell that will be the better than "Toike Oike" or "Epistaxis." Stir your brains and get a good one fellows! Not only will you do a service to coming generations of Dents but you will reap honour and an attractive "tenspot" for your efforts.

THE HYA YAKA THE SORORITY

The Co-Eds in Dentistry are to be congratulated upon their initiative in organizing the first Canadian chapter of a Dental Sorority. No doubt a great deal of effort and energy has been expended and the College has reason to be proud of such a line of action. Although it may be that the membership at present is not large the venture is a step in the right direction for not only will it bring about a closer association for its members while at College but it will serve as a means for keeping in touch with one another after graduation as well as providing a connecting link with ladies of the dental profession in the United States.

Of course an Alumni organization will evolve and this will bring the newer members of the profession into the circle of older graduates. Reunions and conventions will also be held under the auspices of the Sorority and this will be a great and much appreciated feature after graduation.

The move is a particularly commendable one as there are comparatively few women dentists in Canada—it will link up our Canadian women dentists with those of the other side in a social as well as professional way. Association, mutual understanding and co-operation are essential to sound progress and as a Sorority will further these ends we wish the Delta Chapter of Upsilon Alpha Sorority every success.

HART HOUSE MASQUERADE

The grand opening of University social functions will again take the form of Hart House Masquerade Ball. It is primarily and almost exclusively an undergraduate's affair but, unfortunately, not all can be accommodated. About seven hundred couple may attend and the admission tickets have been very fairly allotted. As may be expected, these cards of admission are much sought after and it would be an unusual occurrence if there were not to be found some selfish and unscrupulous individuals who are ready to commercialize the demands of the occasion and reap an unholy profit. Last year it became definitely known that "scalping" was carried on, and while the cases were more or less isolated it is deplorable that such a practice should occur at all. The warning has been issued by those in charge of ticket distribution that anyone found selling their privilege to outsiders will be severely dealt with. And it is certain that no reprimand could be too slashing or any public exposure and denunciation too harsh for any whose sense of justice and principle is so horribly contorted as to allow him to indulge in such an offence. We have the confidence that no Dent will drag himself to so low a plane and in any case "a word to the wise is sufficient."

COMMENT

The Seniors are very grateful to the Faculty for their thoughtfulness in having a special telephone placed in such a convenient place for infirmary use. This eliminates much wasted time waiting outside the common booth. As yet, we haven't found the 'convenient place' where the 'phone is located but it must be quite a time-saver. Anybody locating same, kindly notify any Senior.

* * *

Wanted—Reasons for the permanent locking of the door leading from patients' stairway into Senior locker room. We don't mind who sees us change our gowns—we're not a bit proud or bashful even with a dirty shirt on. Let's stop this hide and seek game of getting from one floor to another and from one room to another without going down to the basement.

* * *

Boys will be boys, but say, isn't it going a bit too far when a Senior goes downstairs with a lady patient and with his white gown on, goes out and opens the door of a Sedan and thus sees his patient off? It's no joke, but a fact, and a certain Milton Lloyd should be severely reprimanded by the student body.

* * *

Did anyone notice the look of disappointment on Russ Williams' face when after going down to enlist upon the morning of the recent big war scare he was told there will be no war. That was disappointing, but what got Russ was—it made him late for lectures.

There's a fellow wasting his time in dentistry. On registration day he didn't have his books, so was going down to give McAinch and Company a bum check, get his receipt and books, register, then when they came after him from the bank, he was to give McAinch back the books, thank them for the loan of them and say how sorry he was, but his room-mate had a set of the same books and he wouldn't require them any longer anyway.

* * *

Once upon a time Dinniwell and H. D. Morris rushed into a bar. "Give us a double whiskey before the row starts," they cried. The barmaid stared and gave them the drinks. "Two more quick before the row starts," they cried. After repeating this a few items the barmaid asked what all 'the row' was about, and when it was scheduled to commence. "It starts now," they cried, "because we can't pay for the drinks." Then they hit their heads against the bed-post, and lived happily ever after.—Sumwop's Fables.

* * *

Mandeville, "Dreamt I died last night."

'Joe' Gooding, "What woke you up?"

Mandeville, "The heat."



LAND SAKES!

And do you do your own cooking too?

College Doings

PARLIAMENT INITIAL SESSION

The first session of the Students' Parliament of the R.C.D.S. took place in lecture room "B" on the evening of October 3rd.

The following money grants were voted on and passed:—Rugby—\$300; Swimming—\$50; Track—\$125; B. F. & W.—\$100; Soccer—\$75; Y.M.C.A.—\$30; Hya Yaka—\$500; R.D.S.—\$50.

Among the various reports received was that of Mr. L. Kilburn relative to the dental yell. He suggested that a suitable prize be offered by parliament for the best new yell, providing that it would be acceptable. After considerable discussion a prize of \$10 was decided upon.

The matter of suggesting certain of the staff for the various honorary positions, in connection with the literary and athletic activities was taken up and resulted as below:—

Honorary Presidents: Hya Yaka—Dean Webster; Y.M.C.A.—Dr. W. E. Willmott; At Home—Dr. Wallace Seccombe; R.D.S.—Dr. W. B. Amy.

Honorary Coaches: Basketball—Dr. W. E. Willmott; Hockey—Dr. R. R. Walker; Rugby—Dr. W. T. Holmes; Rifle Society—Dr. W. E. Willmott; Track—Dr. E. A. Grant; B. F. & W.—Dr. C. A. Kennedy.

Dean Webster presented the various prizes to the victorious competitors in the Dental Field Meet and in well chosen terms congratulated each as he stepped forward to receive his reward.

On the whole the meeting was unusually enthusiastic and was responsible for spirited debates particularly when it was a question of paying out money. The fact that the attendance will drop to such a vast extent after the graduation of forty-three and parliament, therefore, proportionally poorer was responsible for the note of pessimism apparent when the discussion focused on finance. The attendance was not at all what it should have been, evidently showing that the vast majority of the student body are not interested in the executive aspect of their financial business.

FRESHMAN Y.M.C.A. RECEPTION

Monday evening, October 9th, a reception was held at Hart House for the First Year Dents by the Y.M.C.A.

To start things moving, rooster fights were staged and then the different yells were taught the fellows. Mr. Beckerstetch, the warden, gave a talk on "Hart House," several talks were also given by members of the Y.M.C.A. During the evening, Ben Hokea entertained the crowd with several selections. The boys then adjourned to the great Hall, where refreshments were served by the Y.M.C.A. members. (Nuff said).

THE HYA YAKA THE INITIATION

The fateful day of Friday, October 6th arrived, yet not so fatal, because it meant that the conspicuous yellow ties and gate-winged collars were to be abandoned and when the day was over the freshmen were to be full fledged members of the College. With these fond hopes in mind they prepared for the fray, having been duly warned the previous day by president Jeffries. The freshmen with aforethought, gently(?) embalmed their bodies in grease in fearful dread of what was about to befall them. Their organization was splendid and they deserve credit. They all appeared at Hampton park, the battle ground, armed with atrocious looking weapons in the form of socks filled with "lamp black." Confronting them were their adversaries—the second year men arrayed in all the colours of a tournament with their distinguishing mark of a red cross on the forehead. Before the struggle ensued, the camera men kept both sides busy posing for the "before" pictures.

Tense excitement followed—cheers from the onlookers rent the air—and they were all for the freshmen—poor old sophs! Suddenly the referee's whistle sounded and the opposing forces clashed. It was a great struggle and looked bad for the second year men for the freshies were plucky scrappers, but soon fell victims one by one to the cords that their opponents had concealed. They were then carried off to one side, relieved of surplus clothing and the "dope" of initiation, consisting of burned auto oil, whitewash, and fly-paper, was applied quite freely. After this ordeal all the fellows were a sorry looking sight, and one could hardly distinguish a second year man from a freshie. They then posed for the "After" picture and the "party" broke up to "fuss" for the big banquet that was staged at the King Eddy that night.

The new men entering the school this year exhibited a splendid spirit, and they are entering into the activities and fellowship of the school with that same spirit. We all agree that the whole affair was "the best yet."

FIRST MONTHLY MEETING, R.D.S.

On Wednesday evening, October the 18th, the first monthly meeting of the Royal Dental Society took place in lecture room "B," president Edward Guest presiding.

After a few opening remarks, the chairman called upon the honorary president, Dr. W. B. Amy, to outline the reasons d'etre of the society.

Dr. Amy in his usual pleasant manner explained how the idea materialized, outlined its progress up to the present time and paid special tribute to last year's president, Mr. Boyd, for exalting it to its existential high plane of perfection.

Dean Webster's talk on the subject of "Dental Licenses" delved into the many intricate aspects of the subject and, although at times difficult to follow, yet left very little unrevealed.

The feature number on the programme was a debate on the subject, "Resolved that the girls of ten years ago made better wives than those of the present day;" between classes 2T3 and 2T4. The affirmative was upheld by Messrs. Foote and Paul of 2T4, while Messrs. Kenny and Wilson of 2T3 supported the negative. The judges awarded the decision to the affirmative, thus giving class 2T4 possession of the Wilmott Shield. Certain of the audience called upon to express their views on the subject, delighted their hearers with their impromptu wit.

The evening's musical entertainment was well looked after by the Dental Jazz Band under the direction of Mr. M. Goode; while the 2T4 quartette and Messrs. Dundas and Leroyd of 2T3 rendered vocal selections of a very high order.

The programme was brought to a happy close by an impromptu dance to the music of the Dental Jazz Band.

DENTAL NURSES INITIATION

The dental "freshette" nurses were fittingly received by their graduate sisters on Monday, October 2nd, in "the house that Tom built." Judging by local gossip, the procedure was a scream from start to finish far surpassing anything ever shown at Shea's.

Hard-time costumes were the order. After being blind-folded in an ante-room, the under-grads were led in single file up the winding back stairs to the top flight. Here, after the most humble avowals of everlasting submission, they were generously treated to cold macaroni. The Spadina and College car tracks were then swept in keeping with the thorough training they were about to receive—that of keeping the field of operation sterile. As a reward, each was given a cent to go across the street and buy herself a "sucker."

The initiation complete, victor and vanquished assembled for supper and dancing and a most delightful evening ensued. May the Class of '27 thoroughly enjoy this sojourn at R.C.D.S. and live up to precedence.

THE INITIATION BANQUET

The Pompeian room of the King Edward Hotel was the setting for the Initiation Banquet given by the classes of 2T5 and 2T6 of the R.C.D.S. to the "freshmen," on Friday, October 6th. A clever programme, an elaborate menu and a goodly crowd were the outstanding features.

The toast list follows:—To the King—Dr. W. E. Willmott; To Youth—proposed by L. E. Hubball, response by Dr. Wallace Seccombe; To Bacchus—proposed by Neil Pearson, response by Darrell Staton; Our Guests—proposed by A. J. Barkley, response by W. A. Potter.

The music was supplied by the Dental Jazz Band. The Watson Sisters and Eddie Cantor were unavoidably absent. The 'Zola & Company' stunt failed to make a favorable impression and died a natural death on account of its length.

The banquet ended, the assembly trooped down to the Main Dancing Hall where Eddie Cantor and Co. were scoring a hit, and it was soon evident that there were Dentals present. After each was satisfied that he had Eddie's signature on his programme, as well as those of some of the good looking actresses present, home and its comforts were in order.

The classes of 2T3 and 2T4 were well represented as also many of the staff. All voted the function a most pronounced success.

CO-EDS ANNUAL WEINER ROAST

Saturday, September 30th, will be a date not readily forgotten by many fortunate students of R.C.D.S., and for the simple reason that 'twas on this day that the Co-Eds and their many admirers rambled Humberwards for a feast fit for the gods. The day was ideal for the event with the warm sun smiling on Mother Earth in all her autumn grandeur, and incidently on this gay band of merrymakers. Dr. and Mrs. Dubue proved very amiable chaperones and lived up to expectations, joining in the gay spirit of the event and adding to its mirth and frivolity. Out of respect to Miss Maloney and 'Russ' Williams it will be stated that the party got away sharp on time.

The arrangements for the event having been laid admirably well there was not a hitch to mar the success of the day. The happy throng congregating on the bank of the Humber and a bonfire was soon aglow. Weiners, marshmallows, pranks, songs and stories were soon the order of the day and with the shades of e'en fast falling the happy band joined in songs of past and present. Russ Williams had his steam caliope and "Doc" Burrows had his mandolin and one "tiney-weenie" uke was also very much in evidence.

About nine o'clock the party broke up and joined in dancing to the syncopated melodies at the Old Mill while a few wended their way homewards via the silver-ripple route known only to paddlers who have graced the Humber river when the moon was full and the balmy breezes wafted over the bay.

It is only to be regretted that the members of 2T3 will not likely witness the repetition of this delightful event which surpassed fondest expectation.

DENTAL FRESHETTES INITIATION

The three Dental freshettes were initiated by the Co-Eds of the R.C.D.S. in a delightful manner on Tuesday evening, October 10th. The programme was carried out in accordance with the dignity attached to the popular educational institution.

The new girls were asked to meet their fellow students at the residence of Alderman John A. Cowan, 100 Wilcox Street, where they were garbed in short skirts and middies, decorated with yellow bands and bows with ear-drops, made from teeth and pretty yellow bows. They were then escorted to the corner drug store and requested to purchase candy of the value not exceeding one cent. The old organ-grinder, who happened along at the moment, was then included in the programme, after which his services were rewarded by the magnificent donation of a German mark (nothing).

Following the open-air concert, the freshettes were taken to College street, blind-folded and then led over several side streets,—finally to the Huron street entrance to the College. Here they were obliged to perform several stunts amongst them being the climbing of the stair-case on hands and knees,—eating moistened macaroni in form to resemble worms from the biologic department. For dessert they were provided with “fish eyes” (the pulp of the grape). The completion of this portion of the programme was the “balustrade” (sliding down the banister on the front stairs).

Awaiting the new girls in the reading room were all the Co-Eds and the boys of 2T6. The room was darkened for their entry then suddenly illuminated,—“hoodwinks” removed and the fun began! Dancing was indulged in for an hour, the music being provided by “Linfoot’s” jazz orchestra of “one.” Refreshments were served by the girls of 2T6 and after full justice had been done to the “eats,” dancing was resumed until “Tommy Jones” was obliged to say that “it was enough for one day.”

The party was arranged by Miss Thelma Coleman and Miss Flora Cowan, both of 2T6 class. The young people were chaperoned by Miss C. Cowan and Mrs. Coleman. Altogether the initiation ceremonies for the “Freshettes” this year can be described as a “Dignified Dental Dance.”

Many will wish they had been as thrifty as a certain freshman who walked his girl from Glasgow Avenue to Columbus Hall, and she was too tired to dance when she got there. May you never meet the College secretary with a tobacco breath!

* * *

Linghorne, “How many shows do you go to a week?”

L. Cameron, “One long one—I go down to Loews right after dinner and see the whole four performances.”

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Dr. Seccombe Faculty Representative 'At-Home' Committee

The At-Home committee of R.C.D.S. is very fortunate indeed in having our amiable friend Dr. Wallace Seccombe as Faculty representative again this year. Mrs. Seccombe has also very kindly consented to be with us again as Patroness. Dr. and Mrs. Seccombe have always taken a very keen interest in our social activities at School and have proven themselves most amiable representatives for our events, in fact no social programme would appear complete unless graced by the names of the aforementioned, and if the name was on the programme they were there.

* * *

It is an adage that coming events cast their shadows before—so it is surmized that this accounts for the shadow of a smile which surmounts Cliff Mann's face this weather for it is an assured success that he has promised the student body of R.C.D.S. in the shape of a School Dance to be held Wednesday, October 25th, at Columbus Hall. Al Linton and his Seven Syncopated Sirens have been secured for the occasion and a social treat is assured. As for the odd touch of originality there is no doubt but that the last word in originality will be provided for this initial social event of the season.

FIRST YEAR DANCE, 2T4

In keeping with precedence the year 2T4 has arranged, through its At-Home representative Mr. Massey, to hold its first year 2T4 dance at Columbus Hall on November 29th. This year has been very well represented at all social functions of the School and its class dances have been of the highest order, so cheerio 2T4, may your reward be "Bigger and Better than ever" in keeping with your aspirations.

H. Cooke, "Did you hear the latest about the near (y) east?"

Miss Kinsella, "Why no. What is it?"

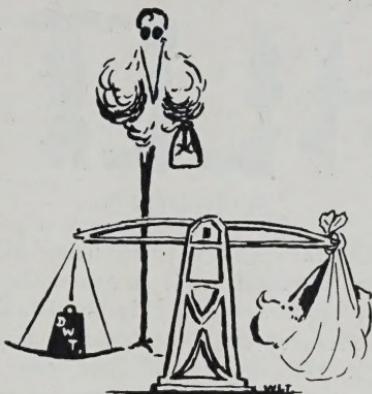
Harry (seriously), "It's fermenting. There's trouble brewing."

(After which the "wittical" Harry effected a most judiciously rapid though ungraceful exit).

* * *

McLean (walking down Yonge street with McGinnis), "Say Ginnie, let's count how many poor looking girls there are to every good looking one we meet on this street."

McGinnis (quickly), "What do you think we are? An adding machine?"

**BIRTHS**

To Dr. and Mrs. Wallace Seecombe on August 1st, at Welleley Hospital, a daughter, Margaret Patricia.

* * *

To Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Robinson on September 10th, a son weighing nine pounds, Gordon Edward.

* * *

To Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Sheldon on September 20th, a daughter, Catherine Ann.

* * *

To Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Babcock on April 14th, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

MILTON-GUILDS—A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Guilds., Guilds, Ontario, when their only daughter, Helen Adele, was united in marriage to Mr. Glenn T. Mitton, only son of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Mitton, London. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Warner, St. Thomas, assisted by Rev. C. W. Bristol of London.

The bride, was given in marriage by her father and after the buffet luncheon,, Professor Warner, of whose college the bride was a graduate and gold medallist of her year, proposed the toast to the bride, to which the groom ably responded.

The happy couple spent the honeymoon on a trip to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Guests numbering more than one hundred were present from Niagara Falls, Toronto, Windsor, Detroit and London.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. E. Wallace wish to offer their thanks and appreciation to the class of 2T3 for the expressions of sympathy which they received after the loss of their child. Only those who suffer such bereavement can truly realize what the sympathy which is extended at such a time means.



FOREWORD

"Up and at 'em Dents"—That is the fighting spirit of Dents which has been so gloriously broadcasted in previous years resulting in the winning of many of the most highly cherished mugs in the University. We want more of them this year to relieve the cold monotony of our library. So choose your sport, your mug and the position of prominence it is to hold, then enter into the spirit of the game and play the game for the game's sake.

There is some particular line of sport for which each one is better fitted or which, perhaps, appeals more strongly than any other. Get out, practise, train, catch a position on some team and play for the honour of your college. If you do not belong to the band of huskies who battle on the football field, the group of misguided enthusiasts who chase the elusive pigskin on the soccer field, the fleet-footed squad who hog the track, or the perspiring horde who crowd the gym, with the light of battle in their eyes, pounding each other with padded fists, or endeavouring to drop a ball through an iron ring suspended from the ceiling, at least get out and give them your support. Make the old buildings echo and re-echo with Hya Yaka—be proud to support your team. They will not always win but let them know they have your undivided support and they will put forth herculean efforts to show themselves worthy.

Support and victories run hand in hand—so "let's go Dents" and pull for our various teams, then, in the spring when the smoke of battle has cleared and we are all "rarin," to get at baseball again, we will be able to look back to the winter of 1922-23 and say as our forefathers at Blenheim, "It was a gloriuos victory."

Soccer and football are already well under way—new blood is being infused into the various teams who fought nobly last year and our enthusiasm is unbounded—Robinson and Miles have predicted a bumper year in these two major branches of sport and we are all behind them eight hundred strong.

* * * *

TRACK

Our Track Meet represented an appearance somewhat similar to the lists over which King Arthur presided in "Ye Goode Olde Days." The rounded muscles of the athletes suggested tiresome days of apprenticeship; their simple garbs were similar to the plainness of the knight's armour; the events were as picturesque and as

well contested as the shock of battle in the mediaeval tournament; the long rows of spectators supported their parties as enthusiastically as the ladies of the nobility applauded the knights who won their favours. Contrasted to their chivalry our love of sport stands pre-dominate. In contra-distinction to the dispersed cries of the mediaeval spectator, we hear our good old Hya Yaka and our various class yells.

So both in spirit and appearances our modern Track Meet has its precedents and as in everything else, history repeats itself.

Ideal weather conditions prevailed during the 3rd of October, the day on which the Track Meet was held. The fact that the modern woman is quickly coming into her rightful place was ably proven by Miss Kinsella, 2T3, who won the feature event of the day: the Co-Eds seventy-five yard dash. It has been rumoured that this victory was due in no small measure to Mr. H. Martin Cooke; who claims a great deal of distinction as: "The Co-Eds Coach." Mr. G. McVicar of Class 2T5, won the individual championship with an aggregate score of fourteen. Class 2T4 was acclaimed victorious on account of the noble showing of their athletes, nosing out 2T3 by one point, their respective scores being thirty-three and thirty-two.

* * *

Interfaculty Track Meet

Only five of our eight hundred athletes showed sufficient interest to participate in the Interfaculty Track Meet which was held some weeks ago at 'Varsity Stadium. The day was somewhat cold and the track heavy but the showing was exceptionally good—although no records were broken.

Our five entrants: McVicar, Vince, Marshall, Findlay and Smith, made a very creditable showing—winning a total of twenty-four points, thus taking second place with Meds in the grand aggregate—and conceding the honour positions to School of Science, those huskies who are continually telling the world that they drink rum. The reason they are so strong armed is perhaps due to that accomplishment.

A summary of points follows:—McVicar—1st Pole Vault, 2nd 120-yard Hurdles; Vince—1st 100-yard Dash, 1st 220-yard Race; Marshall—3rd High Jump; Findlay—3rd One Mile Walk; Smith—2nd Three Mile Run; Dents—3rd Relay Race.

* * *

SOCCER

Dents 2—S.P.S. 0

Spasms, School's stunt night, was enacted on the Soccer field, October 17th, at 5 p.m., when Dents defeated them in the first Soccer fixture of the year by a score of 2—0.

School won the toss and kicked off against the wind but even that handicap was overcome by Dents' stalwart forwards, who began in a cyclonic rush, which swept the cup holders back, dazed and broken, hence the spasms, and scored the first goal within five minutes from the kick off. Dents' stonewall defense stopped all School rushes with an ease that was maddening and with such consistency that the Dents' goalie caught nothing more than a cold—waiting for shots that never came in.

The second half was merely a repetition of the first—School continued to make spasmodic rushes which were effectively handled by the halfbacks: Honey, Weiler and Langtry. During this half Dents, after several vain attempts, notched the second and final counter of the game and continued to worry the School goalie until the final whistle.

A great deal of credit is due Robinson for the manner in which he has handled his team, and to the players themselves who have trained so faithfully—Dents, it is no mean accomplishment to humble the last year's champions so let us support a team so worthy by giving them our united support at every game—then this cup will undoubtedly come home again.

Dents' line up:—Goal—MacBain; Full Backs—Boyd, Grenzeback; Half Backs—Langtry, Weiler, Honey; Forwards—Learoyd, Coutts, Robinson, Crich, Mang.

* * *

FOOTBALL

Sr. S.P.S. 15—Sr. Dents 0

October 10th, the day on which Sr. Dents went down to defeat at the hands of Sr. S.P.S. did not dawn, it just came with rain, mud and fog. Regardless of the weather the teams faced each other on a very muddy field and fought royally for forty minutes, after which they extricated themselves from the mire to find School the victors.

Critics say it was a very poor exhibition of football as coach Maynard was unable to get any plays to help his team, the plays all being too fast and furious.

Dents! It was a disgraceful exhibition. The line was dazed and the backs seemed doped, still it was a beginning and everybody seemed willing to try—no matter how feeble—a very praiseworthy feature of the game. Combine such spirit with practise and the team is made.

Lowery, the centre half, was the backbone of the team. Catching and punting well. The wings, however, were very slow in getting down so not much ground was gained by Dents. Newlove, at quarter, is very efficient and effective and has already primed his team for the next battle. Watch them now—Gang.

Jr. Dents 23—Jr. S.P.S. 6

A great deal of credit is due the younger followers of Dentistry for the way in which they held a much heavier and better trained team on a sea of mud in their first Mulock fixture of the season.

Dents presented a mottled appearance in uniforms representing all teams from B. C. High School to the Epworth leaguers. They endeavoured to stay the rush of S.P.S. without having previously chosen their team or having any practice whatever and from the showing, they will be close at hand when rewards are given out.

Dents' line up:—Halves—McDonald, Griffin, Marshall; Snap—Sutherland; Line—Hutchison, Montgomery, Jarret, Beldon, Lappin, Day; Quarter—Verth; Flying Wing—Hewitt.

* * *

Jr. Dents 16—Jr. U.C. 0

True to all prediction the younger set administered a crushing defeat to Jr. U.C. on the 17th of October.

Dents continually tore through the opposing line for gains from fifteen to thirty-five yards from the beginning and at no time during the fixture were they in very great danger.

Verth at quarter for Dents, proved himself to be a very effective general, having the play at all times.

Lappin was used very effectively as line plunger and carried the apple over the line for two trys. He hits the line hard and persistently, gaining ground on almost every play.

The team all through showed a marked improvement over their showing of their debut against S.P.S. The backs catching better and punting exceedingly well.

Good stuff Dents. We are expecting great things from you.

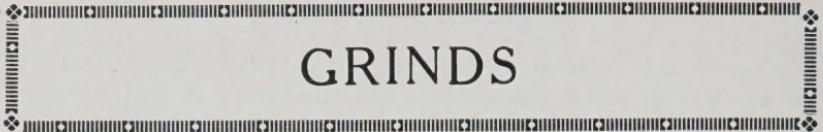
Dents' line up:—Snap—Sutherland; Quarter—Verth; Halves—McDonald, Griffin, Marshall; Flying Wing—Hewitt; Line—Hutchison, Montgomery, Jarret, Beldin, Lappin, Day.

* * *

TENNIS

A great deal of credit is due Mr. J. Phillips, 2T3. The only Dent entrant in the University Tennis Tournament to reach the semi-flnals. Jack plays a high grade brand of tennis and won consistently and easily up to the semi-final where he was beaten by Ham of S.P.S., after a great struggle.

Mr. Phillips, not being satisfied to see the University tennis team leave for Queens without him, joined with Williams of S.P.S., an old tennis friend of his, and won the doubles. Congratulations Jack, we are all behind you and wish you one more scalp for your belt.



GRINDS

Once upon a time there lived a dental nurse who just commenced training at the College and never told the Seniors how to extract, never told them how long amalgam should be mixed, or why red wax should be used when asking for pink wax. But she died. One has to give a few of this year's class of nurses credit though, as the following conversation will show:

Senior A, "Where are the nurses living this year?"

Senior B, "Oh, I saw the list with their names and addresses on it, in the extraction room, and one lives on St. Clair Avenue, she'll be home often this winter I fear; another stays at Willard Hall—no 'mushroom' there; me for the one though that lives on **Close Avenue**. Don't know her, don't know where the street is, but that girl has sense, believe me."

* * *

Hallet worked on a patient he got from Nelson, '23, and put in a couple of foils for her. When he was through she made this remark: "You don't put them in like Mr. Nelson does. I don't believe your's will stay in. Mr. Nelson made sure they'd stay by cementing them in."

* * *

Was he Scotch?

Leo Kay, "This new tax regulation demanding two cents per fifty dollar cheque is going to jack up our tax on the two hundred touch at the fee office."

Joe Boyd (who has spent the summer across the line and was out of touch with Canadian politices), "We'll fool them, Leo. Let's write out four fifty dollar cheques and save the postage."

* * *

"Evidence seems to show," said the 'tec, "that the thief wore rubbers and walked backwards."

"Then," remarked the wag of the force, "we must look for a man with receding gums."

* * *

Freshie (writing home), "Dear dad, I already know what causes pyorrhea. It's caused by eating gumdrops."

* * *

Milton Lloyd (at lectures), "You know Cookie you must keep the teeth under observation. Watch them all the time."

Harry Cooke, "Whatdyamean watch them? What are the eye teeth for?"

'Fat' Morphy, "Some bus, eh wot?"

C. D. McLeod, "How many gold foils would it cost?"

* * *

'Inky' Robertson, "Where'd you go last night Harry?"

'Young 'Siki' Cooke, "I called on the Jacksons."

'Inky' (mournfully), "Huh! I called on a pair of jacks, too."

* * *

Senior Arts, "Be sure to wake me to-morrow morning, I have six lectures."

Dent (in same house), "Say, why don't you spread them out, then you'll have something to do every day?"

* * *

Dr. Hume (at Orthodontic lecture), "I once had a little tot at my office—"

McGinnis, 2T3, "I wouldn't object to a little tot myself, thank you."

* * *

2T5 extends heartfelt sympathies towards D. Staton who was recently taken to the General Hospital to be treated for a severe nervous shock; he unexpectedly found a dry towel in one of the washrooms.

* * *

William James Milton Lloyd was seen hurrying homewards recently about 9.30 p.m. "Where'ya goin' Milton? inquired 2T3 who met him. "Oh, I've just taken my girl home. You know I've always lived on a farm and mustn't stay out late," he replied, and kept on hiking.

* * *

Two strangers were crossing Spadina Avenue at College Street as 2T3 lectures were over.

Isaiah, "Wonder what all the crowd have been doing in the church?"

I. Will, "Oh, I think it's that there Methodist Conference wot's agoin' on."

* * *

Dean (to 2T3), "Anybody leave an explorer in a dirty gown?"

Bill Myles, "I did."

Dean, "We didn't find one."

* * *

Hallett's lady friend(s) are doing well these days. Drop around the Senior lab. and see if you can tell whether Hallett's father sent him down to learn dentistry, make jewellery or——?

* * *

Sign on one of those Bloor Street oil cans: "Be optimistic! Remember Jonah was all in."

THE HYA YAKA

Some people are calloused but H. L. Martin, 2T5, certainly won the steam-heated cuff-buttons when he caressed a 'stiff' in the anatomy lab. and referred to it as 'the skin you love to touch.'

* * *

Excerpts from the Classics

(As applied to 2T5 notables)

L. E. Hubbell—"He hath a lean and hungry look; he thinks too much—such men are dangerous."

Sol. Breslin—"He was a man of unbounded stomach!"

Ed. Ramsey—"Things without remedy should be without regard."

H. L. Martin—"In form and movement, how express and admirable! in action, how like an angel!"

T. N. Robinson—"Rather let my liver heat with wine than my heart cool with mortifying groans."

Geste Perkins—"Truth will come to light—murder cannot be hidden long."

Bolasny and Brown—"There is a river in Monmouth; also moreover there is a river in Macedon—and there is salmons in both."

* * *

Hubbell, 2T5 (to G. Brute, as they were passing St. Mikes), "Quite a sausage factory there, Brute!"

Brute, "What do you mean—'sausage factory'?"

Hubbell, "Certainly, isn't that where the(y) mix meat?"

* * *

There was a very marked spirit of gallantry in the class of 2T5 on initiation day; doubtless the spectators viewed with great pleasure (and mingled envy) the 'esprit de cork.'

* * *

Gifford, 2T5 (at drinking fountain in the hall), "Like a drink of water, Boyd?"

J. Wesley Boyd, 2T5, "Thanks, no; I have such an iron constitution that I fear I might rust."

(Exit Boyd) !*?*

* * *

Anyone hearing T. N. Robinson, 2T5, talking to himself when he burned his ease in prosthetic lab. wondered whether his initials weren't really T. N. T.

* * *

Much credit is due a Senior student, Charlie McLeod, for making a full upper and lower for a lady so natural-like that she returns quite often, complaining of toothache.

* * *

Arthur Bain, 2T5's most immaculate fusser, recently appeared in the anatomy lab. with a bottle of Odorono; probably he has read those advertisements—"Often a bridesmaid but never a bride."

Fralick, 2T5 (to MacLeod in operative lab.), "Have you finished that first case, Mac?"

MacLeod, "Certainly, certainly, I was through with that by initiation day and hope to finish the second quickly—say! hasn't somebody a birthday coming soon?"

* * *

There was something missing around the College this term, and it is hard to say where they have gone to. Everybody noticed them last term, and they were one of the curiosities of the place. When dad and mother came to visit the school, it was as big a loss to miss seeing them as it was to miss the infirmary with 'all them thar barbers' chairs.' Who took them away, and who kisses them, speaks kindly to them, then rolls them? Who got away with the thirty cents and the cubical dominoes out of the museum? Speak to me bones!!!

* * *

Things we are anxious to find out.

- 1—If Ralph Noonon still asks for the loan of a mandible—in the infirmary?
- 2—Why Thompson, 2T3, was carrying a collapsible telescope at High Park, two Sundays ago?
- 3—If J. L. MacDougall still talks about those "smooth women?"
- 4—What the egg-timer is for?
- 5—If Milton Lloyd has written a sensible reply to "that letter?"
- 6—Who is going to answer Linghorne's questions when he gets out to practise?
- 7—How some of the dental nurses got the idea that they are in Dentistry?
- 8—If Miss Bessie is to be assigned a page?
- 9—If those fellows who have completed fifty operations are worrying—what is to happen those who have not had a patient yet?
- 10—If Baker ever got even with the Chinaman who ripped his silk shirt?
- 11—What happened Dutch Daly at Montreal?
- 12—If Gray ever says anything when he talks?
- 13—If this is really an unlucky number?
- 14—What McBain has to say to the lecturer at the end of every lecture?
- 15—If Wally Miller talks as much now that he has sprained his wrist?
- 16—If Forrester and Fowlie will "fill them and fool them?"
- 17—If Pat Riley will be without a job when Miss Maloney buys an electric engine?
- 18—Who is the girl in West Toronto that Bill Wally "knocked cold" coming down on the boat?
- 19—If McBeth is specializing in root extraction?
- 20—When Asselstine became an authority in the dental profession?

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It Couldn't be Done

SOMEBODY said it couldn't be done,
But he with a chuckle, replied
That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one
Who wouldn't say so till he'd tried.
So he buckled right in with a trace of a grin
On his face. If he worried he hid it.
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done and he did it.

Somebody scoffed "Oh, you'll never do that;
At least no one has ever done it."
But he took off his coat and he took off his hat
And the first thing we knew he'd begun it;
With the lift of his chin and a bit of a grin,
Without any doubting or quiddit
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done.
There are thousands who prophesy failure,
There are thousands to point out to you, one by one
The dangers that wait to assail you;
But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,
Then take off your coat and go to it;
Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing
That "cannot be done," and you'll do it.

THE HYA YAKA

Vol. XXII.

December, 1922

No. 2

Treatment of Pulpless Teeth

(Read before the District of Columbia Dental Society, Washington, D. C.)

By P. B. Wright, D.D.S., Milwaukee, Wis.

Opinions differ in regard to the advisability of retaining devitalized teeth in the mouth. Some go so far as to declare that every pulpless tooth is a menace to the health of any person. We can take issue with this statement, as it has been and is being demonstrated in many offices throughout this country that it is possible to retain pulpless teeth and roots and place them in such a condition that they will not be a menace to health. The question of immunity or natural resistance plays an important part and should not be lost sight of in our diagnosis of a given case. Many healthy individuals with a high resistance and a natural or acquired immunity may carry infected teeth without any apparent ill effects, but no one can tell when this protection will be removed and the resistance lowered, and it is our duty to remove the possible menace to the patient's health before it is too late.

The successful practice of pulp-canal surgery depends on one feature above all else, and that is asepsis. The principles of modern surgery should be observed as completely as possible without going to unnecessary extremes. It is not considered necessary to wear an operating gown or a face mask or rubber gloves.

There are probably more failures in pulp-canal operations as a result of non-observance of the simple rules of asepsis than from any other cause.

Careful technique and attention to details is another prime requisite, so that we have three main essentials in pulp-canal surgery, *vis., diagnosis, asepsis and careful technique.*

It is generally acknowledged that there is no department of dentistry demanding better judgment, more accurate diagnostic ability, or more delicate and exact operative skill than that of the treatment of pulpless teeth.

The profession is indebted to several of its members who have helped to develop the technique of pulp-canal surgery. We have suffered a great loss in the passing away of Dr. Callahan. At the time of his death he was doing experimental work which undoubtedly would have proved of great value and even now may be carried on to successful completion. Drs. Rhein, Ottolengui, Grieves, Buckley, Best, Coolidge, your own Dr. Crane, and others have made valuable contributions. There are a few textbooks which have been very helpful, among which may be mentioned that of Dr. Thoma,

on "Oral Abscesses;" Dr. Black, on "Dental Pathology;" Dr. Buckley, on "Therapeutics;" and those of Drs. Raper, McCoy and Ivy, on X-rays and diagnosis.

Classification of Pulp-Canal Operations

The classification proposed by Best has been modified by your essayist and for convenience is presented as follows:—

1st—Operations on teeth which contain imperfect root-canal fillings.

2nd—Operations on teeth with non-vital pulps and no root-canal fillings.

3rd—Operations on teeth with vital pulps.

In the first class we may or may not have an abscess and there may or may not be a fistulous opening. In the second, the same conditions may prevail as in the first and the pulp chamber may or may not be open to the fluids of the mouth. There may or may not be rarefied areas at the apices of the roots and there may or may not be systemic involvement.

A correct diagnosis of the conditions present will determine the line of treatment to follow and with slight variations the method of procedure is the same in each class, except in teeth with vital pulps.

Radiographs Necessary

In every case a good radiograph is necessary before beginning a pulp-canal operation. It will show the extent of the original root filling, if any. It may disclose a broken broach or instrument or it may show a perforation from some previous operation. Knowing these things in advance may save the operator considerable time and possibly avoid an embarrassing situation, and it will give the dentist a greater sense of confidence in operating than he could possibly have without it. The radiograph is invaluable in checking up the progress of your work, especially in difficult cases where the canals are hard to open or where there is danger of making a perforation. In fact, the radiograph should be freely used from start to completion of the operation if the best results are to be secured. Many times the radiograph will reveal a rarefied area and the patient will apparently be in the best of health. The resistance of the patient and his natural or acquired immunity will protect him, but no one can say how long this favorable condition will continue. To be on the safe side every imperfect root filling should be removed and the canal retreated and filled. We are told that it is not so much the quantity of infection that is dangerous as it is the kind and virulence of the micro-organisms present; and many times an unfilled root canal without rarefaction in the apical region may be as much of a menace as a case with a very marked area of absorption. Where the radiograph shows no evidence of pathological conditions in the apical region, the tooth should receive the regular routine treatment to be described later.

Sterilization

As was stated before, asepsis is the prime requisite in the successful treatment of pulp canals. There are several methods of securing the proper sterilization of instruments. The method found to be the most satisfactory in our practice, is in the use of the "Pentz" system. This furnishes superheated steam quickly and conveniently and quietly. After being cleansed in hot water the instruments are sterilized and dried in less than one minute in the Pentz sterilizer. Cotten pellets and paper absorbent points are put through the sterilizer before being used. Gutta-percha canal points are immersed in alcohol for several hours and then placed in a glass container and again immersed in alcohol just before being used in the canal. Before applying the rubber dam, the mouth is sprayed with a mild antiseptic, and after the dam is in position, the field of operation is swabbed with iodin followed with alcohol.

Treatment of Teeth in Classes I. and II.

If there are no acute symptoms which demand opening the canal to the apex, as in the case of an alveolar abscess, it is a good practice to seal a suitable antiseptic in the pulp chamber for twenty-four hours. Your essayist has found Buckley's formocresol a very efficient remedy in cases of putrescent pulps. Where a gutta-percha root filling is to be removed it is better to seal a germicide in the pulp chamber for twenty-four hours. Then by applying Xylol to the gutta-percha it may be softened and dissolved so as to make its removal quite a simple operation.

Preparation of Tooth for Operation

The tooth should be prepared for operating by removing all deposits of tartar, etc. Remove sharp edges of enamel and otherwise prepare for applying the rubber dam. If the tooth is badly broken down, it may be restored by a thin wall of amalgam, or a band of copper, platinoid, or gold may be cemented to the tooth which will make the application of the rubber dam much easier and will help to retain the temporary stopping or cement between treatments.

Remove sufficient enamel and dentin to gain free access to each canal. It is much better to sacrifice tooth substance in gaining proper access to the canals than it is to run the risk of not properly opening the canal and thus inviting failure of the root-canal operation.

Frequently we hear objections raised against the use of caustic acids and alkalis in pulp-canal treatment. If these valuable agents are carefully used there is practically no danger of carrying them beyond the apex.

The nature of the agent used should be well understood and the greatest care observed. In treating a tooth with a putrescent pulp it is my practice at the first treatment to remove all loose decay and irrigate the pulp chamber with an antiseptic solution. For this purpose I have found Marchand's peroxid and bichlorid of mercury.

THE HYA YAKA

in the 1 : 1000 solution as suggested by Dr. Rhein, a very efficient agent. The openings to the pulp canals are exposed but no attempt is made to enter the canals at this time. A pledgit of cotton slightly moistened with formocresol is placed in the pulp chamber and the cavity is sealed with temporary cement. After twenty-four hours the rubber dam is again applied and the openings to all the canals are freely exposed, which usually requires considerable cutting away of the crown of the tooth, especially in the case of molars where it is absolutely necessary to gain proper access to the mesial and buccal canals. If the tooth is to be crowned or used as a bridge abutment, two-thirds of its crown may be ground away which will make it much easier to treat. This will also remove the occlusal stress and reduce the soreness which often follows root-canal treatment.

Technique of Cleaning the Canal

"Sodium and potassium" is a combination of two metallic elements which results in a substance having a great affinity for organic matter and moisture. The putrescent matter in pulp canals is rapidly reduced to a liquid or soapy consistence and may be washed out of the pulp chamber or absorbed by cotton or bibulous paper. Frequently the smaller canals are clogged with pulp debris, which is readily attacked by sodium and potassium, making it possible to open up these canals which otherwise would often resist other methods of attack. In large canals care should be used in working in the apical third of the canal and only very minute portions of sodium and potassium should be introduced into the canal, using care to avoid forcing the caustic material through the apical opening. After a few minutes' use of this agent the canal should be irrigated with the peroxid solution until all effervescence ceases and then the canal should be dried carefully. A mild antiseptic is sealed in the pulpal opening of the canal and for this purpose dichloramin-T is a valuable agent. Oil of cloves is also useful. This procedure is carried out in each canal and the cavity again sealed.

At the next appointment, after an interval of two or three days, an attempt is made to reach the apex of all the canals. The smaller ones are flooded with phenol sulfonic acid and a fine smooth broach is passed to the apex. This will allow a very small quantity of the acid to follow the canal and to some extent decalcify the dentin so that it may be enlarged by spiral reamers, files and broaches. Before attempting to use the larger instruments, the surplus acid is absorbed from the canal. If the canal is not sufficiently enlarged after a few minutes' work it is again flooded with the acid and the process is repeated.

If the patient gives indication of sensation at the apex it indicates that you are either reaching the desired goal or that there is vital nerve tissue which must be disposed of. At this point it is best to flood the canal with a sterile solution of bicarbonate of soda,

working it into the canals until all effervescence ceases. Then carefully dry the canal and insert diagnostic wires into the canals and radiograph the tooth.

By checking up your progress in this way you avoid going too far beyond the apex in some cases and avoid perforating the roots in others, and you will be working intelligently in *all* cases. When you meet an obstruction in the canal, it is best to stop and find the cause if possible. The buccal canals of upper molars and the mesial canals of lower molars usually offer the greatest resistance and require the greatest patience and manipulative skill.

If the radiograph shows that the diagnostic wires have reached and passed through the apical opening of the canals, the case is then ready for ionization. If there is little or no area or only a slight thickening of the peridental membrane at the apex, one treatment is considered sufficient, but if there is a considerable area showing, the tooth is ionized two or three times at intervals of two or three days, and should always be ionized just before filling the canal.

At this point it is good practice to take a smear or culture from the apical region to determine the presence or absence of micro-organisms and govern your treatment according to the bacteriological findings. Further ionization may be necessary before the canal can be safely filled.

In favourable cases such as the six anterior teeth and some of the bicuspid where there is a chronic condition and destruction of tissue, the operation of resection of the root end may be successfully performed and the infected tissue surgically removed.

There seems to be considerable merit in the silver nitrate method as advocated by Dr. Percy Howe, and we may expect further developments along this line which may simplify our treatment in many cases.

The long-continued treatment of root canals, using first one remedy and then another with the vain hope that some miracle may be performed, should be discouraged. Strong germicides used in the root canals or forced through the apex may control pus formation for a time, but they will also lower the resistance of the tissues and retard or destroy the process of repair which is so essential. It is considered the best practice to thoroughly cleanse and curet the canal to and through the apex without disturbing the functions of the tissues at the apex and thus assist the natural reparative processes to restore as nearly a normal condition as possible. The prime essential in the treatment of pathological conditions is to remove the cause.

Electrolytic Medication

The term ionization is the one commonly used to describe the process of sterilizing the pulp canals and the apical area by means of the electric current which carries an antiseptic in solution and liberates ions of the element used. The term electrolytic medication is

probably more scientifically correct, but for convenience the shorter term will be used in this paper. There is a difference of opinion in regard to the value of this method of sterilization, but clinical experience proves it to have considerable merit. Its stimulating effect on the tissues in the apical region is very beneficial. It rapidly reduces irritation and promotes the absorption of inflammatory products in the apical area and induces the formation of healthy tissue. Ionic medication has been successfully used in the treatment of pericementitis and we have found it of great value in reducing post-operative pain and irritation following root-canal filling which is present in a few cases. The suggestion of Dr. Fette, of Cincinnati, for using a solution of magnesium hydrate (Epsom salts) on the positive electrode, which is placed in contact with the affected tooth around which is wrapped a strip of cotton saturated with the same solution, has given very good results. The current is applied for three minutes and as strong as the patient can comfortably stand.

Those who are not familiar with the subject of ionization will do well to obtain a good textbook on that subject and master the principles and technique before attempting to use it in practice. I believe there are great possibilities in this branch of therapeutics and that it will soon become a recognized essential in the treatment of pulpless teeth and diseases of the periodontal membrane.

Devitalization of Teeth

The treatment of teeth, the vital pulps of which are to be removed for some good reason, throws a great deal of responsibility on the dentist. We are dealing with vital tissue. It is a surgical procedure and should be governed by the rules of surgery. There are three ways of removing the pulp surgically and practically without pain: (1) By means of conduction anesthesia; (2) by what is known as pressure anesthesia; and (3) by administering nitrous oxid and oxygen to the patient. The technique of pulp removal consists in thoroughly anesthetizing the pulp tissue and gaining free access to all the canals. A fine XXX smooth broach is passed to the apex of each canal. This is followed by barbed broaches of the proper size and the pulp removed *en masse* if possible. If the smaller canals offer any resistance to the passage of the larger broaches, the use of sodium and potassium will be advantageous and in general the technique as outlined for enlarging all canals is followed.

After removing the pulp, the best results are obtained by enlarging the canals immediately and preparing them for filling, taking advantage of the anesthesia which will make it possible to thoroughly cleanse and enlarge the canal to and through the apex. The diagnostic wire should be passed slightly through the apex so that it will show in the radiograph that the important objective point has been reached. In removing the pulp the main idea should be to remove all of it, and as there is usually one main foramen

through which the pulp receives its blood supply, it seems reasonable that this foramen should be opened sufficiently to allow a very small diagnostic wire to pass through. If there are multiple foramina, we must depend on chemical as well as mechanical means to remove all pulp filaments. Here the apex curet is very valuable. The canals are never filled immediately following the removal of the pulp, as there is frequently a post-operative hemorrhage which will find a vent in the open canal. A dressing of dry sterile cotton or bibulous paper is sealed in the pulp chamber and the tooth is sealed with temporary stopping covered with cement. A pulp canal treated in the manner just described does not require a medicated canal filling which has so-called "permanent germicidal" qualities to embalm any suspected fragments of pulp tissue.

Technique of Filling the Canal

After an interval of from three to five days the tooth is again prepared for operating by cleansing. The rubber dam is adjusted and the tooth and field of operation sterilized. The canals are irrigated with the peroxid solution as described. This will remove any traces of hemorrhage and leave the canal in a sterile condition. The instruments for filling the canal should be selected and put through the sterilizer and everything made ready for the filling operation. The canals should be finally dried with alcohol, followed by sterile absorbent paper points. A very thin solution of chloroform and sterilized gutta-percha is prepared for each operation. In filling upper teeth the solution is carried to the canals by means of a suitable glass syringe. In teeth with more than one canal the smaller canals should be filled first, the other canals being closed temporarily with a small pledget of sterilized cotton. A smooth or small spiral broach which will pass to the end of the canal is used to pump the thin chloro-percha solution to the end of the canal, which is kept flooded with the solution. A gutta-percha point or cylinder of suitable size is now passed into the canal and worked up and down with a pumping motion and when the point is softened it is packed with a canal plugger, the canal again flooded with chloroform and other points or cylinders packed to place until the canal is filled. In large canals the pumping motion should be modified somewhat to avoid forcing too large a quantity of the thin chloro-percha through the apical opening, but in the majority of cases encapsulation of the end of the root should be the main object in the operation in order to seal all the foramina and to insulate the root end. The gutta-percha in the canals should be packed and condensed into a homogeneous mass and the pulp chamber sealed with oxychlorid of zinc cement.

In conclusion let us briefly summarize the essential features in pulp-canal operations:—

1. Diagnosis—To determine the condition of the tooth to be operated on, *viz.*, the pathological condition, the length, shape and posi-

tion of the roots, the presence or absence of root fillings or foreign bodies in the canals, the condition at the apices of the roots, the importance of saving the tooth, the health of the patient and all other conditions. The patient should be advised as to the condition and the possibilities of success or failure of the operation.

2. Use of the X-ray.
3. Careful technique and attention to details.
4. Asepsis.
5. Use of rubber dam.
6. Radical cutting away of tooth structure to gain free access to the root canals.
7. Use of sodium and potassium and phenol sulfonic acid, followed with bicarbonate of soda.
8. Suitable instruments.
9. Ionization and bacteriologic examination.
10. Root-canal filling.
11. Subsequent radiographic examination.

If the radiograph shows the canals filled and the root ends encapsulated, we may well congratulate ourselves on the result and rest assured that we have done everything possible to put that tooth in such a condition that it will give promise of many years of usefulness and comfort.

Cop (on St. Alban's Street at 3.30 a.m.), "Where are you going, lad?"

Lethbridge, 2T5, "Nexsht telephone posht, sir."

* * *

Summerfeldt, 2T5's "Information Kid," has nearly every one stopped when it comes to betting; however, a man that doesn't bet is no better.

* * *

Ed. Groff, 2T5, is a confirmed loafer. Last week he had the crust to write his father for more dough.

* * *

Bob Cooper, 2T5, certainly leads the bright list; he has it on good information that the King's Plate is a set of false teeth.

* * *

Harry Peake, 2T5, pulling on his gloves in the anatomy lab.
"Well boys, I may not be pure, but thank heavens I'm clean."

Training of the Dental Student

(Continued From Last Issue)

Again, half our problems are solved by an accurate diagnosis. One of the reasons why we frequently are so backward and blundering is that there are so many half-educated people—earnest, but half-educated,—without a liberal training, and who through the impulse of their enthusiasm and of a kindly and good heart attack a problem that they are not prepared to solve, and often they do greater harm than if they had left it alone. A liberal education is an education which widens a man's mind sufficiently to show him the track along which the experience of the race has told him he should go.

Therefore if any professional man is to fulfil his highest function as a citizen apart from his profession, he can only do it in the best way through the study of literature. It does not matter very much what literature it is. You know the constant battle that goes on between the exponents of classical and modern literature. We all appreciate the value of classical literature, but for the purposes outlined we are not by any means confined to it. English literature is perhaps the most magnificent in the world, at least the only one that can vie with Greek, and in poetry there is nothing surpassing it.

In French also as in English you have all that is necessary to give the real student a liberal education through the knowledge of a first-class world of literature. The ability to use one's own tongue fluently is the mark, of course, of a liberally educated man; the ability to choose exactly the right word for a certain thought is the mark of an educated man; the ability to take the language that you have and make it the instrument of your thought, is the mark of a liberally educated man. One will never be able lucidly to express the idea he has in mind unless behind that idea the thought is clear, so that spiritual ideas may be fitted with a language adequate for them. To take his proper place in public affairs, the well-trained professional man should be able to use his own tongue, whatever that tongue may be, in a precise, accurate, logical and expressive way, and I do not think we can pay too much attention to the training of students in that respect.

Then again, one of the results of a liberal education is that a man should be a reader. He should enjoy literature and know how to use it; not picking up ordinary books to while away an hour, but taking the great classics in which the thoughts of mankind are inbedded, books that are hard to read and tax the understanding to get their innermost thought, interpreting a sentence at a time and arriving at your own conclusions with regard to the ideas set forth. Through reading books in that way, a little at a time, pondering them, digesting them, taking them to yourself, you will

create a taste for the higher literature, thereby attaining a standard of judgment that is your own and not another's. It becomes your own when you do the hard thing, understand what is there, criticize it and say,—I know it now, and I either believe it or do not believe it. In this way you develop, you grow, your mind is becoming rapidly educated in a liberal way through daily companionship with good books, hard books, books that have in them the experiences of the race. For many it is the Bible, for others something else—some great book founded on the experience of mankind. A book like that is creative and educates one liberally. How many of us take time for that? Life is so shallow and full of haste that we do not take the time. But if we can get this habit ingrained in our students we will thereby create an ability on their part which will help them to carry on and improve the activities of the world.

The professional man should read books that bear upon the economic problems of the day; he should know the history of his country; he should know the industrial history of the world in this century, he should be able to determine what the movements about us indicate; he should be able to form judgments in regard to what is going on in the world, and if he is to be a worthy member of society he should have his own opinion on these things and not merely pick up from some one else. He gets that as he reads history and studies moral and economical problems, and many of the best books to be recommended to our students might be in those directions.

Another essential factor is appreciation for the beautiful. Beauty is not, after all, such a very remote thing in life. This country is rapidly developing in aesthetics, its taste is steadily improving, and so it is going to be a place to which artists will naturally turn. It is a mark of an inferior civilization to be devoid of art, to be absorbed in the merely material things of life and not be able to separate itself from the ordinary vocations. As I see it, an appreciation of the beautiful should be fundamental for any man who is to take his proper place in society.

Just a word or two as to the other side. I said that the other side of a professional calling was its public service. Here is one of the dangers: In all professions corruption comes in when the profession itself gives way to a mercenary motive, when mere livelihood is all that is thought of and the acquisition of a competence is the prominent desire of those pursuing it. A mercenary motive is never far off, but it is always corrupting. There is not much danger of the mercenary motive coming into the life of a scientific man, the man in his laboratory, but there is always danger outside of that. And in reading over the history of the professions I found that one of the essentials in those professions was that the financial return was not by any means a primary element. Every profession has to guard itself against the corruption that lies at its door. When

it is tempted to become too mercenary in spirit, and when the public needs its services greatly and is willing to give anything for them. It is not only your profession, but other professions also which are to-day faced with that danger, a recurrent danger all down through the centuries. It is the age-old struggle of the mercenary side with the idealist spirit. And to keep the profession pure, idealism should certainly be kept clearly before the students in their education. What is the best way to avoid the mercenary spirit? I cannot but feel that the best way is through the receiving of a liberal education. If a man's spirit has been humanized by literature, by pure minds, by art, a hobby which absorbs a great deal of his time, he is not going to become such a slave to his profession that he will in the first place devote all his time to acquiring gain, and, in the second place, to selfishly conserving it. His salvation will come from having other purposes, whether as a reader or as one who wants to benefit the public,—whatever it be that carries him out of himself and enables him to fasten his mind and thought upon something other than the very money-getting itself—that is his main protection. And, as I said before, his soul becomes humanized and the passion grows within him to contribute to the welfare of those about him, to serve by his profession those whom he is competent to serve, and so to devote himself to the ideal side of life that he can never forget that man's life does not consist in the abundance of the things which he possesses. If that conviction has entered into his soul he will fulfil the admonition of Francis Bacon when he says: "I hold that every man should be a debtor to his own profession."

—*Proceedings, American Institute of Dental Teachers.*

It is reported that Ed. Ramsey, 2T5, is so busy with his social duties that the only way he can find time to bathe is to leap into bed and go down so far that he reaches the springs. Hot towel!

* * *

N. Smith, 2T5, "Are you greatly interested in relativity, Joe?" Hurley, "Hardly, I maintain that the less relatives one has, the better off you are."

* * *

Jimmie Boyd, 2T5, recently called on his lady fair and presented her with a large bouquet of roses.

Miss X, "My, but these flowers are exceptionally beautiful, so fresh that there seems to be some dew on them."

Jimmie (sorrowfully), "Yes, two dollars."

* * *

We wonder whether Hargrieves, 2T5, continually plays with the compressed air merely to camouflage his own excess of air.

Practical Hints

To Keep Glass Cement-Mixing Slabs from Becoming Scratched.

—Where you have two glass slabs (it does not matter how scratched one is) the good one can be kept from becoming scratched, and the old one re-polished, by rubbing "Bon Ami" or some kindred material between the two slabs when cleaning them after mixing cement on them.

The slabs should be roughly cleaned of old cement, dipped in water, "Bon Ami" rubbed on them. The two faces of the slabs, impregnated with the material, are rubbed together vigorously, when the cement disappears and the faces become gradually polished, and you will have two good slabs again.

* * *

To prevent Galvanic Action Between Gold and Amalgam.—

In exceptional cases, where it is necessary to insert an amalgam filling which comes in contact with occluding gold, galvanic action may be prevented by painting the amalgam filling with tincture of iodine.—Percy Moore, D.D.S., in "Oral Health."

* * *

Cast Abutment for Bicuspid.—These abutments are chiefly used for bicuspids and cuspids. With small knife edge stones the tooth is squared up on lingual, mesial and distal, and the lingual cusp is shortened, deepening the occlusal groove mesio-distally, allowing it to extend down the sides mesio-distally for anchorage. The final dressing of the abutment is done by cylindrical mounted stones in right angle.

For better anchorage a small pin is placed in lingual cusp. With abutment prepared, take copper band of proper size, and fit it to gum line, and cut out the buccal surface so that there will be no undercuts. Fill band with modelling compound and press into position; remove, and cut away excess; then warm and press in position again. When chilled remove, and mix Spence's plaster and pack in impression. When hardened, remove compound and wax up with sheet casting wax; insert sprue and invest. When cast is made you have an ideal abutment for a live tooth that does not show any amount of gold from the buccal.—F. S. Osborne, in "Dental Summary," U.S.A.

* * *

Removal of Decay.—Excavating should always be performed with sharp instruments, and movements in effecting this end should always be quick, light and sure, for it should be borne in mind that heavy, scraping excavating is always accompanied by painful sensations. The direction of cutting should be from the centre of the cavity to the periphery; never toward the pulp. Where the bur

is indicated, it should be sharp and clean-cutting, and light touches of the sensitive dentine with the bur, revolving at high speed, will remove the tissue with little or no attendant pain.—H. Polk, D.D.S., in "Dental Digest."

* * *

Removal of Facings.—It sometimes becomes necessary to again solder on the work after the facings have been cemented to place. This may be done after the facings have been removed. Place the bridge overnight in concentrated ammonia water. It will combine with the phosphoric acid and the cement will disintegrate.—F. W. Frahm, Pacific Dental Gazette.

* * *

A Short Cut in Plate Polishing.—Our method consists in using the bristle polishing brush on the wax trial plate in much the same way that it is used upon the vulcanite plate. We all know how uneven the surface of a vulcanite plate comes out of the vulcanizer, even when we have carefully smoothed the wax with scraper and blowpipe. Unevenness, which we could not detect on the wax, shows on the rubber as soon as we begin to cut it down.

Uneven surfaces refuse to yield to a reasonable amount of pumice attrition, and have to be gone over with scraper and sandpaper. The sandpaper reduces these bumps, but leaves behind it scratches which only with difficulty can be erased with pumice. The interdental spaces are especially difficult to reduce, for the wax has a way of overfilling them, or else not filling them enough, and besides it is apt to climb up over the crowns of the teeth in a way which, when reproduced in vulcanite, requires a chisel to reduce to proper bounds.

The remedy for all this is, as aforesaid, to use the revolving bristle brush on the wax trial plate, using it both on labial and lingual surfaces. This process smooths down the bumpy places, cuts down the climbing wax from around the crowns, rounds the interdental wax, and reduces to desired fullness. The next thing is to remove the scratches left on the wax by the bristles. This is easily done by going over the wax with a rag or pledget of cotton, wet with coal oil. This leaves a very smooth surface, to which it is almost superfluous to add by rubbing soapstone over the wax, but as this can very readily be done when soapstone is used for separation of flask, it is well to employ it. By this easy method we get a vulcanite plate which, after it comes from the vulcanizer, is readily finished with pumice and chalk—no scrapers, no sandpaper.—Stewart J. Spence, Dental Digest.

* * *

Haemostatics.—As a haemostatic, turpentine, in my opinion, is superior to anything else in dental cases. I have had cases where

Monsel's salt, adrenalin and other preparations failed. Put in a plug of cotton wool saturated with turpentine, and bleeding will cease, and, furthermore, the socket will heal in a clean manner, a characteristic not possessed by any other drug.—Fred C. Deakins, Moree (Dental Science).

* * *

Rubber Dam for Use in Fitting Porcelain Crowns.—Apply rubber dam to three teeth, one on each side of tooth to be crowned, but on the tooth to be crowned force silk well under gum; slightly under, labially, if preferred. Select tooth and grind to fit and finish. Result: Field of operation clean, perfect fit, no blood, and no ragged gum to, perhaps, cause gingivitis.—R. Dickson, Dubbo, N.S.W.

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD

All that glitters is not gold
 So doth the legend say,
 And many times so I am told
 'Tis proven every passing day.
 To find its truth I cast about
 With searching eye to see,
 And set to rest my lingering doubt
 And Lo! It stopped in the infirmary.

For here the white-gowned surgeons all,
 Though quite so neat arrayed,
 Some seemingly did halt and stall—
 While others? Yes! Were quite dismayed.
 To know the "why" of such concern
 I lingered here and there
 And listening, soon let me learn—
 For tell-tale words did lay it bare.

Thus ran the voice which caught my ear:
 "If I'd ave only known
 I'd spent more of my Junior year
 Making knowledge more my own
 Instead of worrying both staff and self
 About the year to come,
 When patientless I'd get the shelf
 And finding work be troublesome.

"I scanned ahead to glittering days,
 When splendour of the gown
 Did seem the goal of all my ways—
 Now—those air-built castles tumble down;
 For here the inlay cast in gold,
 Does 'wait my erring hand
 To make and place, to stay and hold,
 As does the bidding chart demand."

A patient here doth sit and wait
 For dentures strong and sound,
 While white clad surgeon doth debate—
 And fumbles long with trays around.
 "I don't know how to take a bite
 With this crude stuff in place—
 It's got me stopped! And stopped aright
 How I got it all into this face."

So might I tell in many a line
 Of helplessness and dire despair,
 Because the Junior did decline
 To use the time he had to spare.
 So mark ye well thou younger class,
 For you there's trouble yet untold,
 And though infirmary quizz you pass
 Remember: "All that glitters is not gold."
 "Experientia"

Snelgrove, 2T5 (after 11.30 lecture), "Man, oh man, am I hungry?—my taste buds sure do crave action."

* * *

Stanley Griffis Haight, 2T5's intellectual leviathan, has been noticed standing in corners with O.M.L. Maclean, holding discreet(?) conversation and uttering little gurgles of delight. It is the earnest wish of the class that the "Y" representative see that Stan ceases telling Mac these stories.

* * *

MacLeod, 2T5, "Yes, yes, Barney, Einstein is too much for me."
 Barney Miller, "I believe so Mac, you merely need to smell a cork."

The Royal Dental Hospital, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON

Since my return from England, several months ago, so many readers of Hya Yaka have asked me for information regarding conditions in England from a dental viewpoint, that I attempt in this short article to give a description of what I saw of interest to dental students. I will begin with a visit to a dental hospital in London.

Perhaps ex-members of the C.E.F. who became very familiar with Leicester Square, will remember a large sign across an imposing five storied building on the south side, reading: "Royal Dental Hospital, Supported by Voluntary Contributions." It is one of the great London hospitals which united last summer in a big drive for funds to "carry on."

Just inside the entrance is an ex-army sergeant at an information desk. Here I was fortunate to meet a Canadian student in his fourth year at the school, who was very willing to show me around. He was very enthusiastic about the hospital and said that he no longer held the opinion that he formerly had that dentistry in England was inferior to that elsewhere.

On the second floor are the surgeries and clinical rooms for examining patients. These are well equipped and are in the charge of house surgeons. Prominent surgeons hold clinics here daily. There is also a ward for in-patients requiring special surgical treatment.

The second and third floors are occupied by the metallurgical, mechanical and other laboratories, much the same as at the R.C.D.S. There is a special department for fitting dentures, with four chair boys to look after the students' wants and to keep the place clean.

The Conservation Room (Infirmary) occupies all the fourth floor and is equipped with the most modern chairs. It possesses a perfect sky lighting system, as efficient by night as by day. Connected with it are the X-ray department and a special department for children in charge of a house surgeon.

The Museum occupies a very large room and contains a fine collection of thousands of specimens of dental interest. Clinics meet here, and there are special facilities for study. Clinics are also taken in the Royal College of Surgeons' Museum.

There are over four hundred students in the school, including fifty women, every country in the world being represented this year. They have large and comfortable common rooms, and the men are allowed to smoke. The library is exceptionally large: besides the shelves of books, there are many arm-chairs and writing tables. The floor is carpeted, perhaps in order not to disturb the

Dean whose office opens directly into the library. The students are very proud of the fact that they have the oldest dental society in the world.

A four or five years' course is offered by the school, four years for the L.D.S., and five for the B.D.S. The college year is several months longer than that of the R.C.D.S., there being also a summer term.

The staff of the school is of high standing, most of the dental surgeons having also medical and surgical degrees, including Sir C. S. Tomes, Sir Frank Colyer, and F. St. J. Steadman, who is a special lecturer on: "Dental Disease in Children" Sir Frederick Treves and Sir R. D. Powell are among the purely medical men.

The school is well endowed and nine scholarships are offered yearly totalling \$1,250. In addition, prizes are offered in every subject.

Some idea of the work done in the hospital may be gained from the following figures for the past year: Fillings—45,200; Extractions—8,000; Miscellaneous operations, including special surgical cases,—9,200; Dentures—1,610.

With regard to prospects for dentistry in Britain, in such a large population there is certainly a wide field. As in Canada, there is a large proportion who do not appreciate the value of dentistry. This proportion mainly consists of the poorer classes, who, in most cases, unlike the Canadian workingman, are unable to afford to spend more than a few shillings on their teeth. Even so, because of the fact that they live simpler and of the tendency to have a tooth out when it aches, because crown and bridge work is practically unknown, I was told that they escape to a large extent many of the ills due to diseased teeth, so common in America. In fact, post-war statistics in England show that the condition of people's teeth, especially of children, has shown a great improvement because of their simpler living and inability to buy luxuries.

Previous to this year, anyone was allowed to extract teeth or perform certain mechanical work, such as making dentures, but by a recent act, attendance at a dental college is now compulsory. During the past few years the better class of people, as in Canada, have come to learn the importance of sound teeth. Students have flocked to the English colleges and are now graduating in such numbers, that I was told they have great difficulty in finding openings. Some are glad to act as locum tenens at \$15 and \$20 weekly. One cannot as in Canada, open an office on a bank corner and expect to establish a connection in a short time. The people must get to know you through long residence in their midst, and your work must be recommended. Generally, a dentist's office is in his residence.

There is quite a prejudice against American dentistry. American dentists over there being so often associated with a lurid advertis-

ing of crown and bridge work, people have come to regard it as a purely American money making scheme, to be fought shy of by the educated. This is especially so since the tendency of the English Dental Profession is against crown and bridge work, as being in the long run more harmful than beneficial. In the healing arts, only physicians in England have the title of doctor, even prominent surgeons are plain Mr., and English people do not take seriously the title of doctor used by anyone else.

So I think if Canadians wish to succeed in England, they must follow English lines. "Colonials" are well received, there being no animosities against them. The English consider them just as British as themselves and will go out of their way to be agreeable to them. The Dental Act of 1878 made special provision for putting colonial dentists on the British register.

For a man with means, living in England is very pleasant. The late Ambassador Page said: "In no other country has the art of living been so perfected."

For an average professional man, financial prospects in England are not probably so favourable as in Canada. Of course, in places where the rich congregate, as in the West End, there are many dentists who do very well, but they are exceptionally clever men of great polish and personality. Fees, as a rule, are not nearly so high as in Canada and taxes are very high. The lowest income tax (and there are other taxes) is \$1.50 in \$4.86. Motor cars are taxed five dollars per horse power per year, so that on a Ford one pays over one hundred dollars per year. Few dentists have cars and many doctors have taken to bicycles to cover their rounds. Rents are cheaper in England as one cannot raise them more than thirty per cent. over pre-war levels. Food is dearer but clothing much cheaper.

Business is generally very depressed. There is a great deal of unemployment as foreign orders are not coming in as they used to do. In consequence, money is scarce even with presumably well-to-do people and they are not spending freely. The future looks dark. They see no opportunities for their children and emigration is becoming increasingly attractive to thousands of young men.

The field for dentistry in England, because of greater population, is much wider than in Canada, but whether the financial results will be up to the expectations of a graduate of the R.C.D.S., is a matter which only experience will decide.

In a concluding paragraph, returned men may be interested in reading what Belgium looks like now.

Ostende is once more a busy port, the hotels on the Esplanade are all patched up and hundreds of bathing machines line the beach in place of the tangles of barbed wire of four years ago.

As one approaches the old line from Bruges, there is very little evidence of the War left. Gone are all the trenches and dugouts;

instead of the shell holes and mud of "no man's land," there are smiling fields of grain. Even the hedges and fences are back in place. The countrside is dotted with red brick buildings with red tile roofs, that have taken the place of the ruins. The only remaining monuments of the battlefields are here and there a tangled heap of wire, a concrete pillbox or two, or a derelict tank by the road side; the changes wrought in the past four years are increditable. Vlamertinghe, Courtemark, Ypres, etc., all have new stations, and in place of the ruins of towns are red brick buildings with red tile roofs. Only the ruins of the Cloth Hall remain in Ypres, even the "Place" is recobbled, and there is a brand new Skindles Hotel, a branch of the Poperinghe one. Estaminets abound on every corner and do a thriving business with the visitors. Lyssen Thock, the largest British cemetery in Belgium, near Poperinghe, is beautifully kept. Each grave has its little stone cross with inscription and all are set in a garden of flowers and lawns.

"Rivingtonian"

A MOVING PICTURE OF A MAN HAVING HIS TEETH FILLED

Scene: Man sits back in chair and eyes weird assortment of tools with queezy feeling in the solar plexus.

Dentist begins to arrange curious tools. Seems to have more different things than a new golfer.

Pries man's mouth open and looks down into it.

Shakes his head mournfully.

Appears dissatisfied with what he has seen down there.

Picks out particularly vicious-looking posthole augur.

Begins boring into tooth.

Bears down on drill and meanwhile carries on benevolent conversation.

Beautiful girl caddy hands him another fistful of wicked drills.

Tries them all out.

Finally gets down to nerve.

Bores all around it with great glee.

Subtitle: Wowtch!

Scene: Dentist seems surprised that man has feeling in nerve.

Comments on strange phenomenon to beautiful girl caddy.

Beautiful girl caddy hands him enormous chisel and hammer.

Dentist takes it absently and begins excavating gum around nerve.

Nerve now all exposed.

Dentist picks it up and strokes it with sandpaper.

Drops hammer on it.

Drops chisel on it.

Turns to speak to beautiful girl caddy and leans his elbow on it.

Subtitle: Owootch oww oww!

Scene: Dentist now changes tactics.

Looks around for place to hide superfluous materials.

Decides on hiding them in man's mouth.

Begins by stuffing double handfuls of cotton into open mouth.

Follows them up with huge hunk of rubber.

Jams in three or four clamps.

A couple of mashies—

Two putters—

And a cleek.

Pries mouth little wider and puts both hands into it.

Looks as if he were getting ready to walk in.

Begins now to jam things into tooth.

Fills it full of lead, crushed rocks, bricks, and plaster.

Tamps them in with enormous maul.

Crawls out of mouth and looks back at job with great satisfaction.

Goes back to desk and makes out bill.

Gets beautiful girl caddy to help him carry it back to man.

Subtitle: Ooooooh! Wootch!

J. P. McEvoy

(Protected by Associated Editors).

[The following "chapter" is not an actual extract from the "Book of Lamentations," but is one that has been discovered among the random notes of one who, it seems, has known what it means to writhe in the throes of penitence and remorse as a result of "leaving undone those things which he ought to have done, and doing such things as he ought not to have done." We introduce it at this time in the spirit of a warning to procrastinators of the present college term.]

LAMENT OF A LATE "SUPPER"

Or

The Last Chapter of Procrastination

Little did I heed instruction, nor did I attend to know understanding, accordingly the wrath of the tests rolled upon me—submerging my hopes and my favour.

The joy of my heart is now ceased, my dance is turned into mourning, for when early the long months of winter did beckon and bid me to study I did scornfully smile and did persist in my pleasures and bathe myself in vain pastimes.

I obeyed not the voice of my teachers, nor inclined mine ear to them that instructed me, but spake in the folly of my flippancy and bravado: "How do I hate instruction and how the depths of my soul despise admonition."

Nor did I take heed unto myself when the Dean in his wisdom of years spoke unto me saying: "The wise (and those who stay in at night) shall inherit glory, but a 'supp' and much shame shall be the promotion of fools."

The slothful, O Dean, have ye plucked as is the poor thanksgiving turkey, not one feather of pride didst thou leave in their cap of bravado, not one to their comfort or glory.

Yea, verily I did forwardly go in the ways of my heart and regret and shame is the crown of my doing.

Remember, O Dean! what has come upon us; consider and behold our reproach for this, our own heart is faint, for these things our eyes are dimmed and averted.

Woe unto us that we have sinned! Our souls hath been turned from peace! Forgot have we all our prosperity. Turn thou then us unto thee, O Dean! and we shall be turned, renew our days as of old for we have put our mouths in the dust.

We have searched and tried our ways and found them wanting, so forbear all further chastisement by way of a "supp" in the future, and return us again to your favour.

RHYMES

Home Thoughts of Initiation

Some were red and some were black,
We all had whitewash on our backs,
A song we sing of a fond hope:
"Oh for an extra piece of soap."

Advice to the Verdent Fresh

If when walking down the street
A pretty girl you chance to meet
With rosy cheeks and dainty feet—
Safety First.

If you take her to the show—
Buy two seats in the front row,
Though your girl may never know—
Safety First.

If she says: "The weather's fine,
I know where they sell good wine
And, it's only half past nine—"
Safety First.

If she continues: "I'm hungry dear,
Child's cafe is in the rear,"
She's got the "gimmies" never fear—
Safety First.

So when your thoughts to damsels roam,
Don't neglect that girl "back home;"
Remember too this humble poem—
Safety First.

—Adolphus

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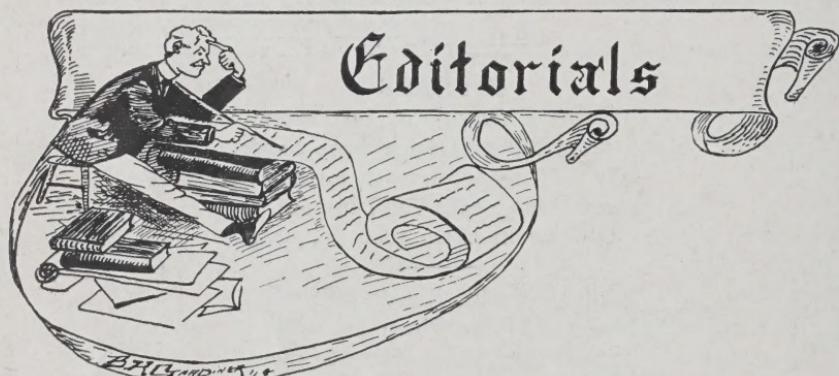
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OUTRUN THE BEAR

A story is told of a certain fleet-footed and athletic young Indian chief who won for himself the name of "Outrun-the-Bear." It was claimed that upon an occasion during his early youth, he came face to face with the animal, and, being defenceless at the time, took to his heels and actually outran his hungry pursuer. Some years after the episode, a government official, while visiting his reserve, made the acquaintance of the sprinter and attempted to persuade him to give an exhibition of his athletic prowess. Upon the chief's persistent refusal to comply, he was pressed for his reason, to which he responded: "No see 'um bear—me no run."

If we were to apply the story to the attitude of the average student towards his studies, it is just possible that the words of the Indian would be found to be a clear enunciation of his general policy and state of mind in reference to exams. Each successive opening of the College term brings with it a host of good resolutions for

the student, in reference to systematic study. They are taken up, kept for a while, and then are gradually loosened and released. In the early part of the term, nothing seems more foolish than leaving studying until shortly before exams, but by about the middle of the term, the general attitude seems to indicate that it is quite practical to put it off "till next week." The early high resolves have dissolved and it is found that the path of least resistance is chosen, study plans have melted, vanished into thin air and lost themselves in nothingness. Just another case of: "No see 'um bear—me no run."

The only remedy for the situation lies in the anchoring of our resolutions. The two most efficient anchors for such resolves are: "Will" and "System." We can easily make it an inviolable rule to set aside from one half hour to an hour and a half per day as a period for academic reading. This time, it is best to set for a specific hour of the day and can be adhered to, once the first few weeks of this plan have been carried out. Read, on some one subject every night for a while, and you will evolve "System" as well as build up "Will," and thereupon rear the super structure of success.

The time of exams will come and what is more the time of our responsibilities after graduation is drawing nearer every day, the sooner we learn the proper place of "Will" and "System" the better. It may save us many a rueful encounter with the ever pursuing Bear of failure and distress.

THE FIRST CANADIAN NATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE

Among all the tendencies of human activity which have pressed themselves to the limelight in the present decade, there is possibly one which we may single out as being predominant—that of co-operation. It has been forced to our consideration by a series of urgent situations in all phases of our social organization. The War forced political co-operation, industry found it a profitable means of controlling commodities, and by various schemes of working together they found that mutual benefit would result. Various sections of labour have combined for mutual advantage.

Matters have now come to such a crisis in the various lands and in the world as a whole, that it is realized that co-operation must extend beyond the limits of class, race or religion, if humanity is to become improved in place of debased. The idea of co-operation must grip the minds of men with an unprecedented intensity if the human race is to advance.

Now co-operation is only possible upon the basis of mutual understanding, and a reconciliation of diversified opinion is essential. The only manner in which this can be effected is by a conference of people who hold different opinions about the same topics. The exponents of various viewpoints must get together and exchange ideas

and formulate a policy which will work for the common good. So it is that along with a recognition of the co-operation idea has come the realization of the value of conferences.

Since it is true, after all, that individuals do the thinking for masses of the people and that the majority follows where minority, fired with zealous intensity, leads, is it not important that minority should follow the right path? The minority who should intelligently guide the destinies of this Dominion in future years, is the student body of to-day, therefore, it can not begin too soon to appreciate the responsibilities of Canadian citizenship. We ought to have as our ideal a better and greater Canada, and an appreciation of the possibilities of a Canadian influence in the efforts toward building a greater and a better world.

With these ideas as a basis, and the belief that real understanding of vital problems of individual and national life essential, a Students' Conference is to be held in Toronto, from December 28th, to January 2nd of this college year. All universities of the Dominion will be represented, also European students will be present. The speakers of highest authority have been obtained and will present and open for discussion the following topics:

The Rural Question of Canada—By Premier E. C. Drury.

The Industrial Question—By Prof. MacIver.

The Anglo-French Question.

A Bi Lingual Nation?

The New Canadian Question.

The Immigration Muddle.

Internationalism.

The Ideas and Needs of Other Races.

The League of Nations, and other hopes for the future.

Space will not permit of further enlarging upon the First National Conference of Canadian Students, but literature containing full information will be available. Dentistry ought not to be lacking in representation, and at least six delegates should be sent. Each class could appoint and finance its delegate.

TIMIDITY AND A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

The primary reason for class organization is obvious—to divide the student body into manageable units. But, little less important is the secondary reason—to give each student an opportunity to develop the ability to express his ideas before any meeting of his fellows.

It generally happens that the burden of speech-making and argument in class affairs falls upon a very small number, while the majority of the fellows, no less interested in the topics under discussion, but too timid to stand up and express their views, sit back

and wait for a show of hands. This occasions a double loss: the class loses the benefit of the nervous chap's counsel, and he, the opportunity of schooling himself in public speaking.

Some day not far distant, we are going to take our places as active participants in community life. Our status as professional men will then call for a certain amount of speech-making, and he who has the ability to meet this necessity will be in a fair position to take on the responsibilities of a professional man, and man-of-affairs.

Class meetings offer to us all that can be desired of a course in public speaking. We have topics to discuss, an interest in such topics, and probably the most sympathetic audience it will ever be our privilege to face. Are we going to make use of the opportunity? It rests with us individually.

So, to the chap who says: "I never addressed a meeting in my life," let us say this: "If it be only for the purpose of dispelling that nervousness that keeps you dumb, get up and say something to the class the first time you get the chance." It is your duty to yourself and will prove an added stimulus to Dental spirit.

COMMENT

Perhaps a word of comment would not be amiss in reference to the Grinds' section of this magazine. It is the ambition of the Staff to make this section as appealing as possible to the mental fun department of everyone; at the same time hoping to keep itself within the bounds of propriety and reasonably free from personal references to which exceptions might be taken. It is also our aim to keep it original and the product of purely local wits. At times, a reader may find his characteristics shown up as he sees them and then again, often he will be made "to see himself as others see him," which latter light often in very different to what can be appreciated. However, let us remember that all references made in this way are intended purely as laugh producers and nothing more.

Therefore, all you who are sensitive to the probe of a grind, don't take it too seriously and remember that the most stinging ones about you are not allowed to go into print.

Mr. J. L. McDougall is to be congratulated upon winning a prize at the Oratorical Contest held under the auspices of the Women's Liberal Association of Toronto. In the opinion of many, the inimitable John L. ought to have been awarded first place in the contest, but as the other college speakers had more of their supporters present, and Dents turning out in shamefully small numbers, the vote of the audience naturally turned in favour of those who were best

known. While the sentiment of the audience was only one factor in the judging, it was nevertheless a powerful one, and it is regrettable that so few Dents kept that particular night open. In future, let us turn out and give our energetic men all the support we can. All such individual efforts in the limelight of the public will help to raise the prestige of dental students as well as that of the profession.

There is a rumour abroad that all fines collected from transgressing smokers will, in the future, be diverted into a special banquet fund and that toward the close of the session a grand spread will be put on at the expense of these breakers of the law. Whether there is the slightest foundation in fact for this rumour is hard to say—but perhaps we might reap a suggestion from it. Perhaps if all these fines were diverted into the funds required for the Senior banquet, and also perhaps the law more rigourously enforced, it would not only stamp out the tobacco evil in this College, but materially assist in the difficult economic problem of financing the Senior banquet.

Things 2T5 Would Like to Know

Where Tom Hackett learns all those "nice" stories?

If McFee is a regular student or an occasional visitor?

If Higgins and Doan really know any "nice" girls?

Why Doc. Brown calls Bolasny "Snake"?

Why Mitchell is so strong on school teachers?

If Zimmerman, Miller and McClosky form the invincible three?

We wonder if it is the meals that attract Ed. Linfoot to the Rose?

* * *

In the absence of Dr. Agnew, D. Staten, 2T5, demonstrated to the second year histology lab. In answer to what caused ciliated epithelium to move, Staten coolly replied: "Why its nerves you d—— fool."

* * *

Necessity is the mother of invention; and who can help but admire the ingenuity of Thompson, 2T5, who used part of his bed spring on his dental engine. Next May his landlady will miss the portents of spring.

* * *

Found in a 2T6 histology quizz paper: "The flattened cells of stratified squamous epithelium is due to atmospheric pressure and weight of clothing."

The culprit was asked to give his opinion as to whether "Adam" had stratified squamous epithelium.

College Doings

R.D.S. Meeting

The Second Monthly Meeting of the Royal Dental Society was held in Room "B" on Tuesday evening, November 7th, with Mr. R. A. Williams presiding.

The musical side of the programme was of a very high order and very well appreciated. The Dental Jazz Band performed faultlessly. Messrs. Dunlop and Chapman, of 2T4, rendered a piano duet in an artistic manner. Miss Vera McCann, accompanied by Miss Winnifred Fraser, both of Victoria, sang a solo which was deservedly encored.

The feature number of the programme was a debate on the subject: "Resolved that a scheme of Imperial Federation for the British Empire is desirable and feasible at the present time." Between Dents and Vic. Messrs. J. A. Boyd and E. Guest supported the affirmative for Dents, while Messrs. J. E. Endicott and Mathers argued the negative for Victoria.

Mr. Guest opened the discussion for the affirmative and with forcible clearness showed how the present system must lead either to federation or separation. He further claimed that the Empire would be brought closer together politically, economically and morally under the scheme of federation advocated by the affirmative.

Mr. Mathers, opening the argument for the negative, contended that federation was a dead issue. He stated that the premiers of the different dominions were opposed to it. He also argued that such a scheme would bring about distrust on the part of other nations.

Mr. Boyd, continuing the argument for the affirmative, showed how an Executive Council appointed by the various governments of the dominions was feasible. He claimed that a united front was necessary for the Empire to avert war. He showed how federation would create a better understanding between the different dominions, citing as an example, the fact that the people of Nova Scotia knew British Columbia better than they did Newfoundland, due to federation of the provinces.

Mr. Endicott, following up the argument for the negative, claimed that a council, such as advocated by the affirmative, was unfeasible. He argued that such a federation would divide Europe into two great camps. He concluded by asking: "If federation is desirable, who desires it?"

Mr. Guest, in the five minutes allowed for rebuttal, annihilated the argument of the negative. His rebuttal was a genuine masterpiece.

THE HYA YAKA

The judges, Messrs. R. M. Graham, C. Lehman, and H. Wrong, awarded the decision to the affirmative.

By virtue of this win, Dents will meet Osgoode Hall in the second round of the I.C.D.U., early next January. Dents will uphold the negative of the subject: "Resolved that capital punishment should be abolished." As this debate will take place at Osgoode Hall, it is especially desirable that Dents turn out in large numbers to support their team. Up and at 'em Dents! If you cannot help materially, at least do so morally by attending *en masse*.

Second Session Students' Parliament

The second regular meeting of Students' Parliament took place on Thursday evening, November 2nd, with President R. A. Williams presiding.

The minutes of the previous meeting and also those of the Cabinet were read, corrected and on motion, adopted.

The various committees' reports were received and adopted. Mr. Lee Kilburn reported that as yet only six "New Yells" were submitted. Mr. R. A. Williams reported that the matter of assembling the constitution was being attended to and promised a definite report at the next meeting.

Under new business the problem of securing the full quota of tickets for the Kingston trip was discussed and a committee was appointed to ascertain the standing of Dents. Mr. C. Moyer gave notice of a motion to the effect that "D's" be awarded to all members of teams playing at least eight games and all men winning events in the Junior Assault-at-Arms. Mr. Dave McCord moved that Parliament vote a "D" to Bill Elkerton. Both motions were passed. On motion of Mr. Potter it was decided to adopt the design of the 2T6 Class Pin as a future standard R.C.D.S. pin. Mr. Towner gave notice of a motion that a dollar be added to the fees of all students in order that in any emergency case the student patient would be allowed three dollars and fifty cents per day for a period of three weeks, the medical attendants to be Drs. Clark-soll, Graham, McLaren and Risden. This motion was unanimously adopted. The members, through a motion, desired that the faculty buy vines to improve the outward appearance of the School. No further business, the session adjourned.

ORIENTAL CLUB BANQUET

The Oriental Club of R.C.D.S. held its first banquet of the year at the Walker House, on November 14th, at which nearly one hundred members were present. Representatives of similar Masonic

Clubs in other faculties were guests as well as Dr. Hermiston and Dr. Slade, both high dignitaries of the Craft and various associate members who are on the College staff.

The programme consisted of toasts and a highly appreciated address by Dr. Hermiston. Dr. Joe Graham, Honourary President of the Club, was presented with a beautiful bronze book-rack as a token of appreciation, on the part of the Club, for the interest he has shown in the organization.

The whole evening was one of the most delightful occasions of that particular kind, and much credit is due President E. Wansborough for the able manner in which he conducted the programme and Mr. MacDonnell, who did the greater part of the arranging for the event. It is hoped that another evening of this kind will materialize before the spring exams begin to cast their shadow upon the path of pleasure.

WESTERNERS' STAMPEDE

The first annual round up of the Western Club was held at Hart House on November 16th. Boys from all the prairie ranches showed up, and even the lads from the other side of the Rockies blew in. Boss Dutton had charge of the gang and ran the events off without a hitch. And a good hurrah is due Puncher McInnes for all the work he did in organizing the affair.

There were lots of smokes, songs and music. Head Boss Dr. Hoag (Honourary President of Western Club) gave the boys a talk which was very much appreciated. Then a verbal lassooing contest was staged between Ray Wilson and J. L. McDougall as one entry, and R. H. McDougall and H. Mang, on the other side. Chief Judge Kenny, in giving his decision, claimed that the affair was not so much a contest of wielding the wordy lariat, as it was a wicked line throwing bout and that the honours were equally divided among contestants.

Besides the "hoe-her-down" orchestra, which kept the boys in the best of spirits all evening, we had Messrs. Westlake and Muirhead render some "high brow" pieces on the violin. Eats were served in the Great Hall after the show was over.

In short, one of the most successful smokers ever held under the auspices of a Dental College organization is now in the past. It served as a wonderful get together for all the fellows who come from the four Western provinces.

OUR GRIDIRON HEROES

Dents feel justly proud of their six representatives on the Senior Intercollegiate Rugby team, who have fought so gamely to retain the Intercollegiate Rugby Championship. Four of these graduate next spring and have therefore played their last for the Blue and

White. Perhaps in future they may play against their old colours in Dominion Championship battles, but we cannot help but feel that they will prize more having fought for Varsity. We will not forget them and the honours they have been instrumental in bestowing on our Alma Mater, and wish them the greatest measure of success in their chosen profession.

HARRY HOBBS—has been captain and quarterback of this year's Senior Intercollegiate Rugby team. He is rightly proclaimed the best quarterback in the game. He is especially noted for his speed, tackling, and ability to judge plays. He plays back for punts or up on the second line defense with equal facility. He began his football career as a star with Harbord Collegiate with whom he played for four years, and was captain in 1913. In 1919, he was captain of T.R.A.A. Club, Senior O.R.F.U. champions. Since then he has played with Varsity I. He has been universally acknowledged as the "brains" of the team. Harry weighs only one hundred and forty-five pounds, but every ounce has its purpose. He is twenty-seven years old and in his final year. Although honours have been fairly heaped upon him, Harry Hobbs still remains the same unassuming, likeable lad that has made him the idol of his class.

"**TOM WARNER**"—"Good old Tom" came to us from Yarken, Ontario. He learned the game at Newburg High School. He first attracted attention while playing with Junior Dents in the Muloch series, in 1919 and 1920. Since then he has played left inside wing with Varsity I. Tom is twenty-four years old and weighs around one hundred and eighty pounds. He is one of the "Whizz Bang" class.

"**BILL PRENDERGAST**"—one of Varsity's strongest tacklers and most determined players. Bill has been for two years one of the main-stays of the Varsity squad. He first played the game with Jarvis Collegiate in 1912 and 1913. Played with Varsity II's. during 1919 and 1920, and since then has occupied a well earned berth with the Senior outfit. He is regarded as one of the best outside wings in the game. He weighs one hundred and fifty pounds and is twenty-five years old. Bill is also a 2T3 man.

"**FAT REILLY**" comes from Brockville, Ontario. A sturdy lad weighing one hundred and seventy-six pounds and twenty-two years old. Plays both middle and inside wings. Learned the game at Brockville Collegiate. Played with Varsity II's. in 1920 and since has played with Varsity I. "Fat" is likewise tooty-three.

BOB FERGUSON—one of the most versatile players on the squad. He plays snap, inside, middle, or outside wing with marked abil-

ity. Fergie, previous to his coming to Varsity, played brilliantly with K.C.I. and with Queen's Senior Intercollegiate in 1919. Fergie is a Kingston product, weighs one hundred and seventy-four pounds and is twenty-five years old. He is a Fourth year man.

GEORGE WESTMAN—breezed in from Ottawa. Learned rugby at Ottawa Collegiate. Played with Ottawa District Military team in 1915 when they won the Dominion Championship. Played with Argos in 1919, and since then has played with the Varsity I. squad. "Westie" is a big, husky lad weighing one hundred and ninety-seven pounds, twenty-four years old, and a 2T4 man.

Reg Campbell (to McKinley, who is looking over his expense account), "What are you reading, Art?"

McKinley, "If Wilmott comes."

* * *

Eddie, "It's a clever dentist that can manage to remain single."

* * *

Indisputable Authority

Strachan (in pathology quizz), "Well, McLean says that Black says so."

* * *

Massey is quite recovered from the sprained wrist he sustained on making a dive for his first dime tip.

* * *

Prof. Lancaster, "In the preparation of ethyl alcohol you will notice—"

(Cornel immediately rises from his seat at the point of the lecture and lowers the blind).

Prof. Lancaster, "That isn't the first time a blind has been lowered during a discussion of ethyl alcohol."

* * *

The Sneak

You follow her a little while—

Well, yes—that is perhaps a mile,

She looks at you and gives a smile,

Then meets her "beau"—ain't it vile?

* * *

Miss Riddle, "Without a doubt this is the laziest class in the school."

Voice from Mob, "Who says that?"

Miss R., "Oh, that's the general impression."

Vincee, "Well, isn't an impression a negative thing anyway?"

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

COLLEGE DANCE

The College Dance, which was held a few weeks ago and opened the Dental social season, has been acclaimed by many as one of the best, and by not a few, as the best Dental College dance, with the exception of the At-Homes, of course, that has been held since the present student body has been at College. It is usual to say: "A good time was had by all," but it is the dance that can bring praises more unusual than is worthy of special mention. The music was excellent and the novelties exceptionally well chosen. Cliff Mann is to be congratulated upon his opening number, as it were, and the success of the great Dental At-Home is already assured. The President of our At-Home Committee keeps a wary eye to economy as well as putting on the highest class of dances and is, therefore, deserving of double commendation.

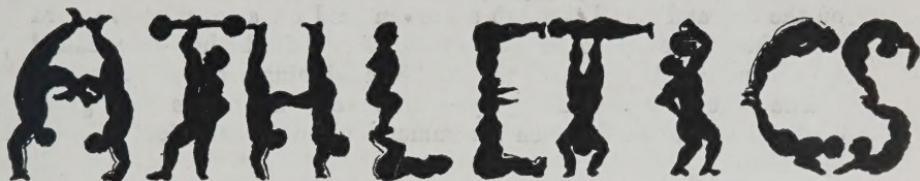
MASQUERADE REFLECTIONS

Though the Masquerade at Hart House is now but a radiant memory of the past for this social season, it is still recent enough to be mentioned here as one of the landmarks along the broad and luminous highway of pleasure. For long years after graduation will we remember the annual Hart House function which opens with such a crowning blaze of glory, the University social functions. The gorgeous splendours of the multi costumed dancers formed a picture that would challenge the most artistic movie scene producer. The music was perfect, and was arranged to suit the moods of everyone.

To those of softer temperaments, the crooning strains which floated to the furthest end of the Upper Gym. offered their appeal, while those who wished to be with the crowd and be seen, the Big Gym. had its attractions. Those who favoured that more snappy, peppy, foxy trotting, had their pleasures fed by the music in the Music and the Lecture room.

Dents were to the fore as usual, and R. Morrison, of 2T3, with his partner, Miss Lea, won first prize for the most gorgeously costumed couple. Congrats "Morry" and partner.

Those who have had the privilege of attending these functions, will find a distinct gap in their social programme after graduation.



FOREWORD

There is something radically wrong this year in respect to the spirit of the school regarding athletics. That intangible something which was heretofore so predominant is sadly lacking and we wonder why. We refer to that spirit which in years gone by has put Dents in the limelight—on the football field, the campus, and on the gym. floor.

We know that we are going to be accused of belonging to the Hammer squad or the Knockers' club, but there is something wrong and we feel that the men of the R.C.D.S. are letting that inherent sportsman instinct atrophy. Undoubtedly every member is a true sportsman but apparently that important side of college life is being forgotten in the rush of study and social functions.

What do we mean by sportsmanship? We mean that intangible indefinable something that makes men play the game cleanly and fairly, that makes them fight hard and gamely—making them generous winners and gracious losers. True sportsmanship brings eligibles out to practice, and the rooters out to support them. It fosters a loyalty to each other, players to the gang, and the school. It means the acceptance of defeat by both players and supporters in a gracious manner which is pleasantly minus too many excuses or alibis. In short, it is the secret of the joy of playing the game.

Sportsmanship is the keynote of all athletics, especially college athletics; and the honour which our teams bring to the College is not necessarily measured in championships, but largely by the peculiar something—sportsmanship.

It would be well for every one of us to consider how we measure up to the sportsman standard. Do we play the game for the game's sake? Are we generous winners and gracious losers? Do we always turn out and help to the best of our ability? Are we fair? Do we give the best to our College by honest participation in the sports we prefer?

FOOTBALL

Jr. Dents 5—Jr. Meds 2

In an exceptionally interesting game, Dents came through in the last minute, turning what seemed certain defeat into a glorious victory. Meds were leading 2—0 up to two minutes of time, when

THE HYA YAKA

Vince, one of Dents' many star halfbacks, caught a bounding ball on the run and raced through a broken field for a seventy-five yard run which culminated in a touch down. Griffith, however, failed to convert and it remained the final and winning score of the game.

The whole Dent team played like veteran trojans and great credit is due them for such a commendable demonstration. Verth, at quarter, was exceptionally effective and held the play at all times under his control, handling his team as effectively as any veteran.

Jr. Dents 12—Jr. Arts 5

Hya Yaka completely drowned the plaintive wail of "Unee Unee Varsity, C-o-l-l-e-g-e" etc., during a football fixture between the two schools and it has been rumoured that Arts are changing their war cry.

The first half ended 5—0 Arts, but in the beginning of the third quarter McVicar kicked a beautiful field goal putting Dents on the score board. This was soon followed by another field goal by McVicar, placing our noble juniors in the lead 6—5.

In the dying minutes of the game, McVicar recovered his own kick and tore through for a touch down which he converted. He was undoubtedly the outstanding man on the field but he was ably supported by every man on the team, and it was the manner in which he combined with the other players that gave him the breaks of which he so ably availed himself.

Jr. School 3—Jr. Dents 2

Sportsmanship is predominant and hence easier to appreciate in a losing team than in a winning team. That Jr. Dents are sports of the highest calibre was undoubtedly proven during this game over which there was some controversy regarding the time—one timekeeper ruling time up, and the other fifteen seconds to go. On the first whistle Dents left the field only to see School, in a quick formation play, kick to the deadline for a point—the winning point of the game. Dents very naturally protested at the time, but to no avail, so, bowing to the inevitable, the plucky young Juniors returned to the game and played to win. However, fate was doubly against them and they accepted defeat as sportsmen—with a smile and a hearty congratulation—with no thought whatever to alibis.

We are proud of you Juniors, and feel quite confident that next year the same spirit will undoubtedly be rewarded.

Our sympathies are extended to two of the players, Messrs. Hutchinson and Butcher, who were badly hurt during the game. The former suffering a broken arm and the latter a broken nose.

HOCKEY

The irresistible lure of the frozen lake, swish of sharp skates and thud of the puck is again beginning to assert itself around the College. Don't try to kill it, but rather foster it. Talk hockey, read hockey, and dream hockey; and so work up enough enthusiasm in the speed game of the age to get out and skate home with the Jennings Cup—emblematic of interfaculty championship in this sport of sports.

Joe Pearson, the new manager of the Juniors, and Hod Stewart, of the Seniors, are even now wondering how to beat each other when their teams reach the finals. Don't spoil their dream, you enthusiasts, but rather make it a nightmare by swamping them with an endless flow of willing candidates for position. That old Dent spirit, properly controlled, will win this trophy.

WATER POLO

It has been very encouraging to the water polo enthusiasts to see the turn out for the practices. Last year's team has been badly crippled by the new rule which excludes intercollegiate players from interfaculty games. This led to the necessity of building up a new team and the response has been up to the record of dental sportsmanship. There is a place for several more swimmers and polo players and the practices on Thursday afternoons and on Saturday mornings bid fair to produce a team worthy to succeed the championship aggregations of the past few years. Pat Riley and Frank Wood are coaching the swimming and "Fat" Riley is putting the boys wise to the fine points of polo. New material is needed and those who cannot swim very well will have a unique opportunity to get the best instruction possible. Let us put Dents on the map again in the aquatic line. Turn out and get into the swim!

The two games we have had were not victories for us, but they did show the sporting spirit of the fellows who would turn out without practice, some with only the slightest knowledge of the game, and hold down the U. C. and Med aggregations as well as they did. Though badly crippled without the stars of last year's interfaculty team, the boys gave a good account of themselves. Pat Riley and Nuttal were strong on the forward line, and the centre, Conrod, a new man from the West, turned in the best game of any man in the water. Hubbal, a new candidate for goal, blocked several wicked shots from the U.C. forwards, and with a little seasoning will be ready to travel in the best company. The team is building up, and with some new material and the support of the student body, will soon have Dents back in their old place at the top of the series.

BOXING, WRESTLING AND FENCING

Hail! Jack Phillips the new manager of the U. of T.B.W.F. team. Congratulations Jack—we hope to supply your best and pluckiest material from Dents.

Arrangements are well under way for the Dental Inter-year assault-at-arms, to be held in Hart House, early in December. Let all the Dental exponents of the gentle art of ring and mat turn out and condition early. 2T4 won the track meet and have thrown out a challenge to the school to meet them in the ring or on the mat so they may match their brain and brawn against that of the other years in an attempt to win the assault.

The Junior Interfaculty Assault will be held a few days later and it has almost become a custom to hand the Carroll cup, emblematic of this championship, to Dents; so let us make it more so this year.

To those thinking of participating in the Junior Assault-at-Arms, it will undoubtedly be reassuring to note that all of last year's champions, the majority of which are from Dents, will be barred—so the chances of the beginner decorating a stretcher is considerably lessened and so it behoves any one who feels that he packs a nasty left or an unbreakable hold to get out so that he also may be barred next year.

SOCER

Although Dents are being repeatedly stopped in the majority of major sports prior to the semi-finals, we are still going strong in this, the last of our Fall sports.

The Dent Seniors have been uncovering a pretty brand of soccer and are quite confident of bringing home to stay, the Interfaculty Championships in that line. They have gone the full schedule so far, losing only one game and tying two, thus winning the group honours and the right to play off for the Championship.

In the last group fixture against Victoria, the team went at full speed for the full time and succeeded in holding them scoreless even though Dents themselves were unable to score. It was an exceptionally interesting game from a spectator's point of view, as the play was very even and consisted of fast hard rushes in turn by the forwards of each team—each rush being stopped by the stellar backs of the opposing sides.

Dents now meet the winners from the other groups and hope to play off with O.A.C. in the finals. Let's support them gang and thus fake a little of the glory to ourselves for the winning of the Championship.

BASKETBALL

The prospects are bright for a successful season of basketball in the R.C.D.S. The Senior team of last year will be considerably

strengthened by new material, and with a share of the luck, should make a good showing in the group. The Junior team is somewhat of a mystery yet, but we expect they will be heard from before the end of the year. Practice hours have not been arranged, but in spite of that the boys are making good use of their spare time, and Dents may be seen on the gym. floor, at almost any hour of the day. The inter-class games are now in progress, and immediately following these, regular practices will be held for both Junior and Senior teams, and all players are asked to turn out to help the game along. Dents have always been loyal to the basketball team, and the boys appreciate the support. It is hoped that the good work will continue for we cannot overestimate the value of a good old "Hya Yaka," when the team is in a tight place, so turn out Dents and help win the game.

2T6 and 2T7 vs. 2T4

The first game of the Seccombe cup, interyear series, between 2T4 and 2T6 and 2T7 combined, resulted in a win for the latter.

2T4 were picked as 3 to 1 favourites, but true to favourite form, disappointed their many supporters. The winning team played a better brand of basketball and from the showing deserved the long end of the score.

Potter, for the winners, was a pillar of strength on the forward line, combining well in all the plays and shooting like a fiend.

The second game of the series between 2T3 and 2T5 is to be played in the near future and then the play-off will determine the guardians of the trophy for the ensuing year.

The Return

In his latest book, Stephen Leacock states that when lecturing in England he was on one occasion introduced by a clergyman with the following words: "Not so long ago, ladies and gentlemen, we used to send out to Canada various classes of our community to help build up that country. We sent out our labourers, we sent out our scholars, and professors, indeed, we even sent out our criminals, and now" (with a wave of his hand toward the lecturer) "they are coming back."

* * *

Overheard in the smoking room: "Someone must have had an awful bun on last night, I woke up this morning with a sympathetic headache."



GRINDS

Lady (despairing over an ill-tempered Ford, to Morrison 2T3),
"Do you know anything about a Ford?"

Morrison, "No, Madam; only a few bum jokes."

* * *

Joe Boyd, "Where did you get the shirt, Mann? It's so loud you can almost hear it bark."

Cliff Mann, "Why shouldn't it? It's a dog-gone good shirt."

* * *

Joe Boyd and Vince Kelly were down at the Strand viewing the World Series on the silver screen. Disappointment at the game being called off owing to darkness accounted for the following:

Kelly, "What's the idea of calling off the game this early? It's not dark yet."

Joe Boyd, "Well, you see, they are on Daylight Saving in New York!"

* * *

Jebb, "How do you like these Orthodontia lectures? Pretty tiresome stuff, eh?"

Harry Cooke, "Well there's one thing about them—they are easy to follow. I was never any good at this crooked dope anyway."

* * *

There's a new frat starting up—the "I Cappa Pulp."

* * *

Linghorne, "Say! What's the egg-timer for in our kit?"

H. Cooke, "To keep some of you guys from getting too hard-boiled."

* * *

Famous Sayings of Famous Men

"Change analgesic to anodyne."

"As per sketch below."

"Now, gentlemen, your education would be incomplete without knowledge of Typhoid Mary."

"In treating this particular case, look for pus pockets."

"Anatomy is not a stiff subject."

"A physiologically balanced diet."

* * *

(You have all heard of "Mary Ellen" of "Spook" renown).

J. L. MacDougall, "I heard Mary Ellen is in an insane asylum."

Lister Cameron, "I extracted a tooth out of her this summer."

J. L., "No wonder she became insane!"

Grinds from 2T7

Prof. (in Physics period), "Phillips, define a polygon."

Phillips, "I can't."

Prof., "Well, then Watson."

Watson (waking up), "Yes sir. A dead parrot sir."

* * *

Montgomery and Carroll, of 2T7, are still wondering why a couple more bottles weren't handy when they were "launched" forth in the sea of R.C.D.S., they wouldn't mind being christened all over again as long as "good stuff" was used.

J. Ross is still endeavouring to persuade us that he can do better modelling with his fingers and knife than he can with the "tooth-pick" and "hair-pin" for which he was soaked eighty cents.

* * *

Members of 2T6 would like to know when "the Ace" is going to start housekeeping.

* * *

Miss Riddle (in Fourth year Bacteriology lab.), "Mr. Toole, will you please place these cutters in the incubator?"

Toole, 2T4, "Certainly, Miss Riddle, which is the incubator? and, which is the sterilizer?"

* * *

Somebody read his mail.

Extract from Winnipeg Tribune last May: "S. Greenburg arrived home after a five months vacation in Toronto, where he has been attending the Royal College of Dental Surgeons."

* * *

2T3 B (to room mate), "To-morrow's Dr. Cummer's lecture. Don't forget to bring the sheets."

Landlady's daughter, "The very idea! You just take them, and then call a baggage transfer to call here for a couple of trunks."

* * *

Fred Grady, 2T4, was seen walking home after the Newman Club Reception, at 1 a.m. Asked where he had been, he replied: "Just took that dental nurse home that lives on Close Avenue. I'm looking now for the bird who wrote about Close Avenue in last issue of Hya Yaka."

* * *

Dr. Ross (in prosthetic quizz), "Wood, define atmospheric pressure."

Wood, 2T4, "Well, it's the pressure that holds an upper denture in position at sea level."

* * *

Business Card

A. W. McKinley specializes in hair dressing. Office in metallurgy lab. Lady clients preferred.

Why Hallett, 2T3, had to take her young brother to the Parkdale-Varsity game. What did he have on Hallett?

Is Goddard, 2T4, as quiet as he looks?

Do pulps shed their horns or are they cut off by some burr in the skilled hands of an operator?

Who borrowed Weston's kit and forgot who he got it from? And does Weston think the Infirmary is a good place to pick things up?

If Mandeville really was sifting ashes the other night when he came home with white dust on his coat lapels, etc.?

Why a fellow doesn't feel like changing his clothes in the evening when going out to his steady's to stay in?

Who told a patient lately outside the College that he could get five inlays, five amalgams, and two extractions done in the infirmary in an afternoon?

Why Wally Miller is so popular with the ladies?

What makes Linghorne smile so sweetly over the Infirmary phone? Stick to talking Ling, it looks better.

Why does G. McKay try to impersonate someone when asking a girl to go to a dental dance with him?

It has been rumoured that "Dr." Somerville, of Glencairn, is to be married shortly. Friends would like to know when the happy event is to take place.

* * *

Patient, "And how long will a silver filling last?"

Lee Honey, "Well, I remember one that I know has been in for forty years."

Patient, "Really—you don't look that old."

* * *

Dick Browne, 2T3 (sitting in front of lantern at X-ray lectures), "Will I move doctor, or is my head in the light?"

Dr. Price, "Sit still son, your head wouldn't stop anything!"

* * *

Some students are getting terribly particular these days where they go out for free feeds. C. D. McLeod was heard to remark last Sunday: "Oh, I don't know whether to go out to-night for supper or not. You know they only throw out an ordinary Sunday night supper." Yes—and beggars can't be boozers!

* * *

Have you seen the new decorations handed out to the Seniors lately? Pretty soon there'll be youngsters standing outside the side entrance selling score cards, calling "Name and number of each and every operator. You can't tell an operator without a score card!" Oh! If I could have spoken when my folks gave me such Christian names!!

"Give credit where credit is due"—Deposit fee refund calculator please take notice.

* * *

Little Jimmy was looking at the typewriter at daddy's office one day while visiting with mother. "What do they use those things at the beach for, mother?" he asked.

"Why sonny, they don't use them there."

"Well, I heard daddy telling that traveller when you were out, that he often took his typewriter to the beach."

"Home James!" shouted father severly.

* * *

Found—a way to fool the Chinese laundrymen during Infirmary session. Cut shirt sleeves off near the shoulders and sew them back on in the spring. Very convenient. See Lee Honey any day in the locker room.

* * *

A Senior remarked lately: "I don't know what to do when the Dental At-Home comes around. The 'wife' is coming into the city for it from Cardinal, Ontario, and this nurse has been so good to me too."

* * *

The Dental nurses are pleased to report an additional member to their class, Nursing Sister Morton. We believe he is on duty most of the time in the Prosthetic Research Room in case anybody is ever looking for him.

* * *

"Duke" Walsh, 2T3, "Anybody coming to shoot a game of pool with me?"

"Shorty" Towner, "I'll go, kid!"

Walsh, "You will not! They don't supply stilts at this pool-room. Better buzz off down to the Boys' Department at the Y.M.C.A."

* * *

Hast heard of the proud father who sent his son to Varsity for four long years and all he got was a quarterback.

* * *

A new film has just been released which should interest Dental students. Speaking of psychic disturbances causing after soreness, see: "Battling Siki gives a nerve blocking injection to Carpentier" (and watch for the **Sikic** disturbances).

* * *

This: "Saw a girl on the street to-day with water on the knee." Isn't: "How'd you tell?"

True: "Easy—she had pumps on."

"Class-Pin" Baker, "Didja ever hear Wrigley's favourite cuss words?"

Any Other Baker, "No—proceed—I'll masticate."

"C.-P." Baker, "B(u)y gum! I'm making a mint."

* * *

Harold Lloyd, "I'm not a bit ashamed to look any girl in the face."

Celluloid, "No! One has to look there nowadays."

* * *

Endicott (Vic's debater at R.C.D.S.), "We don't want separation, or ever wanted separation."

Chas. McLeod, "Huh! I'll betcha he never put in a gold foil."

* * *

Landlady, "You must be a poet."

Land-out, "How'd you find out?"

Same old dame, "Because all poets lived in poverty."

* * *

Dr. Pete Halloran was eating his lunch in Bruce's lately. As Willard Taylor entered, the waitress called out: "One stew."

"She's paging you Willard," remarked Pete.

* * *

"Manitoba" Langtry, "Coming up to the Western Club smoker to-night Mac?"

"Kenora" McLeod, "No, I can't—we're forty miles east of a membership card."

Langtry, "Oh, you're from Ontario, you fellows get all the gravy."

* * *

Zowie! Warm Puppy!!

S.P.S. (at stadium), "Where are all the Dents? Haven't heard a 'Hya Yaka' to-day."

2T3 Dent, "Oh, the players don't cheer you know, and the rest of the Dents are practising at the Arena."

* * *

Between Dances at Columbus

Vernon, "Where are all the good dancers among the boys?"

Castle, "Oh, I guess they're all inside, dancing with the best girl dancers."

* * *

Will "Joe" Mandeville kindly return the church property he has at his house belonging to a church not far from the College, or else at least tell us what passages (or passageways) he studies?

* * *

One cannot fool the camera! An Arts Seniorette had ten sittings lately, trying to get some dimples that somebody said she had, into her graduation picture. 'Tis too true—one cannot fool the camera!

Sam (looking at the clock), "Gee! How the hands do turn!"

Bertha, "Yes, and gee! how the hands do wander!"

* * *

Killing, "Got your ticket for the game in Montreal?"

Skilling, "Say, do you think I'd have walked to school this morning if I even had a T.T.C. ticket?"

Things 2T4 Would Like to Know

Why MacDonell, strongly opposes having 8.30 labs. called off?

Who is the Senior who used a horn mallet to condense gold foil?

Why Scott (A.R.) is always on the "qui vive" for physical training at Hart House?

Who is the first year man who already has his name plate inscribed at Temple Pattison's?

If Rumball desires to specialize in Dental Economics?

Is Bregmon's egg-timer doped?

If Homer Allen's maxim is: "Never miss a lab. or lecture"?

Why Ingram and Bell are advertising "Fertilizers" in the Dental Directory, page 12. Aren't there sufficient "Fertilizers" at R.C.D.S. now?

* * *

Firstbrook was busy working on a patient, Gillies sauntered up, picked up the mouth mirror off the former's bracket, shoved it in his own mouth and said: "Is there a cavity in this tooth?" Truly —this is an "unusual class."

* * *

Bisnett, '24, "What would we do if we didn't have oil of cloves in the Dental Office?"

Rumble, '24, "Why I would send out to the drug store and get some."

* * *

Bill Prowse, of 2T4, was holding forth on a rather Socialistic theme: "Why," he said, "all these millionaires' money is tainted."

Bill Paul asked: "Whadda-ya-mean, tainted?"

"Well," replied Bill I., "tain't yours and tain't mine."

* * *

Johnny Hall, 2T4, "Do you know Max?"

Bob Galbraith, 2T4, "Max who?"

Johnny, "Max no difference."

* * *

Lady passenger (in dining room on Noronic), "You have chicken croqriette, haven't you?"

MacDonell, "No, but I had chicken pox when I was a youngster."

Dr. Ante, "That only costs ten cents, you can save that out of sunday school collection."

McKinley, 2T4, "Yes, but I don't take up the collection at our sunday school."

* * *

Dr. Seecombe was telling the Fourth year about the cut rate dentists, and he enumerated the list of services they offered for fifty cents. Then to drive it home he paused, and said loudly: "Fifty cents."

"Sold!" remarked Bill Prouse from the back row.

* * *

A Poem by Harold Hart, of 2T4

Love is like an onion,
We taste it with delight,
And when it's gone we wander
Whatever made us bite.

* * *

Bisnett, 2T4, "Well Doctor, who are you betting on this time, 'Varsity' or 'Queen's'?"

Dr. Halloran, "Varsity."

Bisnett, "How's that?"

Dr. Halloran, "Well, I want to get back some of the money I lost last game."

* * *

Dr. Joe Priestman, one of the popular Infirmary demonstrators, had a delightful tour of Europe during the summer vacation, and, while visiting a well known French amusement resort, he mailed a card to a lady in Canada, saying: "Won six francs on a wheel."

The lady's comment: "My, how clever he is to win six francs in a bicycle race."

* * *

According to the new 2T4 class list, we find the name of student No. 82, Samuel William Leslie. (The class is still wondering who the gentleman is).

* * *

D.D.C. candidate (after exam.), "What is the ferment of ferments?"

Dan Campbell, 2T4, "I would suggest rye whiskey, or moonshine, that's about all I can think of."

* * *

* Until recently there was one lady member in each of the British, Canadian and American Houses. Lady Astor's slogan: "woman's place is in the House," may be alright, but we know which house they should stay in.

HYA YAKA

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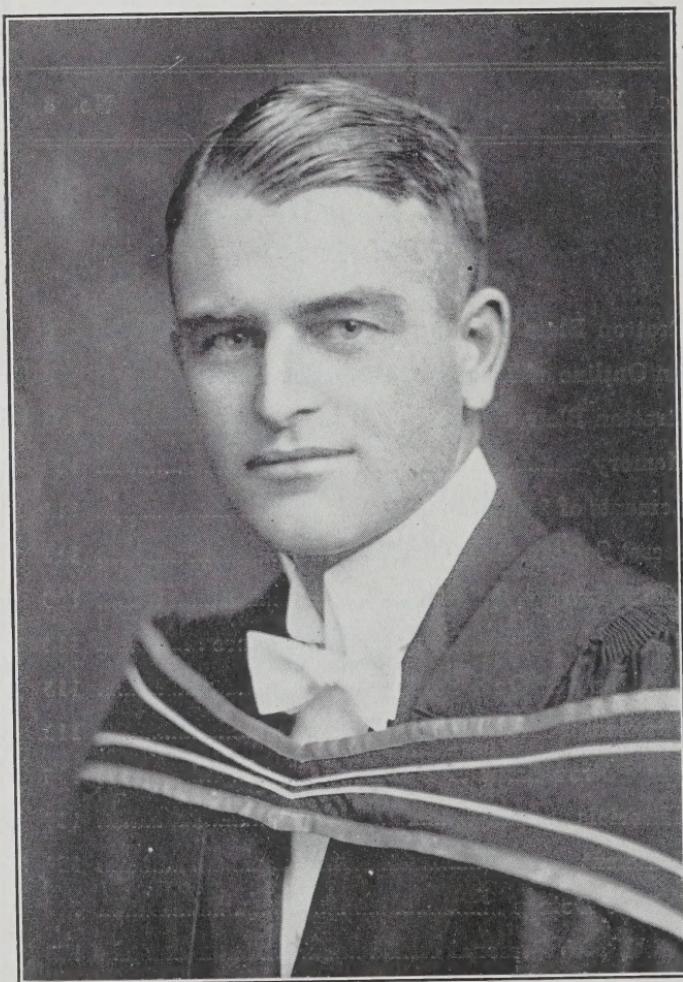
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In Memoriam



Stratton Blair Gooding

(This photograph was the latest and only one obtainable and is the graduation picture for "Torontonensis." Biography on page 108.)

THE HYA YAKA

Vol. XXII.

January, 1923

No. 3

An Outline of the Theory and Practice of Partial Denture Service

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EXPLANATORY NOTE.

1. Partial Denture **SERVICE**, includes (a) **Theory**, defined as "the classified knowledge of the subject" (Wilson) and (b) **Practice**, the use of this classified knowledge in guiding the hands in the various handicraft-operations necessary in the replacement of lost teeth.

2. **The THEORY of partial denture** service is made up chiefly of a working knowledge of the

- (a) Natural structures and functions to be restored (gross and minute), including their probable behavior when subject to unusual stresses.
- (b) Standardized parts, which when brought into proper juxtaposition, will result in an appliance which will
 - 1. Restore structures and functions as maybe by human agency.
 - 2. Prevent further injury to structures and functions.
- (c) Prevention of injuries to these parts—
 - 1. Injuries which naturally result in the loss of teeth,
 - 2. Injuries from improperly designed and constructed artificial parts.

3. **The PRACTICE of Partial Denture Service.** Having acquired, and mentally classified the above theoretical principles, these may be used as a guide to correct manipulation in the Practice of Partial Denture Service. Practice is made up of four stages: Design, Construction, Installation and Maintenance.

4. **Design.** A mental or graphic picture must precede all engineering construction. In Partial Denture design the theoretical principles are made use of as needed in the development of design. The main item of practical value of this demonstration is that of **a mental and graphic technique for the development of any design for any combination of teeth** in four simple stages.

5. **Construction.** Having developed mentally or on paper the correct design, the next step is that of actual construction. Accuracy, lightness, small bulk as possible, rapidity, ease, and low cost are of primary importance. In the opinion of the writer, much research and invention are needed here.

6. **Installation.** Many a fine piece of well designed and constructed Prosthetic work is become a failure for the sole reason of lack of care in installation. Hence the importance of this step.

7. **Maintenance and Repair.** Many a piece of well designed, constructed and installed Prosthetic work becomes a failure for the sole reason of improper maintenance and prompt necessary repairs. The patient here divides the responsibility with the dentist. Hence also the importance of this step.

Chart #1

PARTIAL DENTURE SERVICE

(continued) ROYAL COLLEGE DENTAL SURGEONS

THEORY OF PARTIAL DENTURE SERVICE :- A Working Knowledge of:-

A. RESTORATION

- 1. Structures to be restored { 1. Teeth
 2. Associate parts.
 { 1. 1st step in digestion { 1. Mastication
 2. Speech & Voice 2. Inhalation
 3. Expression. 3. Deglutition.
- 2. Functions to be restored { 2. Expression.

B. STANDARDIZED PARTS, WHICH, IN PROPER ASSEMBLY, WILL :-

- 3. Restore Structure and Function as may be by Human Agencies } See Chart
- 4. Prevent further injuries to Structure and Function as may be by Human Agencies } No. 2.

C. PREVENTION

- 5. Injuries as result of extraction by good appliances preventable { 1. Drifting
 2. Exfoliation
 3. Excessive Stress & Wear
 4. Stagnation.

STRUCTURES

- 1. Enamel, Dentine and Cementum :- intensive caries production, erosion and wear, from capillarity
- 2. Gingivae :- impingement and interference.
- 3. Mucosa and subjacent bone :- overload.
- 4. " " " :- strangulation.
- 5. Pericementum and mucosa, with subjacent bone :- overload.
- 6. Pericementum :- overload.
- 7. " " :- torque, vertical.
- 8. " " :- torque, horizontal.
- 9. " " :- incline plane, (wedge) mesio-distal.
- 10. " " :- incline plane, Bucco-lingual.
- 11. " " :- incline plane, M.D. B.L.
- 12. " " :- incline plane, axial.
- 13. " " :- lever 1st class (shears)
- 14. " " :- 2nd " (nut cracker)
- 15. " " :- 3rd " (flask tongs)
- 16. Pericementum, combinations of all mechanical advantages.
- 17. Dental pulp and periapical tissues, various injuries.
- 18. Cheeks, tongue and soft tissues, impingement and irritation, leading possibly to malignancy.

3 out of 5 M.A.

- 6. Injuries as result of Faulty appliances preventable by Good appliances.

(Presupposing Healthy Mouth)

FUNCTIONS.

- 19. Mastication and ultimate digestion, various injuries.
- 20. Speech and voice, lisping, thick speech and etc.
- 21. Hearing, interference with.

BOTH STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS.

- 22. Any or all of above injuries, from lack of systematic maintenance.

THEORY

1. Restoration.

It is manifestly impossible to attempt the restoration of structures and functions wholly and partially lost without an intimate knowledge of each of these, both gross and minute. The necessity of subjecting both the teeth and associate tissues to unusual stresses requires a knowledge of the probable behavior of these tissues under these stresses, in order to utilize these tissues as much as possible and avoid overload. Incidentally the dental profession requires a very considerable amount of data on this probable behavior of tissues under various loads, from research investigation not yet done.

2. Standardized Parts.

In manufacturing practice, standardized products are assembled by the juxtaposition of standardized parts by manufacturing processes. This juxtaposition may be varied for special needs or uses; for example a variation in the juxtaposition of parts of an automobile will result in a variety in the product, with a proportion of the parts identical in each.

In partial denture design the process is a mental or mental-graphic one with a mental store house of six classes of standardized parts located in the mind of the Dentist as a result of his theoretical studies. This forms the second branch of the theory of partial denture service as may be noted in detail in figure No. 2 (page 87).

3. Bases, Attachments, Teeth.

The *base*, or that part in contact with the mucosa, includes the saddles and parts connecting saddles, discussed under Design, step 1 and 2. Vulcanite as a material is indicated in cases which may require rebasing, especially after recent extraction. The *attachment* here describes that element which joins the teeth to the base, usually vulcanite, occasionally gold (with tube teeth, crowns, or similar). The *teeth* used are usually vulcanite pin teeth, detachable facings or tube teeth. The sulcus angle of these teeth should be made to correspond with that of the remaining teeth, and all of the detail of marginal and transverse ridges, grooves, etc., should be present to allow the escape of cut food and prevent overload.

4. Retention, and Objectives in Retention.

All that is required in retention of any artificial restoration is fixation sufficient to oppose gravity or the displacing effect of mastication. Gravity in uppers is very slight, a matter of ounces, and the bulk of masticating force tends to seat the denture in position. Hence only a slight retentive force is necessary, except in small removable bridges, which may be swallowed, in which the retentive force should be positive, requiring some effort to remove.

Obviously the piece should be retained so far as possible at the centre of gravity. In addition to this the following objectives may be noted:—

PARTIAL DENTURE SERVICE (Concluded)

THEORY OF PARTIAL DENTURE SERVICE

STANDARDIZED PARTS

A Working Knowledge Including Indications and Contra-Indications of

RETAINERS (A Partial List)

1. BASE	1. Metal 2. Condensate 3. Gauze paper for applying adhesive or incising 4. Combinations of above in varying parts.	Practition - All Compound (either direct or indirect)	1. Chayes Hart, (and similar) 2. Ach (and similar) 3. Peso (and similar)	CLASPS (A Partial List)
2. ATTACHMENT	1. Gold 2. Velourite	DIRECT RETAINERS	1. Cleop 2. Ortho. simple and multiple 3. Ortho. Attachment 4. Single attachment.	WROUGHT CLASPS
3. TEETH	1. For acute tooth 2. For solid attachment	Non- porcelain	1. Dent 2. Ortho. Attachment & similar 3. Single attachment & similar 4. Ring fixture, single & double. 5. Ring fixture (annular)	CAST CLASPS
4. RETAINERS	1. Rigid 2. Flexible	Compound	1. Surface 2. Contact Only 3. Recessed	BAND
5. CONNECTORS	1. Simple 2. Compound	Surface	1. Surface 2. Carving of surface 3. Carving of strength only)	WIRE
6. OCLUSAL RESTS	1. Quarter, half, full and multiple occlusal rests and multiples 2. Two shorts round rests M.O. & L.A. 3. M.O. & L.I. embasures and other clasps, with sufficient material on occlusal side	INDIRECT RETAINERS (CLASSES I & II)	1. Retentive occlusal rests and 2. Right hand bend wire, M.A.L.E.A. 1. Quarter, half, full and multiple in other & similar 2. Casting, anterior or posterior inlay or similar	COMPOSITE CLASPS
Surfaces		Recessed	1. Retentive 2. Casting, anterior or posterior inlay or similar	BAND <i>(Wright & Co.)</i>

See page 2

Chart '2.
ROYAL COLLEGE DENTAL SURGEONS

Figure No. 2. Chart of standardized parts as shown. A working knowledge of these having been acquired, their juxtaposition may be easily accomplished as noted in text, in four simple stages—

1. Saddles.
2. Parts connecting saddles.
3. Retention.
4. Occlusal rests.

- (a) Use of simple retainer (as clasps) instead of compound retainers, (as Roach attachments, etc.) as far as possible for both preventive and economic reasons.
- (b) An effort to use two only retainers with fulcrum line (imaginary line between direct retainers) passing through the centre of gravity of restoration (Class 1-2-3) with or without indirect retainers. (See figure No. 3.)
- (c) The use of three or more direct retainers if paired teeth may not be found opposite, with fulcrum line in centre of gravity, or if a splint-support for teeth of impaired pericementum is required.

5. Direct Retainers.

Retainers are subdivided direct and indirect, direct retainers such as clasps and similar applying the retentive force directly at the point of application. As noted figure No. 2 these are *simple* (as clasps, cribs, etc.) and *compound* (as Roach, ring and stud, etc.). The simple retainers are preferable over compound retainers because no

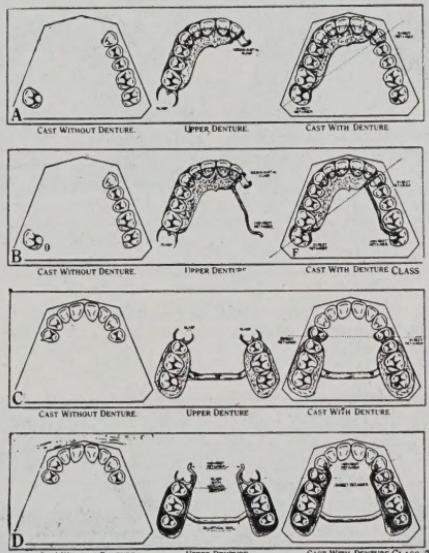


Figure No. 3. **Indirect Retention.**

A. shows a restoration which would be unsuccessful because the fulcrum line lies to one side of the centre of gravity of the piece, and the saddle in the cuspid region would be unsuitable.

B. shows the restoration A corrected by a 14 gauge extension reaching to the second molar at a horizontal point on the occlusal surface at which the articulation will admit. This brings the centre of gravity coincident with the fulcrum line, and stabilize the unsupported part of the saddle (the cuspid region). The above is an example of class one with direct retainers diametrically opposite.

C., a class two restoration (with direct retainers diametrically opposite), unsuccessful because the fulcrum line lies outside the centre of gravity.

D. same as C., corrected by indirect retention bringing the centre of gravity coincident with the fulcrum line. As noted figure No. 5, indirect retainers are of various types, contact only, and also carrying teeth, restoring spaces, etc.

cutting of tooth tissue is necessary. Compound retainers are indicated when excavation of tooth tissue is either necessary or has been already done.

6. Indirect Retainers.

Direct retainers should be ordinarily two in number and should be placed directly opposite with an imaginary line joining them (fulcrum line) passing through the centre of gravity of the restoration. Frequently this is impossible because the fulcrum line joining the two teeth adjacent to the edentulous space may lie outside the centre of gravity of the restoration. Hence an extension brought into contact with a suitable tooth remote from the unsupported part of the restoration will bring the fulcrum line to the centre of the piece. These extensions are called indirect retainers as noted Figure No. 3.

7. Connectors.

In cases in which the pressure of mastication is either wholly carried by the teeth or roots or divided between these and the mucosa, a

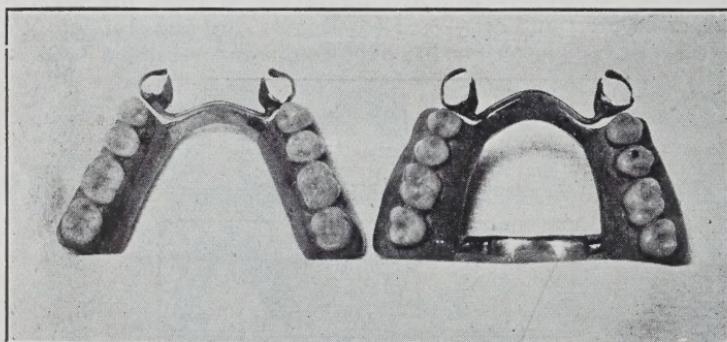


Figure No. 4. A simple non-rigid connector (W. A. Griffen) of 18 gauge elastic wire. An independent saddle movement is here secured, but without support from adjacent teeth.

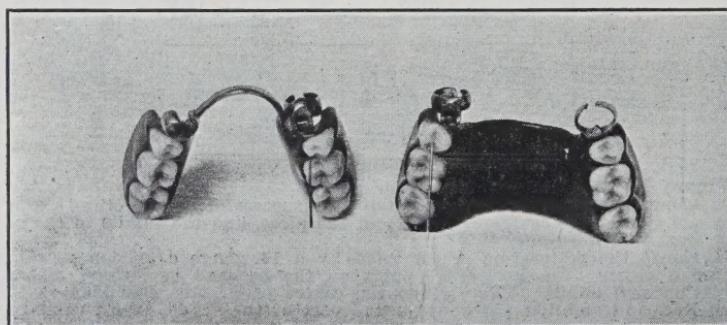


Figure No. 5 A compound non-rigid connector (Dresch). Mr. Dresch has stated that, by the use of vulcanized rubber between the links pressure may be divided between teeth and mucosa. Models furnished kindness Dr. L. F. Furnas, Cleveland, Ohio.

14 gauge wire soldered to the clasp, or other retainers, placed usually in the embrasure, (see Fig. 11) and attached by solder to the balance of the frame work may be used.

Should, however, for such causes as flabby mucosa, few remaining teeth, or similar, it may be deemed unsafe to divide the pressure for fear of overload of the pericementum, non-rigid connectors may be used. Examples of two types are shown, rigid and non-rigid. Figure No.'s 4 and 5.

8. Occlusal Rests.

Occlusal rests if used transmit all or part of the pressure of mastication to the teeth and pericementum upon which they may rest. These are of various types as noted (Figure 2) for various purposes, as noted hereinafter.

9. Prevention of Drifting, Exfoliation, Excessive Stress, Wear and Stagnation.

These changes following the loss of teeth are usually preventable

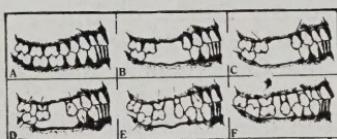


Figure No. 6 An instance of progressive drifting and exfoliation following extraction with increase of traumatic occlusion.

- (a) Before extraction.
- (b) Immediately after extraction, no traumatic occlusion.
- (c) Lower molar tipping forward and separating both upper and lower, bicuspid driving upper bicuspid distally.
- (d) The same condition only considerably worse, with exfoliation.
- (e) and (f) The same with separation of upper anterior. At any stage these progressive conditions could have been checked by well designed partial restorations.

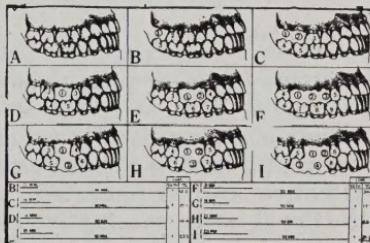


Figure No. 7. EXCESSIVE STRESS AND CONSEQUENT WEAR. The approximate losses in area, hence masticating efficiency is indicated above.

- (a) Complete Denture.
- (b) One tooth at the end of a series, loss approximately 12.2%.
- (c) Two teeth, loss approximately 21.1%.
- (d) One tooth in centre of a series, los sapproximately 23.3%.
- (e) Two teeth, loss approximately 23.3%.
- (f) Three teeth, loss approximately 34.4%.
- (g) Three teeth approximately 34.4%.
- (h) Two teeth, loss approximately 17.7%.
- (i) Three teeth, loss approximately 23.3%.
- (j) Four teeth, loss approximately 31.1%.

In each case these losses indicate the same stress heretofore carried by the complete denture and now assumed by the remaining teeth. It might also be noted that, when a tooth is extracted from the centre of a series, the function of five others is interfered with as in (d), the function of Nos. 2-3-4-5 is interfered with, with complete loss of function of the extracted tooth No. 1.

by the immediate insertion of well designed partial restorations, and are as follows:

1. Drifting, limited or extensive, usually with and occasionally without traumatic occlusion.
2. Exfoliation, limited or extensive, usually with or occasionally without traumatic occlusion.
3. Excessive stress and consequent wear on remaining teeth.
4. Stagnation of non-occluding teeth.

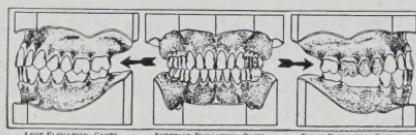


Figure No. 8. A sample of stagnation, with Nature's tooth brush (e.g., the passage of food over teeth driven by teeth and occlusion) absent. Especially with a lack of salivary balance, the above is apt to occur. Note difference, left and right elevation of cast.

10. List of Most Frequent Causes of Injury to Structures, and Interference with Functions as Commonly Found in Partial Denture Design and Construction, Insertion, and Maintenance (in part).

Here follows a list in part as enlarged from 22 items, Figure 1, No. 6 (injuries as the result of faulty appliances), with most frequent examples of each. It may be noted that, capillarity, impingement, interference, and the three out of the five mechanical advantages (torques, levers and incline planes) include all of these destructive forces.

STRUCTURES.

11. Enamel, Dentine and Cementum, Intensive Caries Production, Erosion and Wear.

- (a) Capillary retention against enamel, (faulty or at fissures) from clasps, occlusal rest, or pads causing intensive caries production.
- (b) Capillary retention against dentine by clasp, pad, or other constructional parts, causing intensive caries production.
- (c) Capillary retention against cementum by clasps, base, or other constructional parts, causing intensive caries production.
- (d) Clasps and other parts over inlay margin, causing intensive caries production.
- (e) Clasps and other parts over eroded areas, causing further erosion, caries or both.
- (f) Arison, usually from porcelain in overload relation to abraded teeth.
- (g) Attrition, usually from natural teeth in overload.
- (h) Use of compound retainers rather than simple, resulting in
 - (i) Unnecessary number and contact area of direct retainers.
 - (ii) Unnecessary number and contact area of indirect retainers.

12. Gingivae, Impingement and Interference.

- (a) Impingement against gingival margin, or septal gingivae by clasps, etc.

- (b) Impingement against gingival margin, or septal gingivae by saddle and other constructional parts.
- (c) Impingement against gingival margin, or septal gingivae by "settling" clasps and saddles, especially after recent extraction.
- (d) Interference from unprotected gingival margin and septal gingivae from lack of occlusal protective contours, such as marginal ridges, cusps, etc.
- (e) Interference from unprotected gingival margin, and from septal gingivae from lack of axial protective contours.

13. Mucosa and Subjacent Bone, Overload.

- (a) Overload from small saddle area in proportion to mastication area, and pressure, without occlusal rests.
- (b) Local overload, improper muscle trimming, saddle outline, etc.
- (c) Local overload from incorrect forecast of compensation for hard areas, and settling.
- (d) Overload of mucosa from relation of direct retainer and mucosa with too much pressure on mucosa.

14. Mucosa and Subjacent Bone, Strangulation.

- (a) Parallel wrought and cast clasps, connectors, and compound retainers which do not release after pressure applied from too tight construction, etc.
- (b) Clasps with excess towards gingival cone.
- (c) Indirect retainers adjusted too tight.
- (d) Overloads on mucosa as above.
- (e) Relations between saddles and direct retainers giving mucosa too much pressure.

15. Pericementum and Mucosa, With Subjacent Bone, Overload.

- (a) Local overload, from warpage in construction and too great pressure at one or more points.
- (b) Overload, from lack of escape grooves, with flat cutting contacts rather than line contacts.
- (c) Overload from all constructional parts preventing exact central occlusion.

16. Pericementum, Overload.

- (a) Overload from occlusal rests, from expected absorption (especially after recent extraction) with no rebasing.
- (b) Overload from large saddle area, with occlusal rests.
- (c) Overload from medium saddle area, soft mucosa, with occlusal rests.
- (d) Clasps without occlusal rests too heavy to admit of "slip" especially with soft mucosa.

17. Pericementum Torque, Vertical.

- (a) Cast clasps too wide on free saddle.
- (b) Cast clasps too thick on free saddle.
- (c) Cast clasps (B.L.) wide body on free saddle.

- (d) Cast clasps (M.D.) too wide at free ends and attached to free saddle.
- (e) Cast clasp (B.L.) too thick at free ends and attached to free saddle.
- (f) Cast clasps (L.A.) attached to free saddles as above.
- (g) Reinforced wrought clasp attached to free saddle as above.
- (h) Improper relief on all clasps (E.G. right angles to fulcrum line).

18. Pericementum, Torque, Horizontal.

- (a) Cast clasps on single teeth.

19. Pericementum Incline Plane, (Wedge) Mesio-Distal.

- (a) Interfering embrasure hooks above contact point.
- (b) Connectors improperly soldered to free end of clasps.
- (c) Too much solder, connector to clasp.
- (d) Occlusal rest too short and on incline plane.
- (e) Improperly placed rigid connectors on leaning teeth.
- (f) Improperly placed clasp bodies.
- (g) Rigid 2-3 loops too short.

20. Pericementum, Incline Planes, Bucco-lingual.

- (a) Indirect retainers on incline planes without occlusal rests on direct retainers.
- (b) Improperly placed rigid connectors on leaning teeth.
- (c) Improperly placed clasp bodies.
- (d) Skeleton work too rigid.

21. Pericementum, Incline Plane, M.D.B.L.

- (a) Teeth interfering with occlusion.
- (b) Teeth interfering with articulation.
- (c) Parts interfering with occlusion.
- (d) Parts interfering with articulation.
- (e) Shrinkage and distortion of metallic frame-work.
- (f) Contours too full, inlays, crowns, etc.

22. Pericemental, Incline Plane, Axial.

- (a) Clasp above or below line of widest cross section.
- (b) Rebound of displaced mucosa, with relation or direct retainers and mucosa too close without occlusal rests.

23. Pericementum, Lever 1st Class.

- (a) Indirect retainers too tightly adjusted.
- (b) Cast multiple clasps on single groups of teeth.
- (c) Indirect retainer too close to fulcrum line.
- (d) Teeth set outside ridge.
- (e) Class 4 cases with free saddle on soft mucosa.

24. Pericementum, Lever 2nd Class.

- (a) Cast multiple class on single groups of teeth.

25. Pericementum, Lever 3rd Class.

Indirect retainers, no occlusal rest on direct retainer. (Remainder of mechanical advantages, e.i. screw and pulley, not found).

26. Pericementum, Combinations of any or all Mechanical Advantages.

- (a) Cast clasps with rigid connectors on flabby mucosa, without provision for correlation of movement of saddle and anchor tooth.

27. The Dental Pulp, Periapical Tissues, Various Injuries.

Because of the interdependence of the dental pulp, pericementum, dentine, enamel, cementum and gingival tissues, injuries to the dental pulp, followed by diseases of the dental pulp, may occur from any or all of the foregoing causes.

28. Cheeks, Tongue and Soft Tissue, Impingment and Irritation, Leading Possibly to Malignancy.

- (a) Improper overhang to prevent tongue and cheeks biting.
- (b) Positioning of constructional parts not close enough to prevent irritation to tongue and cheeks.
- (c) Improper finishing, rounding off of sharp edges, elimination of feather edges, etc., (should include a study of the microscopy of the polished and aseptic surfaces).

Injuries may result from lack of application of all known principles, especially in:

29. Mastication and Ultimate Digestion, etc., Various Injuries.

- (a) All missing teeth and surfaces not supplied, (for example with special occlusal pads to secure greatest masticating surface).
- (b) Lack of anatomical articulation on partials, (various mechanical advantages as before mentioned).
- (c) Lack of positive retention in small pieces and danger of swallowing of piece.

30. Speech and Voice, Lispings, Thick Speech, etc.

- (a) Parts crossing ahead of bicuspids to be between rugae or failing this, wide flat cast or swage pieces (avoiding lisping, etc.)
- (b) Parts crossing distal to first molar, bar or similar not crossing approximately opposite to the second molar, causing thickening of speech.
- (c) Parts not close to mucosa. (Causing both lisping and indistinct enunciation.)

31. Hearing, Interference With.

- (a) Neglect of sufficient intermaxillary distance in restoration, (may interfere with opening of meatus by condyle tipping back and causing obstruction. See literature, Monson, Wright and others).

BOTH STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION.

Almost all of the foregoing injuries to structure and function may occur, or may be aggravated through breakage, settling, or other contingencies difficult or impossible to foresee. After insertion these may be prevented by proper inspection and maintenance including the following:

Chart *3.

PARTIAL DENTURE SERVICE

ROYAL COLLEGE DENTAL SURGEONS

PRACTICE OF PARTIAL DENTURE SERVICE :-Choice and execution of:- (Presupposing Mastery of Theory and of Necessary Handicraft and with mouth "made ready")

- PRELIMINARY**
- 1. General Examination
(If required, by Physician)
 - 2. Dental Examination
- 1. DESIGN**
- 1. Saddles
(Allocation Load to Mucosa)
 - 2. Parts connecting saddles
 - 3. Direct and Indirect Retention and Connectors
 - 4. Occlusal Rests
(Allocation of load to teeth and their periodontia)
 - 1. Direct retainers and Occlusal rests completed, checked for interference, and in mouth.
 - 2. Impression.
Preferably Muscle-trimmed
 - 3. Cast
 - 4. Assembly
(with all metal parts joined by solder)
(Determine sequence in insertion.)
(one, two or three directions)
 - 5. Checking above in mouth
(spot grinding if necessary)
 - 6. Anterior Teeth - applied Esthetics
 - 7. Posterior Teeth :-Articulation and Occlusion.
 - 8. Checking in mouth, in wax mount.
 - 9. Finishing.
- 2. CONSTRUCTION
(PRECISION)**
- 1. All plaster
 - 2. Plaster, sectional method.
 - 3. Plaster and compound, sectional method.
 - 4. Dr. Funes' Method.
 - 1. Stone, with wax reliefs for undercut parts, Indirect assembly.
 - 2. Investment, Material for direct assembly.
 - 1. Indirect, off cast
 - 2. Direct, on cast (with loss of cast)
 - 1. Vulcanite with temporary wax base
 - 2. Metal, as to be finished.
- 3. INSERTION OR INSTALLATION**
- 1. Before piece snaps 'home' Carbon paper and spot-grinding
 - 2. After piece snaps 'home' (final occlusion of load) Carbon paper and spot-grinding
 - Teach patient and have patient practice insertion and removal before leaving
 - 3. Subsequent Adjustment and Rebasing at subsequent sittings, till load is properly distributed.
 - General & Oral Health :-Diet, exercise; Elimination, Immunity etc.
 - 2. Saliva Flush & Cleansing 5 times per day.
 - 3. Removal night
 - 4. Notification
 - 5. Repairs (a) Fractures & simple replacements (prompt). (b) Additions for teeth lost (c) Other repairs
 - 6. Literature for patients covering above.
- 4. MAINTENANCE
(The Patients Part)**

Figure No. 9. Chart on Partial Denture Service as shown. Note four stages, with detail as subsequently described.

32. Maintenance, (the Patients Part).

- (a) Cleansing five times per day.
- (b) Saliva flush.
- (c) Removal at night.
- (d) Use of notification system for periodic examination furnished by dentist.
- (e) Prompt repairs if necessary.
- (f) Study of suitable literature provided by dentist.

33. Subject Matter, General.

The practice of partial denture service consists of:—

- (a) Examination of the semi-edentulous patient for discovery of the details which have bearing on the case.
- (b) The notation of the injuries consequent on extraction to be prevented or avoided.
- (c) The most favorable juxtaposition of standardized parts with which to accomplish this purpose.

After the preliminary examination, follows the practical application of the theory previously acquired to the special condition found in the mouth of the semi-edentulous patient. This detail may be best redistributed in an engineering sequence as follows: —

- (a) Design.
- (b) Construction.
- (c) Installation or insertion.
- (d) Maintenance and repair.
- (d) The subsequent phases of construction, installation, and maintenance, in which details of prevention constantly recur.

34. Preliminary Examination.

This may be done in part, or, if consultation with specialist difficult or impossible, in whole by the attending Dentist. A suggested sequence for which follows:—

History.

1. Questioning of patient as to any pathological condition outside of mouth; if apparently present reference to physician for examination.

Objective Symptoms.

2. General Dental examination for all Dental disease, which may or may not give rise to systemic disease as above, with or without radiographs. If obscure, preferably by expert dental diagnostician.

Subjective Symptoms.

3. Particular dental examination, and consultation with, and treatment from, if necessary.
 - (a) Preventologist:—Various items as elimination of predisposition to dental disease, etc. No restoration may be begun with any assurance of success while predisposition to dental disease exists in the mouth.

THE HYA YAKA

- (b) Peridontist:—Various items, as probable condition of pericementum under stress, relief from overload, disposition of stresses, etc.
- (c) Orthodontist:—Various items, as preference of orthodontic treatment over prosthetic, combined orthodontic and prosthetic treatment, inclusion of orthodontic appliances as retainers in prosthetic appliances, etc.
- (d) Oral Surgeon:—Various items, as preference of surgical treatment over prosthetic, combined surgical and prosthetic treatment, etc.
- (e) Exodontist:—Character of mucosa support which will probably follow extraction and possible alveolectomy to improve these. Indications of alveolectomy with prosthetic restorations for esthetics, etc.
- (f) Any or all of above.

In all cases certain preliminaries, as charts, models, etc., may be necessary, previous to special examinations for prosthetic work. Here follows a list indicating the use or non-use of these:—

1. None—Simple cases evident on inspection.
2. Charts only—Simple cases not evident on inspection.
3. Charts and study models—More difficult cases not evident on inspection, with marked variations from normal of condition and position of teeth not readily noted on charts. (Variations on a horizontal plane only).
4. Upper and lower study models—Ditto with marked variations of position of teeth between upper and lower jaws. (Variations on a vertical and horizontal plane).
5. Upper and lower study models mounted on articulator from bite blocks—ditto when sufficient facets are not present for securing the occlusal position.

Here follows a special dental examination for denture design and specification (after Prothero) in which various items are noted for further use in design and specifications, construction, installation, and maintenance.

1. Number and location of remaining teeth and spaces: Note these on chart, step No. 1, design.
2. Condition of remaining teeth.
3. Condition of mouth and mucous membrane.
4. Condition of alveolar border, extent of absorption, location of muscular attachments and frena.
5. Condition, location and extent, hard and soft areas.
6. Relation of upper and lower ridge.
7. Condition of saliva.

35. Design and its Definition.

A design of a partial restoration is a:

- (a) Mental picture, or,
- (b) Mento-graphic supplemented by drawing of the proposed restoration which should be, as far as possible completed before any material is collected or work begun.

The mental process in design involves:

- (a) A mental store house of the pictures of the standardized parts from which all partial dentures may be constructed, acquired from theoretical studies, as already noted.
- (b) A knowledge as to their correct use i.e. greatest functional efficiency and least destructive tendency upon natural teeth also acquired from the theoretical studies.
- (c) Examination for discovery or conditions peculiar to case.
- (d) A simple working procedure in securing above mentioned mental or graphic pictures, suitable for case in hand.

36. Steps in Design.

The writer's hypothesis (2^{16} check) is that Dentists and students may best learn to design all partial dentures above a certain grade of difficulty by a graphic method, (involving the use of a rubber stamp (C. W. Mack & Co., 42 Adelaide West, \$2.50, or printed chart of fourteen teeth) in *four definite and distinct steps* in which the above mentioned preventive considerations continually recur in redistributed order.

1. Saddles.
2. (0) Parts connecting saddles.
3. (4) Direct and indirect retention and connectors. (At this stage the case is classified).
4. (3) Occlusal rests if indicated (this order subject to variations).

For simple cases both charts and models may be omitted. While in complex cases especially those in which the bite must be lengthened, both charts, study models articulated and the presence of the patients are sometimes required in order to develop a design.

37. Saddles Design.

Allocation of Load to Mucosa.

In the design of saddles, the mucosa is given its share of the load. The softer the mucosa the larger should be the saddle. A slightly intermittent pressure is more favorable, and a steady pressure in excess compresses the circulation, causes a so-called "strangulation" with absorption similar to too great peripheral valve seal on full dentures.

In outline the saddles should be kept away from the gingival margin. With regard to saddle-area. Dr. Chaye's statement of "saddles area must equal combined pericemental areas of teeth missing and supplied" probably approaches close to the solution (Items of interest, November, 1915). Professional knowledge regarding this fundamental exists almost entirely from professional experience, more or less definite. Until research on proper loading of mucosa, proper loading of the teeth and correlation of saddles and tooth movement is done, parial dentures will continue to wreck teeth. In the opinion of the writer the subject is so lacking in accurate data that a series of factors to be weighed in the choice of support

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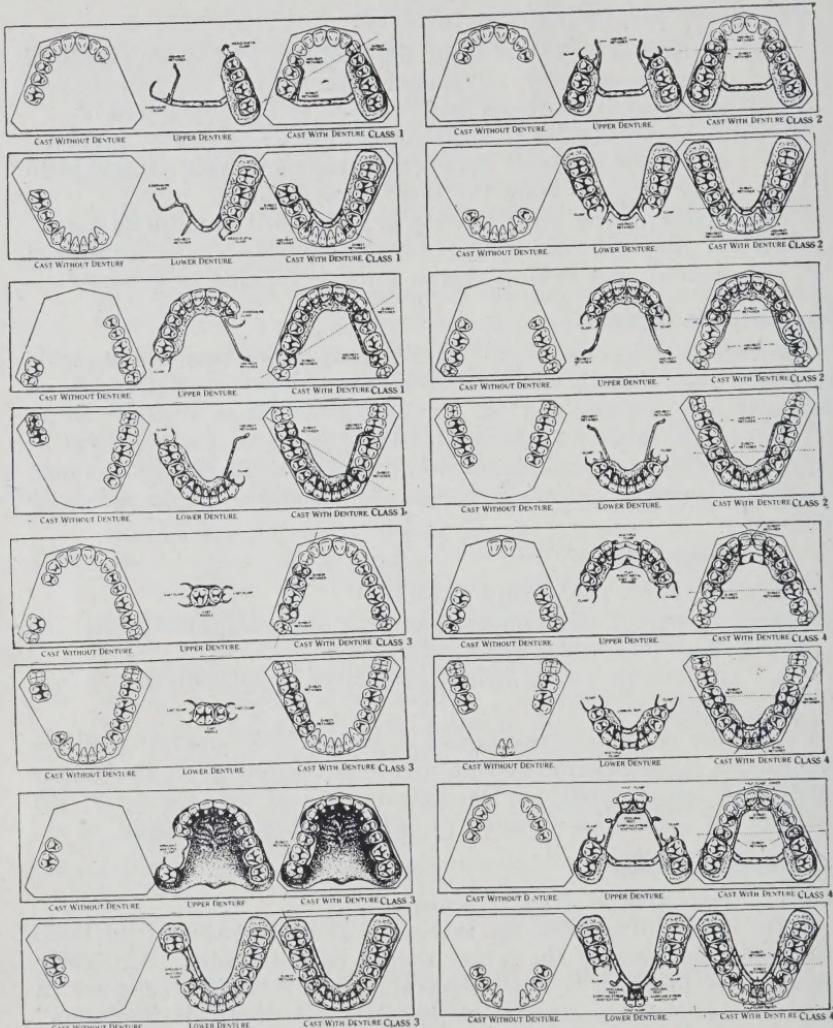


Figure No. 10 In step No. 3 in design the case becomes classified.
Representative cases (with inversion) of each of the four classes.

1. Class one cases with direct retainers diagonally opposite, direct and indirect retention.
2. Class two cases with direct retainers diametrically opposite, direct and indirect retention.
3. Class three cases with direct retention on one side, direct retention only.
4. Class four cases with three or more direct retainers in a semitriangular, or semi-quadrilateral relationship, direct retention only.

(mucosa, root, or combination is all that is available). Fig. 12.
Below follows steps in saddle design:

Upper and Lower.

1. Buccal periphery, posterior, to be carried to peripheral valve seal.

2. Buccal and labial periphery, anterior, as above unless no artificial gum is desired.
3. About teeth 1—2mm space to avoid capillarity.
4. Lingual periphery as determined by area of mucosa support desired and in the next step. (Parts connecting saddles).

38. Parts Connecting Saddles.

These (when required) are almost always located to the lingual of the teeth, occasionally buccal and labial, and may be developed as below.

Upper and Lower.

1. If alternate space and tooth or similar use continuous construction.
2. If alternate space and group of teeth, or similar, use skeleton construction.

Upper.

3. If parts required to cross anterior, flat or semi-round, cast or wrought, and placed in a suitable depression between rugae. If this not possible, flat wide piece.
4. If parts required to cross posterior, between first and second molar, cast or wrought, flat or semi-round, depending upon grade, and compensation for differences between hard and soft areas.
- 4a. Choice between anterior, posterior, or both. This depending on strength of appliance required, range, available space occupation and choice of patient, and other factors.

If Soft Mucosa, Upper.

5. All saddles should be extended to cover mucosa on working side of fulcrum line over entire vault.

Lower.

6. All parts connecting lower saddles, lingual bar, low as muscle attachment will permit, and one or two mm. lingual from soft tissues.

39. Position and Choice, Retaining Devices (at which step the case Becomes classified).

Under this head the clasp of smallest dimension consistent with efficiency to reduce capillarity is preferred, if possible two only in number (classes 1-2-3). Cast clasps should not be used in locations causing torques. And the writer notes with pleasure the increasing popularity of clasps of narrower contacts from the writings of Dr. Roach and others. A suggested detail for the positioning and choice of retainers follows:

1. With small straight edge to hand, choose paired (class 1-2-3 or triplet, (class 4) in the following steps.
- (a) Lay straight edge across opposite pairs of natural teeth adjacent to edentulous spaces, so as to allow the straight edge to pass across the centre of area of figures outlined in steps 1 and 2 (usually omitting central, lateral and third molars). Class 1 and 2.

This being inexpedient:

- (b) Lay straight edge across opposite pairs of natural teeth adjacent to edentulous spaces, so as to allow the straight edge to pass across the centre of area of the entire arch. (classes 1 and 2). Add indirect retainers usually omitting the use of central and lateral upper and lower. This brings the fulcrum line in centre of area of the piece.
 - (c) Lay straight edge on pairs of teeth in line on one side of figure developed in steps 1 and 2, which may afford retention, with or without auxilliary adhesion, (class 3). This being inexpedient;
 - (d) Lay straight edge on three teeth, (or if necessary four teeth) in a semi-trangular or semi-quadrilateral relationship. (Class 4).
 - 2. Select from (1) the most favorable paired group, or if not possible, (2) the triplet or quadruplicate group of teeth most suitable for clasps.
 - (a) Teeth with decided opposing convexities, (M.D.-B.L.-L.I. X 2).
 - (b) Teeth of good pericemental and enamel condition.
 - (c) Teeth with freedom from caries, erosion, abrasion, large fillings, inlays, etc.
 - (d) Teeth remote as possible from the anterior mouth.
 - (e) Teeth with other indications for clasps as not mentioned above.
 - 3. This being in whole or in part impossible, choose, (as above) compound retainers, especially in teeth, either requiring, or with readily removable large inlays, crowns or similar:
 - (a) Non precision if saddle supported at one end only.
 - (b) Precision if (if grade of work admits and if saddles supported at both ends) or non-precision, *chiefly* removable bridges.
 - 4. In classes 1 and 2 add indirect retainers, if necessary, (contact or carrying stress of mastication) as in figure No. 5, upon suitable teeth omitting upper and lower, centrals and laterals. These indirect retainers to be directly opposite unretained portions of saddles.
- 40. Supplementary Notes on Clasps.**
- 1. All clasps must touch the enamel only. This is of greatest importance for preventive reasons.
 - 2. *Independant Movement of Clasp and Saddle and "Slip."*
In addition to a sufficiently firm grasp of the anchor tooth, a clasp should be sufficiently resilient to allow a "slip" or a slight movement of the clasp up and down and round the anchor tooth. This movement allows the saddle or the anchor tooth to move independently in a limited degree of the saddle, minimizing torque and overload (provided the mucosa is not of soft texture), in which a non-rigid connector is needed, as already noted. This represents

approximately a universal joint in which an independent movement is possible within small limitation.

3. Choice of Cast, wrought, or Composite Clasps.

A large percentage of losses of anchor teeth from torque, are due to the use of cast clasps, possibly too wide and too thick, lacking in resiliency, and corresponding "slip," and retaining a free saddle, (a saddle directly retained at one end only) resting in turn upon soft mucosa. This is the most frequent example of the main contra-indication of the cast clasp, viz: "Cast clasps must not be used in any instance which, because of relative non-resiliency, and consequent lack of slip they may subject an anchor tooth to vertical or horizontal torques from free saddles on mucosa of any degree of compressibility."

Cast clasps find a special use in short spaces with suitable teeth for clasps at each end of space, in which wrought clasps are contra-indicated because of danger of swallowing.

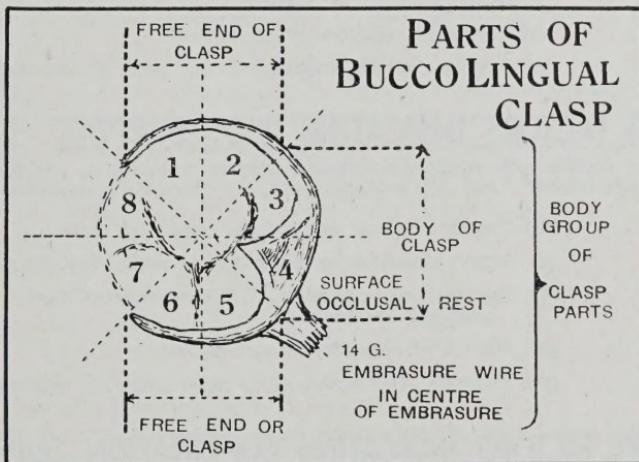


Figure No. 11. **Parts of a bucco-lingual clasp.** The arrangement varies in other types to a certain extent. Note the clasp ordinarily encircles 6-8 or $\frac{3}{4}$ the circumference of the tooth. Parts of clasp as above noted. Note position of 14 gauge connector in embrasure.

Under the latter circumstances, the wrought (preferably) wire band or composite clasp is indicated, which ordinarily possesses sufficient slip and elasticity to accommodate this difference or movement, and in extreme cases with non-rigid connectors.

Notes on Design of Individual Clasps.

All clasps consist of:

- Two resilient and contoured free ends or their equivalent, equidistant above and below line of widest cross section.
- A body connecting the free ends which is more or less resilient. The proper position of the contoured free ends is that of conformation to the contours of the pair of opposing

Chart #4

PARTIAL DENTURE SERVICE

ROYAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGEONS

FACTOR CHART

For the purpose of assisting in the determination of support, (steps #5 1, 2 & 4) Design, Chart #3.

I. SOME FACTORS INDICATING MUCOSA SUPPORT :-

Larger saddle areas with stress of mastication carried primarily by saddles and subjacent mucosa, and without occlusal rests are indicated in proportion to :-

- (a) Larger distances on each side of remaining teeth.
- (b) Smaller amount of pericementum available for support.
- (c) Less favorable condition of pericementum of teeth available, or not available for support.
- (d) Less firm condition of the mucosa.
- (e) Pressure from the antagonizing teeth above the average.

2. SOME FACTORS INDICATING ROOT SUPPORT :-

Smaller saddles with stress of mastication carried primarily by the teeth and their pericements ; and with occlusal rests, are indicated in proportion to :-

- (a) Smaller distance between the remaining teeth.
- (b) Larger amount of pericementum of teeth available for support.
- (c) More favorable condition of pericementum of teeth available for support.
- (d) More firm condition of the mucosa.
- (e) Pressure from antagonizing teeth below the average

3. SOME FACTORS INDICATING COMBINATION SUPPORT :-

with stress of mastication divided between roots and mucosa, with saddles of medium area and with occlusal rests.

- (a) Practically the remainder of the 2¹⁶ cases.

(P.S. The above hypothetical and subject to checking with 2¹⁶ combinations)

BRENNAN

Figure No. 12 Factor Sheet. From the above, in proportion to the factors above, and present in the proposed restoration, is the type support chosen—

- (a) Root.
- (b) Mucosa.
- (c) Combination support of both root and mucosa.

convex surfaces, as chosen, resulting in a positive grip, assisted by tenso-friction, not more than sufficient to hold the restoration to place.

Body must be (a) below leaning tooth surfaces; (b) narrow especially at right angles to fulcrum line.

41. Connectors.

These may be of 14 gauge wire placed in the embrasure except in cases in which extreme disproportion exists between the movements of the saddle and anchor tooth, or for other reasons. In such cases non-rigid connectors may be used, as Giffen, Nicholls, Weinstein, Dresch, or similar. See Figure 2-7-8.

42. Position and Choice of Occlusal Rests.

(Allocation of load to the teeth and their pericementa. Load must be applied to teeth coincident with their long axis only.)

At this stage the occlusal rests, (if their use is thought desirable) may be drawn in, which allocates a load to the teeth. This is also an unexplored field, and in the judgment of the writer is best taught by factors indicating root support as attached, (Fig. 12) governed by the general principles, that saddles resting on soft mucosa tend to throw bulk of the stress on the teeth, and also that teeth of diminished or diseased pericementum should not be given this duty. Some writers on this subject condemn this principle, thus eliminating the allocation of the load for the tissues designed by nature for the purpose; the dental pericementum—in which the writer is unable to wholly concur.

In many cases the sequelae following non-occlusion may be prevented with large occlusal rests. Capillarity in these may be minimized by keeping the gold out of contact with the deep sulci.

A sequence for the development of these follows:

1. Determine support of piece; see factor chart Fig. 12.
2. Sketching in occlusal rests.
 - (a) If mucosa support no occlusal rest.
 - (b) If root support entirely (removable bridges) occlusal rests, Figure 2, with or without saddles.
 - (c) If mucosa and root support with *ample space* for occlusal rest: quarter, half, full, or multiple occlusal pads as required to close space.
 - (d) If both mucosa and root support with *small space* for occlusal rest; buccal or lingual entry surface occlusal rest: M.D., B.L., or L.I., rigid loops; recessed occlusal rests. Remove small amount of enamel from marginal ridges of upper and lower teeth involved, if absolutely unavoidable, and without approaching the dentine.

Note.—Usually all teeth adjacent to spaces must share support.

Note.—All M.D. clasps and B.L. and L.A. clasps considerably covering occlusal cone of tooth attached act as occlusal rests.

Note.—Upon all uncut cone-shaped teeth (e.g., cuspids) either M.D.—B.L.—or L. 1 rigid 2-3 loops are indicated.

43. Construction.

Maintenance of accuracy is the chief difficulty in construction and much research in stresses and strains in bent and cast metal to avoid distortion is necessary. A shrunken casting or distorted framework

exerts a permanent stress on anchor teeth which must result in ruin. Interference in anatomical articulation may be checked by intelligent use of adjustable articulators and the Wadsworth attachment is recommended with sulcus angles of natural and artificial teeth to be identical. Escapes provided on occlusal surface tend to reduce overload. In Figure 6 a series of items in construction may be noted, details of which would fill an essay of considerable size.

44. Insertion or Installation.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the necessity for proper adjustment at this stage, before, immediately after, and for a short time subsequent; and during the initial stages of the practical use of the appliance. At this stage the final and accurate distribution of stresses on teeth, mucosa, or both, is done, and to a large extent the life history of the remaining teeth is determined. The operation may be conducted entirely by the use of thin wax, carbon paper, and spot-grinding.

45. Maintenance and Repair. (presupposing healthy oral conditions).

Preventive items (in part). (The dentist's part.)

- (1) Settling clasps and saddles, gingival impingement, etc., correction.
- (2) Correction of impingement hard area or elsewhere.
- (3) Watching for overload from occlusal rest with no rebasing in expected absorptions (especially after recent extraction); and for various overloads not correctly anticipated in saddle and occlusal rest designs.

Oral Health Conditions. (The patient's part.)

- (a) Cleansing five times per day.
- (b) Saliva flush.
- (c) Removal at night.
- (d) Use of notification slips for periodic examination to be furnished by Dentist.
- (e) Report for repairs, rebases, etc., if necessary.

The first three items of personal hygiene, as above, may be given direct appeal, with reference to the parallel of maintenance of all kinds. Prophylactic notification system is equal with partial denture notification systems in the opportunity for prevention, as injuries which may result from broken clasp, occlusal rest or similar, cannot be foretold with accuracy.

46. Conclusion.

Realizing with concern the lack of professional knowledge of the subject of partial restorations, and, to a certain extent, the lack of real interest in the subject, the writer offers the following suggestions in conclusion.

1. Research of partial denture problems to be included in as many research programs as possible. From probably few causes are more teeth lost than at present from lack of this knowledge. Here follows a few suggested details:

(a) Design.

1. Checking hypothesis of design and classifications with 2¹⁶ or more cases.
2. Study of proper distribution of stresses of all kinds on teeth, mucosa, or combination support.
3. Clasp design to minimize capillarity and other disadvantageous factors.

(b) Construction.

1. Simple and standardized impression technique.
2. Elimination of warpage and distortion by similar standardized instruction.

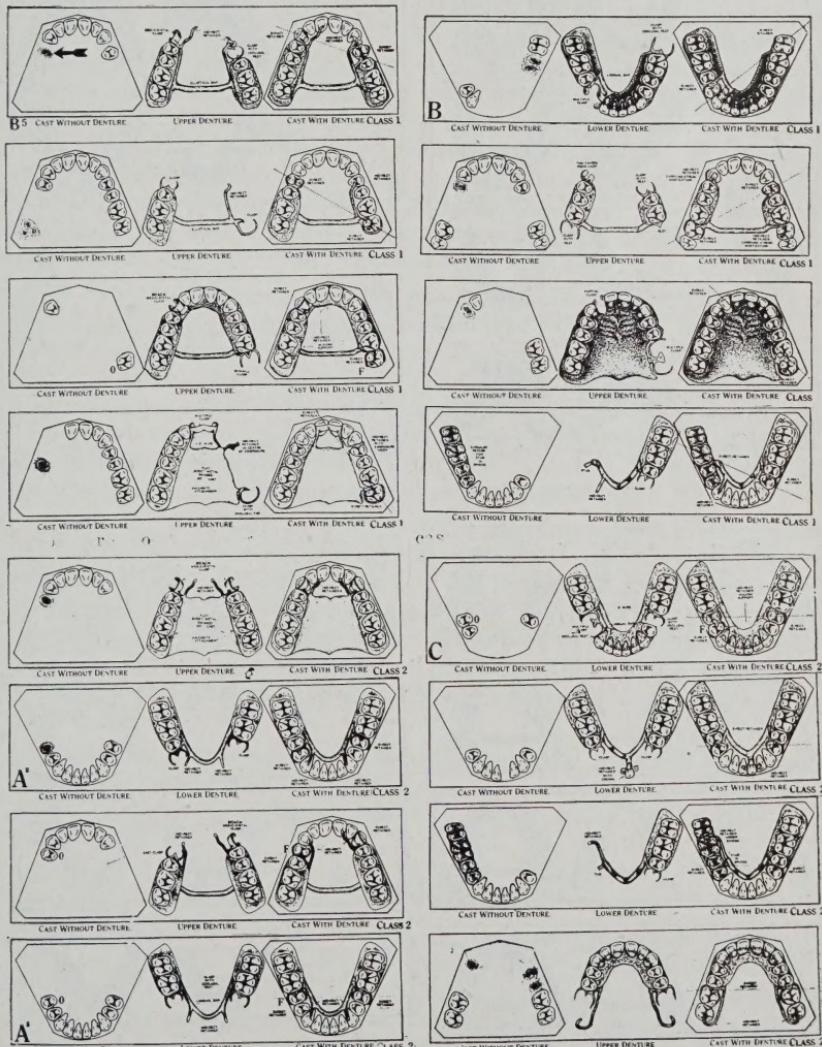


Figure No. 14. A group of class 2 cases.

THE HYA YAKA

3. Reduction of cost and improvement of production methods.
 - (c) Installation, Maintenance, etc.
1. Periodic records of selected cases checking efficiency of designs in present use.

Also every support to proposed Partial Denture Society to be formed by the "National Dental Society Association" this summer at Los Angeles (1922).

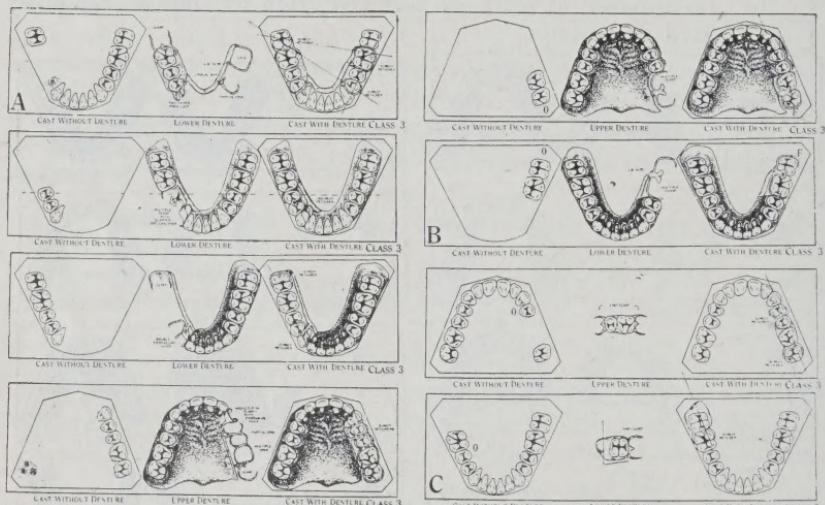


Figure No. 15. A group of class 3 cases.

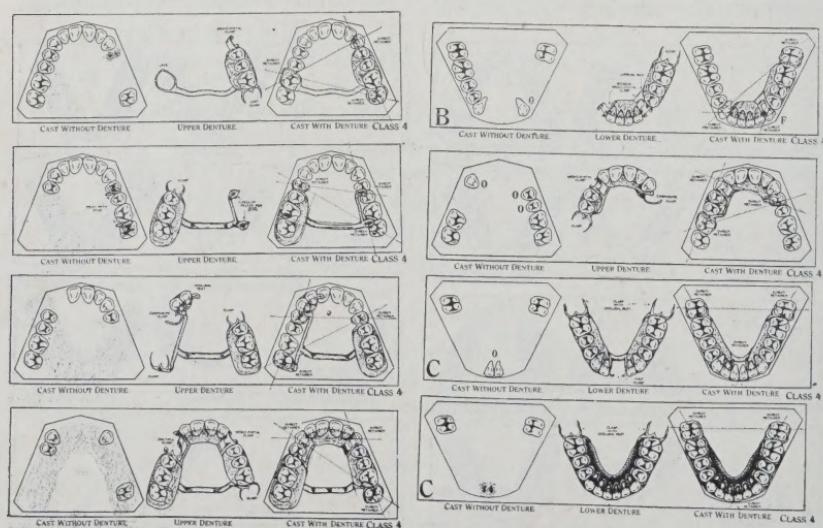


Figure No. 16. A group of class 4 cases.

Stratton Blair Gooding

It was but a few short months ago since we mourned the loss of Bill Elkerton of 2T3, and now the Senior class has been stunned again by the passing to the Great Beyond of another of its beloved classmates in the person of Stratton Blair Gooding.

Stratton, or "Strat" as he was known to all, was born in Winnipeg on December 28th 1894. The family moved to Kenora shortly afterwards, where he attended both public and high schools. His academic career was interrupted by his enlisting with the 79th Battallion, in September 1915. He served in France with the I.C.-M.R.'s, being wounded in that ever memorable fight for Regina Trench in front of Courcellette at the Somme in Sept. 1916. 'Making Blighty' by the severity of his wounds, he served with the Dental Corps following convalescence. Returning home after the armistice, he attended a special course for returnend men at Manitoba Varsity in Winnipeg during the summer of 1919. Here he gained his matrieculation and was the prince of companions to all soldier students, later meeting many of these boys at R.C.D.S. in class 2T3.

In Toronto he lived with his sister, Mrs. Harris Ardiel, 67 Lynwood Ave. Altho' not being prominent in the college activities, he was always present to aid any meetings held to promote social life in the college. Besides he was there with the rest of the Dents on the side-lines at any university or interfaculty sports, cheering his team on to victory, even though unable to get into the games himself. He had much to do with the excellent 2T3 skit in "Dentanties" last year and was a valued member of the "Ukedents."

Though not feeling well the last few days of school in December, he did his best to keep up with his work, and said that he just had a slight attack of the flu'. He left for Kenora to spend Xmas holidays with his folk. Home only a few days he was seized with gastric hemorrhages caused by an erosion of the stomach due to the flu'. He gradually became weaker from the intemittent hemorrhages, passing away on Xmas night. In true army trench language 'another dear pal gone West.'

To his mourning parents, his four sisters and relatives Hya Yaka extends its deepest sympathy. To each and every one of whom we know he meant everything dear to a human heart.

MEMORY

There are few people who do not discuss or think about the memory and how to develop it. Each individual feels the need of a "good" memory for it is a great asset in every trade or profession. Upon close examination we shall see that this problem has many sides and that there are certain facts concerning memory which have been established by experiments.

Generally speaking, processes occurring in the central nervous system leave an impression by means of which, under appropriate circumstances they may be reproduced. The stimulation of a neurone system which leads to a revival of a previous experience in imagination accompanied by the knowledge that it has been experienced before, produces the phenomenon called memory. Thus memory has to do with the association of ideas, objects and experiences in our minds. Memory possesses two important qualities, retentiveness and recall. We may not be thinking of a certain experience or object but the memory retains it none the less. But when the neurones are active we recall that experience or object. These qualities are not entirely permanent but fade away with time leaving only essential elements and relevant facts.

There are very great individual differences in our memories. Furthermore, memory is highly specialised and can be divided into certain types some of which follow.

(a) **Good and bad memories.** A good memory serves one well; the impressions formed are persistent and readily recalled. Some mental defectives have excellent powers of reciting long passages but lack the kind of memory that can apply facts in new directions. But generally the more persistent memory is, the better it will be. Persons in different vocations are called upon to use different kinds of memory. The actor must have a very persistent memory while a lawyer needs to remember only the chief facts of his cases and discard others. Heredity governs in part the persistence of memory and this is supplemented by the degree of interest aroused by facts when acquired. Girls and boys view conditions in different ways and hence they remember them differently. By continuous study of a subject we form many mental associations concerning it, and it will thus be better retained so that cramming is unsatisfactory. Repetition and concentrated attention are essential if we would readily recall impressions already gained, that is if we would have good memories.

(b) **Logical and rote memories.** A memory for ideas is a logical memory. Rote memory implies the power to reproduce something exactly or to recite by heart. It has been shown that our inherited qualities of memory are definite and can not be improved by practice but we can improve our methods of learning facts. As we grow older we gain more power of associating ideas effectively. It has been found that most people who learn quickly retain well because of clear thinking and concentration, although some plodders have very retentive memories. The quick learner does well in later life. Of course it may be possible to develop the "easy come, easy go" memory by reason of the kind of work we do.

(c) **Special memories.** Many of us learn through visual images while others learn by auditory or motor impressions. Some remember objects in pictures clearly and others retain sounds or music.

Tests show that memory develops from eight to adolescence and is fairly stationary to about fifty when it gradually declines. Girls can memorise more material than boys but do not retain their knowledge any better. Emotional memory is always weak till adolescence and visual memory develops more rapidly than auditory memory.

In connection with the best methods of learning, that is, of economy in memorising, it has been proven that it is better to use a fairly large unit or in other words we can learn better by wholes than by parts. In memorising a selection, it is best to read all through at a regular rate and to continue thus till more and more is known. After forty or fifty minutes fatigue prevents good memorization so that it is best to continue at another sitting, the intervals depending on the health of the student. If the selection be too long it may be divided into large units and when these are known some device may be learned to link the parts together. It is better to extend the memorization over a fairly long period than to crowd too much into a shorter time.

In conclusion some brief facts may be enumerated. Fatigue diminishes the power to memorize and the relation between the two is very close. Distractions, especially of the auditory type interfere with memory, but practice will improve the student's power. Good memorization depends on the degree of concentration and on the interest of the learner. Close attention to details will make for accurate memories but it is necessary to select essentials. Since children learn more readily than adults they ought to be taught to learn poetry extensively, even to three thousand lines each year and one eighth to one quarter of all this would be permanent. From these facts we find that the methods of study are a great aid to memory.

—C. R. J.

J. A. MacInnis—"What did you think of the game?"

Hubert MacDonald—"Oh, I think it was pretty *potent*."

* * *

Cliff Mann—"Who are you taking to the Dental At Home,
John L.?"

J. L. MacDougall—"Oh, Mann, Oh Mann! The 'Queen of Sheba.'"

* * *

Little jabs of powder
Little brains and sand
Make the naughty flappers
Who the world command.

Little acts of kindness
Little deeds of love
Make our dental nurses
Like the angels above.

THE HYA YAKA

Laments of a 2T3 Man

When first came we as Freshmen meek
 To gain ambition we did seek
 We muddled plaster week after week
 To Seniors then we dared not speak
 Oh! to be in the infirmary!

In Sophomore year we were not so
 We squandered heaps of hard-earned dough
 We wondered where it all did go
 But! only two more years then Lo!
 Oh! to be in the Infirmary?

Then Stalwart Juniors we became—
 We worked in groups; twas pretty tame—
 We spent our money just the same
 Oh! to be in the Infirmary!

And now our goal we have attained
 We strut around in gowns arrayed
 While wide-eyed freshies gaze amazed
 But are we happy?—Who was it said?
 Oh! to be in the Infirmary?

SECRET SOCIETY MAKES ITSELF KNOWN

Along with the latest disclosures from Lloyd George's writing, the evidences of the Klu Klux Klan's workings in Canada, the electrification of the Canadian Government Railways by Sir Henry Thornton, the exposure of the Water-front Grab by loyal citizens and the evidence of Jimmy Morton joining the Nurses Class, come another disclosure of interest to the Students of the Dental College. This is the making public for the first time of a secret society that has been meeting regularly in the College, composed of all members who have been fined for smoking during their college career—graduates being honorary members.

The workings of this club have been very secret. The detective committee seeks out all those who have been fined, acquaints them with the club and solicits their membership. In case any of the above class have been missed in the last few years, they can join this club by placing their declaration of eligibility in a Player cigarette box and leaving it on top of the students new telephone booth in the Infirmary, where our detective committee will get it.

The members of this club are all sworn to secrecy. They do not wear any pins or buttons, though some may be detected by iodine stains between the first and second fingers of their right hands. Members on joining the club lose their civilian identity and go by names of well known brands of cigarettes, cigars and tobaccos.

For the benefit of non-smokers and those unlucky enough to have not been caught, here are the minutes of the last meeting:—

On Friday, November 31st, at 12.01 P.M. the members of the Taka Puffa Mi Butt Society met in the Crystal Ball Room of the College for their weekly meeting. One Puffsenuf Stogey was in the chair. After calling the meeting to attention new members were initiated into the society, took their vows and received their aliases. New business was next on hand. It was moved by Coffin-nail Player and seconded by Turkish Mogul that some token of appreciation be given to Doctor I. WillNott Smoke for his unfailing and untiring energy in increasing the membership of the organization. This motion was unanimously adopted and discussion followed as to what would be appropriate. Many suggestions were made but it was finally decided to present him with a Coffee Percolater to be kept at the college for the purpose of having hot coffee for stimulating purposes in case of collapse and thus do away with the unpopular use of whisky.

Moved by "Nicotine" Rex and seconded by "Strike Me Pink" Woodbine, that cuspidors be placed in Sophomore and Freshmen Locker Rooms, front and side entrances and Senior Lab. Also a supply of matches be left in same places. Discussion followed. Prince Albert wished to go on record as being opposed to this motion, because if cuspidors were placed at these strategic places, the early birds would be unable to get their daily supply of stubs, owing to it being ungentlemanly to take same from cuspidors. This moved the meeting to applause and when a vote was taken the motion was decidedly defeated.

On the motion of Benson which was seconded by Hedges, a committee of two was appointed to look into the rumor of Mrs. Ardens affiliation with the Faculty in warning same when men are smoking in the Senior Lab. Report to be made next meeting and if true some token should be given her for her co-operation in getting new members. A picture of Doctor Switzer was suggested and approved.

A report from Committee Number One was read by Dukes Mixture stating that there was no evidence of smoking among the lady members of the college or the class of Dental Nurses, and that the smoke seen oozing out of the transom over the door of their locker room was only a cloud of powder from their tri-morning make-up gathering.

Committee Number Two represented by Medium Cut Orinocco (100 cigarettes for 20c.) gave their report on trying to find out where Mr. Butt and Doctor Switzer retire for their smokes during college hours. They were unsuccessful in their attempt but hope for success by the next meeting.

Report all read and all new business terminated, the meeting was adjourned after singing the club's anthem, "If you can't spit over your chin don't chew tobacco."

"Bull Durham".

The Infirmary Quiz

The word infirmary to different people would suggest as many different meanings. To some it would suggest a place where the aged and infirm could pass their remaining days in peace and quietness before being called to their final accounting.

Having tried the "Quiz" we can state very emphatically and without fear of contradiction that the infirmary is no such place. To be sure one has to give an accounting but it is one dealing particularly with the period previously spent in the R.C.D.S. Occasionally a question may crop up which would cause the student to wonder when he had received a course of lectures in that branch of science and make him wonder what made him think he was ready for his Quiz.

About a month or so before the date set for the Infirmary Quiz the student is suddenly seized with a desire for knowledge. His thirst for matters "Dental" seems to be unquenchable. He remembers that he has missed notes for several lectures while he was busy accompanying Alice in Wonderland after being out with his steady for several consecutive nights. It certainly means a busy time for the hopeful dentist.

However the student is not the only one who acquires some knowledge as a result of the Quiz. We cannot but help feeling that the member of the faculty who is conducting it must feel gratified at the knowledge imparted to him by one who has made a serious study of Dentistry in all its branches and who has been stewing with his fellows to secure the privilege of being first to try.

Seriously however we think that the Infirmary Quiz the most important test of any kind held in connection with the R.C.D.S. The student who has paid fair attention to his lectures and notes and put a fair amount of the skill he possesses into his practical work cannot but succeed when he is called upon to give an accounting of how he has spent his time.

Some students seem to think that members of the faculty take much pleasure in sending them back for another trial but from what we can see the members of the faculty are as pleased or more pleased than the student is, when he passes well. This is saying a good deal.

The cards, supplied by the faculty, which each student must have signed by his Demonstrator in operative and prosthetics are also an improvement both from the viewpoint of the faculty and student. We remember quite well hearing one student say to himself when he received his "Well, thank goodness, they have made allowance for five trials anyway."

"After me—the deluge" said Napoleon.

"After the Dent At Home—books and study," says 2T3.

A DENTAL STUDENT'S DIARY—TEN YEARS HENCE—1933

Sunday.—Attended a pleasing Temperance gathering. The lecturers, Messrs K. McLaughlin and Reeve Morrison waxed oratorially strong and appeared full of their subject. "Titch" Gardiner also spoke but was not impressive.

Monday.—Passed an imposing office building on Bloor Street. Noticed name plate, "Ultra-Modern Dental Surgery," R. H. Williams, Prop." Stuck in a glass frame on door was, "Business as usual while proprietor is at Glen Island."

Tuesday.—Dental Convention opened to-day with a tooth brush drill by a class of diet balanced children, to the tfun of the children's clinical melody,

"Daddy's teeth have all been crowned
Mine are ivory and sound."

Are some of Dr. Seecombe's principles coming home at last?

Wednesday.—Attended 15th annual meeting of U.F.O and heard Agrarian grievances forcibly expounded by Dr. J. L. MacDougall. From College days, I recall he had a strong line of Cattle.

Thursday.—For the entertainment of delegates of the K.K.K. Convention, organized locally by Harry Cooke and Cec. Strachan, a professional boxing bout was staged between Jack Dempsey and Cecil Moyer at 178 pounds. After six hours in the ring, Dempsey took the count.

Friday.—Chatanqua tickets permitted us to hear some renowned entertainers, among whom were E. T. Guest, R. S. Blackstock, H. D. Duncan and Mrs. M. Spence. In the box office was Cliff Mann, with a patented Barnum and Bailey smile, while H. T. McLachlan was doping up publicity matter in half ton lots.

Saturday.—Through the Coué Dispensation Act, Dr. J. Angus Boyd who had dropped his dental practice, has been granted a license to establish an auto-suggestion school. He gave a demonstration of his famous Course to young ladies, in which they monosyllable for many hours each day, "I will make a better wife than the girls of ten years ago."

Sunday.—Gratified to see Dr. Wally Miller occupying his old time seat in Bloor Street Presbyterian Church. During his College days, Dr. Miller was pointed to as example in Church attendance and it is said he makes an annual pilgrimage to the east, in order to sit in his old time pew.

Robby—"I am very sorry that I killed your dog. Will I replace him."

Helen—"Oh, dear! This is so sudden."

* * *

Griff.—"I suppose your father will be all unstrung when he hears about your exams."

Biff.—"Oh, No! I wired him last night."

THE JUNIORS' QUIZ SOLILOQUY

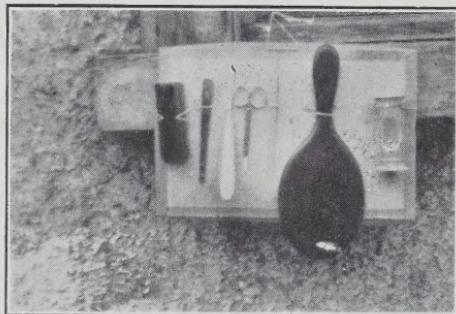
I never was clever
 No Matter whatever,
 With all my endeavor
 I tackled to do.

I'm frequently niggard,
 Outclassed and outfigured,
 But yet I'll be jiggered
 I'll try to get through.

And now I am yearning
 For some spark of learning,
 A spark of discerning
 Of this cussed exam;

But if I'm defeated,
 Plucked, fired or cheated,
 Successful or greeted
 I don't give a ——(continental).

THE SENIOR KIT



but it is a cuckoo clock! Take a look at it any day. Seniors welcome the frosh in the senior lab. Come in and ask questions! "Wreath or floral cross," inquired the florist.

Water-syringe—used and misused in many oral operations. Great device for cleaning debris out of a cavity with rubber dam in place, then asking patient to "spit out, please." See D. W. Gullett.

Nail-file—not being pointed at all, it makes a real good pipe-bowl cleaner.

Nail-scissors—handy in sewing buttons on, fore and aft and taking tacks out of the wall in your room.

Egg-timer — final step in placing filling in the mouth. If the filling will stay in place for three minutes, it will stay in for at least three days.

Excellent time-piece also for the Senior Lab. There is a stationary electric clock there (about the only stationary thing there)

Nail brush—excellent dauber for shoe-polish.

Wilmott Spoon—fits in well with the rest of your collection (King Eddie, Child's Club Grill etc.)

Hand mirror—should be used with discretion in the infirmary, never leave on bracket for patient's use after finishing an operation. Let them long to have you nearer when they reach their home and mirror.

Puck—‘The hours I've spent on thee, etc.’ The dean once said ‘a dentist's bright aim should be service to the community.’—He also serves who only sits and files.

Castle sterilizer—wonderful device for sterilizing instruments and gauze etc. (the faculty said so!) Splendid all-metal handles, no cheap non-conductor of heat used whatsoever. Guaranteed to make you swear if you've never sworn before. No easier way to spend \$31.00. Also excellent electric light bulb sterilizer. For such references see R. A. Williams.

Rubber dam clamp forceps—Be your own mechanic. ‘Buy the kind listed in the college kit requirements, then file and grind them down to be of use.’ (Extract from the dean's lecture lately).

Rubber dam punch—Every student required to pay \$15.00 or so for this instrument. Do not use it, as it doesn't punch accurately, the revolving disc breaks off, or doesn't revolve as required. Wonderful investment! A 15 cent pair of scissors is an excellent substitute.

McCall's Curettes—Fine looking set of instruments. Costs us only twenty odd iron men. Helps fill up the cabinet wonderfully. A leading periodontist says No. 3 only useful instrument in the twenty six.

THE PATRON SAINT OF DENTISTRY

(Editor's note—The following is a clipping taken from the London Times of Nov. 28th, 1922 and may prove of interest to such as have not yet come to know of St. Apollonia.)

St. Apollonia Acclaimed in London

The installation by the Ivory Cross National Dental Aid Fund, of St. Apollonia as the Patron Saint of Dentistry took place yesterday at the Royal Medical Society's Rooms, Chandos Street, W.

Saint Apollonia was born in Alexandria, A.D. 250, of heathen parents, but she became a Christian, and her father gave her to the Governor, who, on her refusing to worship an idol, bound her to a column and had all her beautiful teeth pulled out with a pair of pincers. As she persisted in her faith she was consigned to the flames. St. Apollonia is now recognized as the Patron Saint of Dentistry, but it has remained for Britain to acclaim her as such. The Ivory Cross was organized in September, 1914, and in the first year of its existence the fund made 10,787 soldiers, sailors, and recruits dentally fit to serve their country; and its record now stands at 84,000 cases treated, including men and women in every part of the kingdom.

The ceremony took the form of unveiling a mezzo-gravure of the picture of the Saint by Carlo Dolci which is on exhibition in Rome and was performed by Mrs. Kendal in the absence of the Duchess of Portland, president of the council.

The following letter from Queen Alexandra was read by the Secretary (Miss Fletcher):—

"I am desired by Queen Alexandra to thank you very much for the mezzo-gravure of Saint Appollonia—the Patron Saint of Dentistry—you have been kind enough to send her, which her Majesty is very pleased to accept."

Things 2T3 Might Like to Investigate

Why didn't Garf. Johnson give the letter to be typewritten by Miss Goodchild, to the Dean at the lecture? Do tell us Garf!

Did Williams believe Wansbrough was really going out from West End 'Y' at 1 a.m. lately to stop a secondary hemorrhage for a patient?

If Frank Kenny found out yet if a patient was twenty miles from the Hydro, how far he'd be from an orthodontist?

Canniff's idea in attaching his saliva ejector onto the air faucet and using it for a chip-blower?

Joe Mandeville's reason for dining at the King Eddie with the president of some tin can company altho' he had just dined previously?

Why does Mandy also go to "the Eddie" to phone ("10 cents please") with so many other nickel pay stations around?

Why Murray Purcell buys a dollar-ninety-eight hat and then sticks a Borsalino feather in the hat-band?

If Gullett was really seen using the water syringe on a cavity within the rubber dam, lately?

Will the Seniors go looking for demonstrators when the Juniors come up to assist them and forget to lock their cabinets?

Does cream rise to the top or does the milk sink to the bottom?

Who started the old old pun—"But you don't feel the cold in the West?"

If two snakes start swallowing each other simultaneously, each getting the tail of the other in its mouth, so that the circle formed by the snakes gets smaller and smaller, what will eventually become of the snakes?

What was Pat Riley's idea in adorning a certain house on Roxboro Ave. with two of his graduation pictures, an ordinary one for mother, and a dandy big one in a real six-iron-men frame for—?

Why E. M. Baker telephones "Verda" from the boarding house, and why is "Shorty" Towner so sore about such conversations?

THE HYA YAKA

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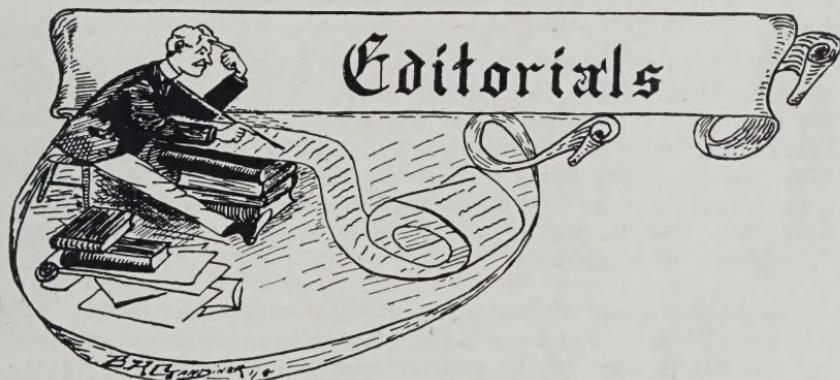
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No. 3



RESOLUTIONS—New Years' and Others

Although there are perhaps volumes written and spoken about the above topic at this season of the year yet tolerance may permit Hya Yaka a few words upon the subject. In turning back the pages of the years one most persistent characteristic of New Year resolutions seems to be in most obtrusive evidence, namely that, these vows though conceived in brave sincerity are but short lived and seldom have the privilege of existence beyond the first month or so of the New Year. Little by little old tendencies and habit gnaw at the fabric of the resolution until its structure falls apart and the utopian pattern is left without thought or repair until another first of January brings rejuvenation and revival.

We will run the hazard of being accused of treating a frivolous subject with painful seriousness by asking the following question. Can we find a possible cause for this apparent instability of purpose which seems to make the breaking of New Year resolutions proverbial almost to the point of ridicule? If we can discover the cause a remedy may suggest itself.

Space will not here permit an extensive analysis of the subject through a study of examples but one fundamental error in resolution making seems to come to the surface, and it is this. ..The resolves are too difficult for our wills to maintain. They are too radical in their nature. They aim at cure or accomplishment via too direct a route which brings their chances of success to a minimum, yes, even to the brink of impossibility. Of course there are those temperaments who can make resolves and die in the attempt to keep them but such are the exceptions and we are speaking of the average.

The cardinal principle which ought to guide all resolving whether at New Year's or at any other time during life should be never to make a resolution which you do not conscientiously feel can be kept. Don't set yourself a task which asks too much of your present weakened state, but decide upon some path of action which will not demand too unusual an effort to attain. Build up your purpose gradually and it will be more permanent. Do not give the will super-tasks too suddenly.

Much the same principle is involved as in the case of the European circus performer whose feat upon the stage was to lift a horse bodily. He began when the animal was but a day old and lifted it three times a day until the creature was full grown. Had he set out to lift a horse without going through all the stages of daily practice the act would have been impossible. He first applied himself to that which was possible and so gradually achieved that which to the average was impossible.

Indeed resolutions which are too difficult weaken the will rather than strengthen it. For there is a reaction to its every defeat and the "morale" as it were, of the will becomes steadily weaker. Never make a resolution unless one can be sure of keeping. If the truth and practicability of those words are followed out the most amazing results would unfold. The majority of us however don't give it a thought although the principle will be found to be the greatest factor in success in any sphere of action. Try it on trivial matters and note how your confidence will grow and you will find yourself mounting to unexpected heights.

Life itself will come to have a fuller and a deeper meaning and incidentally you will become a worthy citizen and great in the eyes of men, if that object holds a place in your ambitions.

While it is perhaps audacious and quite outside the province of this rambling pen yet in conclusion it would offer a resolution which may be used at any season of the year. It may be somewhat heavy and serious for the present generation but the K.K.K. is not yet operating in Canada so it may be chanced without fear of grief coming to the writer. It is this; "I resolve to give my will a "sporting" chance to do the things my conscientious reason may suggest."

PRESENT SOCIAL IDEALS

During the past few years a great deal has been trumpeted, as it were, about high spiritual ideals, noble traditions etc. etc. ..But how many of us ever actually consider such talk with even the semblance of seriousness. Present social tendencies seem to indicate that a good deal of this idealistic talk is really received in much the same spirit as the church is at the present time. That is to say, we admit its worthiness and that its activities are commendable but much further than that our sentiment does not go—for it is the civil law that keeps our action within bounds rather than a deep Christian consciousness fostered by the church and its ideals.

We do lip service when it comes to a question of Christian conceptions concerning mans aim in existence. Of course let it be understood it is the average trend of mind which is here under discussion. It will be found that when mentioning these loftier principles of brotherhood of man, internationalism, co-operation, etc., the usual response is “Oh yes, that’s all right but too idealistic we have to be practical.” If we analyze this idea of “practicalness”, however, we will find that it boils down to an ideal which puts self first in everything and that is called, (dare it be said?)—selfishness.

Whether we care to admit it or not the two ideals which predominate in the hearts and minds of the generation of to-day, at least in America, are Financial Success and the so called Practical Man. The latter being usually a man who is a strong believer in the theory of “Survival of the fittest,” or the policy of “every man for himself and the Devil take the hindermost.” The dominating idea of both is self perservation by overcoming the opponent—which seems to be the obvious underlying principle of competition that has become the cardinal characteristic of our Western civilization at the present time, while the Christian ideas we listen to every Sunday speak of co-operation—an antithetical difference.

The recent great war was a marvellously true example of the fruits of the present ideals and the spirit of competition. The really great statesmen and deepest thinkers before the war foretold the catastrophe because it was possible to calculate the limits of the world forces of competition arrayed for conquest. Indeed it was the “us for ourselves” policy of European nations which caused the calamity, in spite of anything that may be said to the contrary. That view may be criticized, but we invite all critics to slash through the superficial tissues of prejudice and propaganda and with the keen knife edge of truth cut unhesitatingly, to the underlying tissue beneath until the blade rasps convincingly upon the bone of fact and sends a chill of realization down the spine of conscious reason.

If we would but reflect in an enlightened and intelligent frame of mind upon all the lessons the great war, the great strikes, and other movements within our civilization, we would be far more willing to drop our present ideals and be more ready and willing to give the principles of Christianity a “sporting” chance.

We ought to keep in mind that it is to the degree a generation or a civilization attains its spiritual, intellectual and unselfish ideals in literature, music, art or science, that time judges its worth and significance in human progress. We may cheer and applaud platitudes but until we are prepared to realize the treachery of false ideals and are prepared to sacrifice them we will ever play but an indifferent role in the progress of humanity.

In fact the attempt on the part of the average individual of the present Western civilization to think seriously and conscientiously is a Joke. Such language is rather bold and a shade pessimistic but why not face the facts? We idolize financial success and the so called practical man, at heart, while with our lips we babble platitudes and altruistic ideals. When viewed in that light our civilization seems like a great drama with tragedy succeeding comedy until finally the poor mediocre actors will bring the curtain of doom upon themselves. In conclusion may it be said that while all is not pessimistic darkness on futures' horizon we must face the facts, so that the good tendencies there may be latent within our order may get a chance. This generation can attain to a better order of things but it will not come about while it is swinging in the cradle of optimism all the time and letting the other forces which are destructive, do their work.

One of the most essential needs of the present day is time for thought. We cry for action, action, action! Give us a little time for thought and the actions of our generation will be more sane, socially as well as politically. The present generation ought to teach itself to think, think, think!

COMMENT

January issue of Hya Yaka is a few days later in the month than the two previous issues for the reason that New Year holidays obtruded themselves into the otherwise uneventful lives of the members of the staff. Everyone having however fully and successfully recovered it is offered now to your consideration. Hya Yaka wishes all its readers and sister publications the best of everything throughout the twelve months which lie before us.

The dental curling club is we believe an innovation in the realm of college activities, at least in recent years. There are some experienced exponents of the sport within our ranks and there is no reason why they should not be heard of during the University tournament. We say "more power to their elbow," and good judgment to their brooms.

It is gratifying to note the results of the Y.M.C.A. Campaign in the R.C.D.S. While the sum total is not as large as could be expected, it shows, that many hard-up students have big hearts. The faculty responded well in contributing about \$265. Donations from the Students amounted to \$162.

College Doings

Third Session Students' Parliament

Lecture Room B was overcrowded on the occasion of the third regular meeting of Students' Parliament held on Tuesday December the ninth. It was by far the best session of the season both as to attendance and discussion.

Under reports of committees Cliff Mann reported that they had cleared \$37.00 on the last dance. This brought forth a thunderous applause.

The new constitution was then read, amended and adopted.

Lee Kilburn reported that only a few new yells had been submitted. The choosing of the best was left in the hands of the cabinet.

Then the motion on the granting of D's came before the house. This precipitated a heated discussion. However Mr. Moyer's motion went through. It was to the effect that D's be granted to all those participating in eight games of major sport and any others which the president of Athletics and the cabinet might recommend.

Mr. McBain reported on the "sick fund". Report was unanimously accepted.

The next matter to come under discussion was the deficit in the proposed budget. The proposed expenditures were keenly scrutinized but it was found that most of them could not be definitely decreased owing to certain uncertainties. It was then proposed to collect a dollar from each student through the office, this amount to be taken out of his breakage fees. As this would likely wipe out the deficit it was generally approved of. A Tuck shop was also proposed as a remedy and a committee was appointed to look into its possibilities. No further business, the session was adjourned.

THINGS THE NURSES WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

When Supervisor Lamb intends giving us a few minutes to try out our new "chesterfield."

* * *

Clinics will be given on development of X-Ray plates in the dark room. Please don't crowd—we'll choose our classes.

* * *

Towner—(to Dental Nurse). "I suppose you are here for the same purpose as the rest of the nurses—looking for a man."

Dental Nurse—(to Towner)—"If so, that certainly lets you out."

* * *

She—"My father only weighed two pounds when he was born."
He—"Migawd, did he live?"

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

THE DENTAL AT HOME

The 43rd Annual Dental At Home will be held on Feb. the 2nd in the Crystal Ball Room of the King Edward Hotel. Lugi Ramanelli will conduct his Jazz Orchestra in person. "No flowers" is to be the slogan again this year. Owing to the size of the graduating year a large attendance is expected but tickets will be limited to 350 couples. The committee have planned several novelties and assure a large success. The graduates' tickets have been raised to \$7.00 to assist defraying expenses and avoid deficit of other years.

FOURTH YEAR INFORMAL DANCE

One of the most successful and pleasant social events of the season was conducted in Columbus Hall, under the auspices of class 2T4, when the members of this class accompanied by an equal number of the fair sex assembled to enjoy the splendor of their opening dance. Promptly at 8.45, the strains of Nicholson's Orchestra were responded to by the enthused dances.

The arrangement of the programme deserves special emphasis, and Mr. Massey, and those who assisted him are to be heartily congratulated on the extreme success with which it was carried out.

The features of the programme which crowned the success of the evening were those of, a "novelty dance," characterized by the gay colored paper hats worn by all, and in which the lucky couple, Miss Ruth Vann, and Mr. W. F. Brodey, were presented with prizes donated by Dr. Seccombe: Also, equally effective was that of the Streamer Dance.

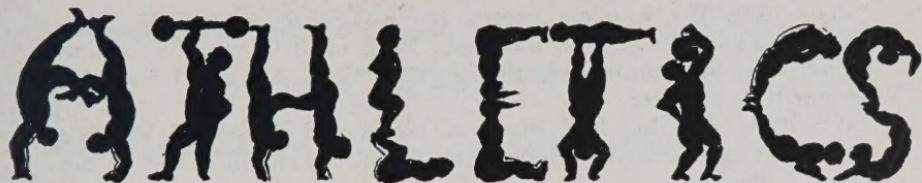
During intermission a splendid demonstration in dancing was given by four pupils from Miss Sternberg's studio which was highly appreciated by all.

With the closing number, the merry dancers dispersed, but not without those indelible memories which characterize all pleasant events of this kind.

The patronesses were: Mrs. A. E. Webster, Mrs. T. A. Robinson, and Mrs. W. B. Amy, while the faculty was represented by Dr. Seccombe.

A True Story

A bunch of Dents were working in the infirmary and someone picked a copper off the floor and commenced passing it along from chair to chair. It passed about four fellows but it stopped at Hyman Winkler. He looked at it, said "Thanks" and put it safely in his vest pocket.



FOREWORD

All activities have been suffering from that drowsy after Christmas Semi Comatose State which is undoubtedly directly proportional to the amount of over ingestion of Goose, Hot mince pie and the odd bottle of "The Dukes Vin Blanc"—but the color is beginning to return to the faces and that old time pep is beginning to manifest itself once again so that soon all the deleterious effects of Christmas will be obliterated and forgotten and we will be back in shape again, "rarin to go".

Football and Soccer were two rather disappointing lines of sport this year but we have obtained the services of a noted Auto Suggestionist for our hockey and basket ball teams so unless we get the signals mixed the issue is again saved.

Daily now we hear the hockey enthusiasts rushing out to practice, glad to escape lab. or lecture, and endeavoring to act back into shape for the interfaculty series—our hockey manager is quite worried because Beattie Ramsey says he needs so many Dents on the 'Varsity I team but we have finally assured him that much latent ability is still here—So lets get out and boost Dents on the ice and on the gym floor.

Now you basketeers—practices are held on Wednesdays and Fridays 4-5 p.m.—upper Gym. and the group games begin prompt. what about it? We all are aware of the fact that your condition is good and your eye is perfect and that you do not need any practice together—no signals are necessary this year—We are all too good—but why not get out at least five minutes before the first game so we may all be introduced.

Lets get that Sefton Cup this year. We have the material but seem to lack the necessary enthusiasm and pep—Lets go—.

The first Dental Inter-year Assault-at-arms was held at Hart House Dec. 6-7th. As was expected it was up to all advance notices, and some very excellent bouts resulted, in nearly every case the more experienced man won, but some of the newcomers showed surprising ability, in particular, Rowland and Greenburg, while all the wrestling bouts were keenly contested.

At the conclusion of the bouts, Rae Wilson presented the Elekerton Memorial Cup given by the Psi Omega Fraternity to Dr. Kennedy, Hon. Pres. of B.F. and W., who in turn presented it to Mr. R. H. MacDougal, '23 president of the Winnipeg year.

The executive who engineered the assault deserve to be commended, especially, D. S. MacPhee, Pres. of B. F. and W. whose efforts have been untiring in this respect; Chas. Adams 24 was also an untiring worker.

Credit is also due Les. Black of Meds. and Wilson of Vic. for having so satisfactorily refereed the bouts. A complete list of the bouts follows:

Boxing

110	Hacket 25	won from Massey 24
198	Bob Cooper 25	won from Hayes 26
135	Downes 23	won from Prouse 24
145	W. Moyer 23	won from Rowland 24
158	Linghorne 23 ..	won from Greenberg 25
	Heavy, C. Moyer 23	won from Johnston 25

Wrestling

110	Keepitz 27	won from Jeffery 24
118	MacPhee 23	won from Cupples 25
125	Cooper 25	won from Lucas 24
135	Chas. Adams 24	won from MacVicar 25
145	Koili 27	won from H. Adams 24
158	Myles 23	won from Lennox 26
	Heavy, Woods 24	won from Young 23

Dents this year are well and ably supported on all 'Varsity teams and we are proud of the men who give so much time to the advancement of Dents good name along these various lines.

Potters 2T7 our only representative on the 'Varsity I Basket ball team has acquitted himself as a Dent—that in itself is recommendation enough for any man.

Langtry, Westman, Harris, Ferguson and Carson our representatives on the 'Varsity I hockey team have proven themselves the mainstay o fthat team.—It is a reputation of which we may justly boast—a body of eight hundred students supplying five of six players in the great national game in an institution having an enrollment of five thousand.

Adams and MacKee are representing Dents in the university B. W. and F. team which is to visit West Point shortly.—Best wishes from the gang fellows—just another opportunity to hang another scalp on your belt.

Sr. Dents 22, Trinity 3.

Sr. Dents won their first Indoor Baseball Contest of the season when they trimmed the Trinity team 22—3 on Wed. Jan. 10. The Champions are off to a good start.

The Dent Players:—Risborough, 3 B; Rattle, R. S.; Baker, 1 B; Dyer, C.; McMillan, S.; McLean, R. F.; Lowrie, 2 B; Coons, L. F.; Crawford, P.; Pearen, P.

GRINDS

Compliments to 2T4

During a lecture in Preventive Dentistry, Dr. Seccombe, in his well known voice of dry humour, presented his compliments to the class of 2T4, in the following passage.

"Meat Eating is a fallacy, I am a meat-eater myself, I admit it. (laughter). I am talking to a class of students. You may have doubts of this yourselves, but I assure you that it is possible."

* * *

Athletic—"Did you see the broad jump?"

Pathetic—"Naw, who was she?"

—

Hostess—"Would you mind taking Miss Jones home, Jack.

Jack—"I'm sorry but I live at the Y."

* * *

One Zoop!

"Manitoba" Langtry—(at Greasy Spoon Cafe)—"Waiter I can't eat this soup." The waiter took it away and brought in another bowl of soup. "Waiter, I can't eat this soup." Again the waiter does the disappearing act and dodges between the kitchen doors once more with more soup. "Waiter, I can't eat this soup" he said again. Then the proprietor came over to the table—"Why can't you eat this soup?" "Because I haven't a spoon," John coolly replied.

* * *

Chas. Usher—"There's one advantage in eating stuffed olives—nobody can count the seeds on your plate."

* * *

Baron Island—What's that new discovery I am hearing about?

Count of no trees—The world was first flat, then round, now it's found to be crooked.

* * *

C. C. C. C. Cragie—(at Rose Dining Hall) "Say Gus, you haven't actually descended to the use of vanishing cream on the corn flakes have you?"

Dr. Wilmott—"And what's your name?"

"Fat" Morphy—"Please, Charles Morphy sir."

Dr. Wilmott—"Oh yes, Morphy's your last name."

"Fat"—"No, Morphy's my first name. Mother gave me Charles last."

* * *

Cold Dog!!!

Dr. Price—(lecturing on electro-therapeutics)—It's pretty nice to have a nice electric heater in the office on a cold morning, in a cold office, for a cold patient with a cold manner, who has a cold, has had a cold breakfast with cold tea to drink, besides paying you cold cash, even though the cellar of your building is well-coaled.'

* * *

Dinniwell—"I'd like to open up an account please with this money."

Bank-clerk—"Savings?"

Dinny—"No, poker money."

* * *

Elgin Wansbrough (at Parliament meeting)—"I think I should get a "D" for dancing."

Russ Williams—"If you can't be sensible, shut up."

E. M. (aside)—"Huh! Guess he likes me a whole lot,—nix."

* * *

Gabriel Robinson—"Sure I got my war medals years ago. You see we nine-mile snipers were first to get them cos we were the closest to the war office."

* * *

Young kiddie at a local school to dentist—"I had my teeth fixed last week at the Royal Indentical College."

* * *

Didst read of the dog holding up traffic at King and Yonge till kicked away by the policeman? He found the dog was standing on the car tracks on a ten cent piece. We believe it was a Scotch collie.

* * *

Walk Upstairs and Shave Ten

They say during the first 20 years of a man's life he waits for something to shave. The next 20 years he waits for the barber to shave him. The rest of his life he waits for his wife to tell him to shave.

* * *

A few good subjects for debators:—"Resolved that windows are useless in homes for the blind." "Resolved that the girl should keep up the instalments on the ring in case of a broken engagement." "Resolved that despite pyjama factory workers strike, there'll be a new show on Broadway."

A Big Bluff

Hallett—No, we don't have much wind around Saltcoats, Sask. you know there are a lot of little bluffs around there.

?—Yes, and one grew up and came to 2T3.

* * *

Elmer Baker (cushion and pennant wizard)—“I couldn't send Hya Yaka to the wife in Cardinal in November because of the silk shirt disaster, then last issue contained the Dental At-home article.”

Ring Longer—“I'll bet a whole lot *you* don't send this January issue to her.”

* * *

The Ontario Museum is very fortunate in procuring the remains of the first man from the west who admitted he felt the cold out west. (His body hasn't yet thawed out!)

* * *

Murmurs From 2T6

Will MacDougal ever obtain “honours” in Dental anatomy?

Do you think Vince could do “the hundred” in ten flat?

Wouldn't Flora and Thelma look stunning as the Gold Dust Twins?

We agree that smoking during class meetings is—unhealthy.

What is that new language in 2T6 called “gimmie” and “lemmie.”?

Does Sutherland spend every night at home?

Where is that elusive “class spirit” disappeared to in 2T6?

I wonder if any one ever turned in a “perfect case?”

There should be a 100% attendance at the next class function.

Did you ever see O'Neil without that senior from the infirmary after him?

Gee! look'it this morning, 8.30 lecture everybody here and on time!!

We have been wondering if McBroom turned in his kidney sections at Histology lab.

I'd like to have some of Braden's excess Christmas spirit.

Wilkes—Hey! Vince, gimme my file, (a second later) Oh! Nev. mind here it is.

Vince—Every day, in everyway you're getting dumber and dumber.

(It has been noted lately that certain members of 2T6 are practicing auto-suggestions).

MacDougal, 2T6 (Ushering at Massey Hall for the first time). “Mardon me Padam, this pie is occupied, may I sew you to another sheet.”

* * *

It is reported by Olmstead 2T6, that the death rate of a small Western town E——A—— is very low. We are not surprised. We would hate to be found dead there ourselves.

Special to Hya Yaka by Radium Gramme.

"Oh yes, we have lots of Scotchmen here in Australia, but our worst pest is the rabbit."

The renowned Ed. T. Guest 2T4 (at last Parliament meeting.)—"I'm not prejudiced towards the Jr. Dent indoor ball team at all, at all" etc. when trying to get "D's" granted to them. Later during the voting he showed he *wasn't* prejudiced by calling out—"All you indoor baseballers sit down!" You win the Bain wagon Eddie Boy!

* * *

Hallett was overtaken by a heavy rainstorm Xmas week while calling on his girl in the city. Her dad persuaded him to stay all night. Hallett stepped out of doors but soon returned dripping wet. "Where on earth have you been?" he was asked. "Home for my nightie" was the reply.

* * *

Bill Carson—(to an old blacksmith)—"That iron isn't heated enough."

Blacksmith—"Say young fellow-me-lad, what business are you in?"

Bill—"Dental Student."

Blacksmith—"And what right have you to tell me how to do this work?"

Bill—"Oh, I heard you telling me how to play hockey from the cheapest seat in the Arena lately, that's all."

* * *

"I'll just hang around awhile" said the murderer to the hangman as he stood on the scaffold.

* * *

Physical culture instructress to class of girls.—

"Twice around my thumb," as she held it up, "once around my waist. Twice around my waist—once around my neck. Twice around my neck—once around my waist. Twice around my waist—once around High Park. Twice around High Park," now you tell one!

* * *

Bill Prowse, 2T4, championing the moderate drinkers, has challenged "Prohibition" Brown to a half mile foot race on Hart House track, in order to test for the respective endurance and stamina of the causes they champion. It is expected "Brownie" will accept the challenge in order to wind up the long series of debates between the pair.

Mandeville—"I'm getting along fine with my Greek lessons. Can speak it frequently, listen—Budder'd doast, dwice!"

* * *

Dr. Seccombe—"To get all possible nourishment form the potato, it is certainly better to eat jackets and all."

Westman—"How about eating eggs the same way?"

* * *

Drill Instructor at Hart House—"Bring one leg up perpendicular to the body, raise the other one to it, and remain sationary in that position."

* * *

Sherman 2T4—"Spares are curse of this college."

Simon 2T4—"May the gods give us more of the curse."

* * *

Friend in home town—"So you know my son at Dental College?"

Gardiner 2T4—"Yes, we sleep in the same lecture room."

* * *

Bob Galbraith, 2T4—"What kept you so late coming home from the dance last night?"

Homer A.—"Had a blowout."

Bob G.—"Tire or roadhouse?"

* * *

Prof.—Late again.

Matchett, 274—Not a word Prof.; so am I.

* * *

Fond Parent—"It's very chilly, you'd better take my Persian Lamb."

Nurse—"No need mother, I'm going out with Bill to-night."

Co-ed—"I think there's something dove-like about you."

Fresh—(joyfully)—"Really?"

Co-ed—"Yes, you're pigeon-toed."

* * *

Patient—"Will you give me something for my teeth?"

"Joe" Jackson—"I wouldn't take them as a gift."

* * *

Demi—"Do you know what time we begin work here in the morning?"

L. Baer—"No sir, for you're always at it, when I get here."

The two senior classes are allowed one guess each to name the doctor, who during his lectures, continually shakes the chalk with a distinctly "seven-come-eleven" motion.

Heard at the Rose: "Don't kick about the coffee, you may be weak and old yourself some day."

* * *

Heard on the Snow Shoe Tramp

First snowdestrian—"This is an up-to-date place, eh? Cook by gas and electricity."

She—"These beans could stand another shock."

* * *

W. B. Beatty, '24—"She was really pleased with the present."

W. R. Prowse, '24—"What was the gift. A Hand Mirror?"

* * *

G. A. Stewwartz, '24—"Another addition for next years kit."

J. G. Walker, '24—"How so. What is it?"

Stewart,—"Dr. Seccombe's grist Mill."

Walker,—"Can't see the need. Plenty of "P.T." at Hart House now."

* * *

Belden—"Well "Day" how do you find yourself this morning."

"Day"—"Oh, I just opened my eyes and sure enough, there I was."

* * *

Miss Riddle—(To Vincee in Histology lab.) "Can you tell me what this section is?"

Vincee—(peeping through, Microscope)—"I—I—don't think so."

Miss R.—"Does it resemble anything you've had before."

Vincee—"Yes—the measles."

* * *

"The" girl—(on the doorstep). "Oh! Harold hasn't the moon a lovely ring to-night?"

Harold—Y-yes. I-I—guess I'll be going goodnight." (hasty exit).

* * *

Cornell, 2T6—(Ivory block falls on floor). "Well I'll kiss a pig."

Lavine—"That the first one George?"

HYA YAKA

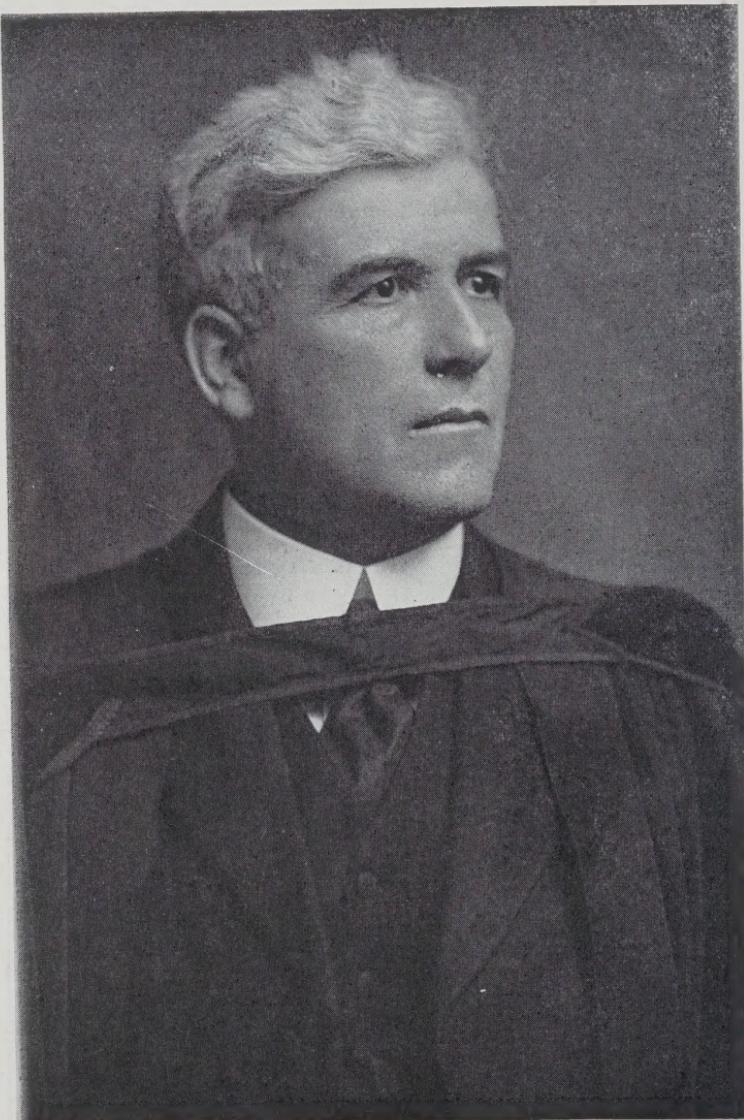
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A. E. WEBSTER, M.D.S., D.D.S., M.D.

Dean of Royal College of Dental Surgeons

(Elected President of the American Institute of Dental Teachers, at a recent
convention at Omaha.)

THE HYA YAKA

Vol. XXII.

February, 1923

No. 4

Pathologic Rarefactions of the Mouth: Granulomata, Cysts, Necrosis

By M. HILLEL FELDMAN, D.D.S., New York City,

CONSULTANT TO LINCOLN HOSPITAL

(Read before the Northern District Dental Society of Bronx and Westchester Counties, New York, January 26, 1922.)

When the X-rays are projected from the copper target downward, they penetrate those substances and tissues which are penetrable and permeable to them, and are impeded by those substances and tissues which are impenetrable and impermeable to them. Substances and tissues of varying density are therefore penetrated with relatively varying ease.

Some substances and tissues are at all times impenetrable to the X-rays because of their extremely peculiar chemical nature. Thus, for example, aluminum offers no impediment to the progress of the rays, while lead is absolutely impermeable to the shafts of the X-rays reflected from the copper target of the vacuum tube wherein the X-rays are produced.

Certain tissues are so permeable to the X-rays that it is impossible to attempt to record them on a photographic plate. Thus, for example, finger-nails, hair, and the integument of the body do not appear at all upon the films and plates used by the operator in his X-rays examination of any part of the tissues of the body. They might just as well not exist so far as the X-rays are concerned. The result obtained upon our photo-sensitive plate or film is no more than we might obtain from an examination made of a bony skeleton devoid of soft tissue covering.

In this connection I might mention the case of the intrepid roentgenologist who rendered a diagnosis of a dental condition in which he was able to report the presence of decomposing pulp tissue within the confines of a tooth root canal. In order that my hearers may not misinterpret my remarks let me hasten to say, that the operator referred to did not base his opinion upon any bone lesions as disclosed beyond the root end of the tooth, but pointed to the root canal itself and had the hardihood to say that he saw decomposing pulp tissue!

We cannot see decomposing pulp tissue but we can see the lesions produced by the decomposition of dead organic matter. But we shall touch upon this phase a little later.

We must bear in mind at all times that when the X-rays pass through tissue interposed between them and a photo-sensitive emul-

sion film or plate, there is recorded upon the film or plate not an actual record of the conditions present in the tissues, but a shadow cast by those conditions, whatever they are, physiologic or pathologic.

Inasmuch as bone tissue is more penetrable to the progress of X-rays than tooth structure, we are fortunately able to make good use of this great discovery. The slightest deviation of tooth structure from normal is easily differentiated for us. We know from our knowledge of anatomy just exactly what bone structures look like. Therefore, we should expect to see in the films and plates used in roentgenology a presentation of shadows relative to the densities of the structures. That is, where we have dense laminae of bone we would expect to see in the films opaque delineations, and where we have medullary spaces we would expect to find what we designate as radiolucent points; the whole indicating the cancellous structure of bone. Any departure from this would indicate an abnormality requiring further clinical examination.

For example, if we see depicted on the film or plate a more involved radiolucent bone area we suspect that there must be something wrong with the bone which permits the X-rays to penetrate the hard dense tissue to easily, and upon further clinical examination we find that there has been going on within the bone tissue a process of osteoclasia, or a breaking down of the tissue into its embryonal elements. The more experience the operator accumulates, the more quickly does he learn to differentiate these departures from the normal, and the more readily does he learn to differentiate normal vacuities in the bone structures from pathologic phenomena.

Normal presence of foramina in the bones, and normal presence of nerve trunk canals in the bones, and normal presence of sinuses such as are found in examinations made of the head, cannot be confused with pathologic disturbances, once the operator has mastered the fundamentals of the science. Due to a pressure exerted by the expansion of confined gases resulting from the decomposition of pulp tissue within a tooth root canal, there is produced a pressure necrosis of the bone tissue beyond the apex of the tooth affected. This condition of bone degeneration becomes then, easily discernible in the shadow cast by the X-rays upon the photo-sensitive film.

The vacuity of bone produced by the osteoclastic process, and depicted upon the film as a dark area, known technically as a radiolucent area or a rarefied area, is what we call a granuloma or a cyst, according to the size and extent of the bone degeneration, and the consequently larger or lesser shadow projected upon the film negative.

Some degenerative changes in the bone tissue take place within the confines of a membrane which is an offshoot from the pericementum of the tooth affected; other changes are characterized by the absence of any such membrane. These two conditions are distinguished by the well-defined limitations of the membrane of the granuloma or the cyst, giving the observer a fairly definite idea of the extent of the bone pathology present, and acting as a guide to

the surgeon, who in operating knows he has reached the bone limits of the lesion when he has removed the membrane of the granuloma or of the cyst.

The other condition, the one which is characterized by no membrane wall, appears in the film as an area very radiolucent near the point of origin of the pathological process, and then becomes relatively more dense as the apparently diseased and normal bone tissues blend into one another. The latter condition we characterize as necrotic to differentiate it from the conditions of granulomata and cysts. As already stated, this differentiation is very important from the surgical standpoint.

Sources of Error in Diagnosis

So much for the elementary consideration of the subject of roentgenographic interpretation of the shadows cast by tissue in health and disease. Now let us consider the phenomena from the standpoint of their practical application. I have stated that we are dealing with shadows. But are not shadows deceptive? It is simply a case of having light deflected by the varying degrees of angles in which a solid object is interposed before the light. Thus, for example, it is quite possible for the operator to be deceived into thinking the condition of vacuity of bone is more extensive than the true condition would reveal upon surgery, the degree of deception depending upon the angle at which the X-rays are projected upon the tissue examined.

Then, again, it is quite possible to be deceived in another way: Take for example a consideration of a pathologic process involving the superior lateral incisor tooth. The error made by even experienced operators is in diagnosing the rarefied area beyond the apex of the lateral incisor as involving both the central incisor and the cuspid tooth adjacent to the lateral incisor, mesially and distally. Often the degenerative changes have involved one or both of the adjacent teeth mentioned; more often, however, this is not so.

It is important to bear in mind that the lateral incisor root is not on the same plane, anatomically, with the central and the cuspid teeth, and that it is quite possible for degenerative changes to take place in and about a lateral incisor without involving the adjacent teeth, even though the shadow cast by the cyst involving the lateral incisor appears to encroach upon the distal aspect of the central and the mesial aspect of the cuspid teeth.

This same error of diagnosis has been made in the case of the superior central incisor, as follows: A large rarefied area has been interpreted as involving several of the incisor teeth. This error of diagnosis results from misjudging the fact that the shadow revealed may likewise be on a different plane than the non-offending teeth, and the healthy teeth appear to be superimposed by the shadow of the vacuity of the bone. It is important to realize that not everything touched by the shadow of the rarefied area is contained within

the limits of the pathologic process revealed. With the film negative packet held on the palate by the patient, and with the actual cystic process extending along the palate, lying posteriorly to the other incisor teeth, it becomes very evident how easy it is to mistake the cyst as involving more teeth than is actually true.

616 Madison Ave.

2T4, Kin Yuh 'Mag'ine?

Simms forgetting to lead the parade.

Reg Campbell's private study on Gerrard East.

The town of Trenton since Purdy moved to Toronto.

George Moore, with his own cigarettes.

Sherwood staying home from Varsity Rink.

Godard dancing at the "Pav".

Keith McLaughlin spending Christmas holidays in Napanee.

The existence of a race horse that Loretz cannot name.

What doctor at T.G.H. sends Wally Cunningham his medicine, when sick.

A Freshman without A Boley Gauge.

Some "A" group Juniors who won't swank in the corridors in their new gowns.

Ed. Stinson and George MacKay having full prosthetic kits.

MacDonell ranking otherwise than orderly sergeant.

Hingst crossing Brunswick Avenue at the speed limit.

McKinley not shaving before going out for the evening.

Why Eddie Guest was sore about the January issue of Hya Yaka.

Where Newlove gets his daily scriptural quotations for the lab.

Maude Spence as the second prettiest girl in 2T4.

Tackaberry without his Meerschaum.

Dry towels in the wash room racks.

What kind of moonshine Massey and Robinson had been drinking when they propounded the theory that "our stomachs resemble swamps." Their's may, be, but not ours.

Why Baer wears ear lugs and a felt hat at the rink? Why not a gas mask?

If G. A. Stuart ever saw a demonstrator around College who really knew anything.

Harper casting another inlay in the Senior Lab.

Westman keeping wide awake during a lecture.

* * *

Rip Van PeriWinkle

'Buck' Buchanan—"Who lectured this a.m.?"

"Squire" Morrison—"Dr. Clarkson."

'Buck'—"You don't say! When did he start lecturing to the Senior Class?"

A Simple Method of Pulp Protection and Making Contours in Rather Desperate Cases

By OTTO E. INGLIS, D.D.S., Philadelphia, Pa.

(Read before the Academy of Stomatology of Philadelphia, February 1922.)

We must save pulps even at some hazard of pulp death, and clinically some desperate cases present. In case of actual exposure by accident we may justly attempt antiseptic capping. Perhaps we may yet evolve a capping for pulps exposed by decay which we may tentatively use, and if the pulps remain comfortable and by test later prove alive and fairly healthy we may continuously use it. A multitude of cases of almost exposed pulps present, many of the teeth having frail buccal and lingual walls, or at least undermined walls, and it is my present purpose to discuss these cases. What I have to say is also applicable to the actual capping of exposed pulps, if considered advisable in any case, because the technique does not materially differ.

Let us take for one typical case a right lower molar with a cavity upon the distal surface, involving removal of the distoocclusal enamel either by reason of weakness or for desirability of entrance. The disto-lingual and buccal walls are pared down until well free of approximal contact, and arranged as to the occlusal stress to be endured. The cervical wall is trimmed to sound structure and to a shape in general at right angle to the cemental wall, for the cavity usually goes under the gum margin. Further excavation discloses a concavity on the buccal and lingual sides, perhaps the enamel alone standing. Upon the pulpal wall removal of all decay should be accomplished, except perhaps that a trifle of leathery dentin may be left over the pulp as better than excavation to the pulp.

Hartzell has shown us that even before this stage of decay is reached small islands of inflammation due to infection may exist in the pulp and we may hesitate to conserve such a pulp, but in view of my many successes as well as some failures, in such cases my advice is to go ahead. If one can successfully save nine or even less out of ten of such pulps he should try to, and for the other one to three cases pulp removal or extraction may be resorted to. You will notice this treatment is in marked contrast to the attitude of the profession ten years ago. Then it took no chances and removed the pulp. Now it must take chances and try to conserve the pulp. But this is no new attitude to the writer who has consistently advised it always. Pardon the digression and let us hark back to the technique.

Having prepared the cavity and all gum hemorrhages having been cared for, our first need is to consider (1) an antiseptic and germicide for the possibly infection of the small bit of leathery dentin over the pulp and possibly for the pulp horn. This should if possible

also be sedative. (2) A cement which shall support against subsequent pressure in introducing the filling proper. This should be if possible non-conductive. Fortunately all these qualities may be combined in one reasonably hard, quick-setting cement.

My own good results have been obtained during the course of many years with jodoformagen. This is a proprietary material, but then what filling material used by us is not? We do not know its exact contents, but are informed that it contains eugenol, phenol, iodin salts and zinc oxid. Some have objected to its porosity, but it may be made impervious by the addition of about one-third by bulk of ordinary pine resin to the liquid, which will dissolve the resin. This adds to its non-conductive quality and makes it quicker setting. If it be preferred to make one's own cement, add to a small quantity of eugenol about half its bulk of pine resin and approximately 5 per cent. of powdered thymol, dissolving both by shaking vigorously. For the powder use a plain purified zinc oxid such as Hubbock's. To either of these a trifle of nitrate of silver may be added while mixing if one prefers to use it, or one might use a solution of silver nitrate upon the conserved dentin before covering, or Howe's Silver Nitrate Method may be used. Our next thought is for a covering filling which shall be as tight as possible, antiseptic if possible and as permanent as possible.

The materials available are (1) amalgam and zinc phosphate; (2) gold and zinc phosphate.

The following are the various techniques:

A—Lay out on the slab the jodoformagen or its equivalent. On another part of the slab lay out the ingredients of an adhesive zinc phosphate and a trifle of powdered thymol. Get out the napkin ring, appliances and materials. There is no objection to the rubber dam if it can be used and is preferred. If so then it should now be applied.

B—Adapt an Ivory matrix and lay aside.

C—Mix amalgam or have it mixed for you while arranging dam or napkin. Hold it in the palm of the left hand with the third and little fingers unless the assistant manipulates it.

D—Assuming a napkin is to be used, or napkins and rolls, as I prefer, a large roll already cut is picked up with the pliers and tucked under the tongue. A Flagg or other tongue depressor is applied and the patient requested to hold it with the hand of the opposite side. A small roll is tucked into the upper buccal fold over the duct of Steno and a napkin folded against the cheek. A third roll may be placed in the lower buccal fold. The cavity is dried, after washing it with water on a cotton pellet. Preliminary cavity disinfection may be attempted, but in my opinion is a delusion except as to silver nitrates.

E—The jodoformagen is now quickly mixed and painted over the pulpal region extending to the sound walls, but never allowed to cover the portions of the cavity supposed to support the covering

filling. The moment this has set sufficiently a mix. of zinc phosphates is made of quite soft consistency and the thymol thoroughly mixed in. A portion is placed upon the cavity wall and a ball of amalgam placed upon it. Pressure upon the amalgam with a burnisher causes the cement to be forced to all parts under the amalgam and possibly out over the margin, preferably avoiding more than partial covering of the cervix to avoid subsequent hemorrhage. Now remove surplus cement from the margin by fairly hard burnishing or by means of chisels or spoons or heavy explorer.

Next apply the matrix with only approximate arrangement for contour, and insert fairly soft amalgam for union with the first portions and for thorough adaptation to margins. Wafer a portion of amalgam and add and tamp so as to produce a correct distribution of mercury. Continue addition of softer or wafered amalgam as indicated and fill up the cavity and dovetail occlusal anchorages. Scrape away nearly all occlusal surplus, and with a heavy explorer remove the upstanding amalgam next to the matrix to avoid breakage and remove the matrix and napkins. Trim the buccal and lingual contours. With a thin cuttlefish strip form the cervix and remove excess. Sometimes approximal trimmers are preferable to strips, which might cause a malformation of the filling.

Next, with a small blunt right-angled instrument, such as a broken right-angled explorer, gently punch a bit of the amalgam from the center of the disto-occlusal angle of the filling against the adjoining tooth or filling to form an approximal contour, and fill up the "punch out" with amalgam from the surplus on the occlusal portion. This may be done quite as well wet as dry. Trim the occlusal surface to shape, articulating the while with antagonizing teeth.

At another sitting a burnish may be given to the approximal surface of the filling by means of a thin, flat, stiff, sharp-edged instrument jammed between the filling and adjoining teeth and gently rocked. The cervical margins of the filling may be polished with the strips and the approximal margins with disks, etc., and the occlusal surface with any available means. This often suffices for good approximal contacts, though wedging may be done with, say, one application of the new style cord wedges either before the filling is made or after, and new amalgam added.

A second technique is employed when it is advisable to test the pulp protection:

The jodoformagen is applied, allowed to set, and zinc phosphate of a more stiff mix, plus thymol, is packed in, shaped as a lining, stepped and the margins cleared. Gutta-percha base plate is packed in over this and if space is desired the steel separator may be applied and the space gained taken up by means of the gutta-percha. The cavity so formed is now ready at another sitting for amalgam as a plain filling, for amalgam and cement in combination, for a gold filling, if the dam can be made to cover the cervix, or for a gold inlay if preferred.

In some cases the amalgam and cement combination can be used for the cervical half and the gold filling or inlay for the balance. Indeed, the combination amalgam can be carried to the point of building in half or more of the amalgam with the matrix in position, and pushed over against the next tooth and from that point and, at the same sitting, Corona gold may be packed in over the amalgam and carried into the occlusal dovetail. In cases going well below the gum at the cervix, cotton wedges may have to be used to push out the gum and gain more space, and in restoration some amalgam may be placed at the cervix before making the lining of cement and amalgam.

Upon purely occlusal or buccal surfaces the technique is similar, the matrix being unnecessary.

Having repeated this technique hundreds of times during twenty years or more with seemingly good results and yet with some failures, for which I am inclined to blame pulps already too deeply infected or my own mistake in diagnosis of pulp conditions, I commend the method as effective, simple and, as compared with other techniques, rather inexpensive.

In the anterior teeth slight modifications of the principle will attain the objects sought.

In some cases I do not hesitate to use the amalgam in places within view and then cut out enough to use silicate cement. As an example, in a left upper first bicuspid the method I have outlined was pursued. Jodoformagen, zinc phosphate and amalgam combination until the contour was complete. With an obtuse angle hoe excavator the mesio-buccal aspect was cut away to allow silicate cement, also the occlusal aspect was cut away squarely except just at the contact point to allow the silicate to form the exposed occlusal surface.

The zinc phosphate in the combination prevents the discoloration of the frail buccal wall and the silicate presents an agreeable surface to the eye. At the same time the amalgam is in full contour against the adjoining tooth, thus preventing the annoying breakdown which silicates usually suffer at this point. The renewal of the silicate at any time is a simple matter.

Personally, I am convinced that there is a much greater field for all sorts of combinations of filling materials than is generally practiced.

Weightman Bldg.

Who Composed This!!?

It occurred to me as it sometimes does
That a bee couldn't fly if it didn't buzz
That a fly couldn't flee if it had the flu,
Or, two pigs in the mud
Now which is who?

General Anaesthesia

(Editor's note—The following is an article worked out by one of the class of 2T3. He has used the best authorities and has the approval and commendation of the staff.)

The Dentist who is doing Hospital Service, or the general practitioner especially in the smaller cities and towns, frequently finds it necessary to do extraction under ether or chloroform, and more rarely under the other general anaesthetics such as Amylene—the A.C.E. mixture (alcohol chloroform and ether) and Ethyl Chloride. If in the former he will have the assistance of a well-trained anaesthetist, or if he is in the latter class, most probably the family physician. Especially in this latter service, a good knowledge of general anesthesia is a necessity, for the Dentist is having a greater responsibility, not only to his patient, but to himself and the profession. He should have a good knowledge of the general principles which govern the preparation of the patient, of the characteristics of the various anaesthetics, when they indicated and contraindicated, their general pharmacological action, the signs of anaesthesia, the danger signs, the various accidents which may occur, and methods used in combating them.

The Preparation of the Patient

The best time to give an anaesthetic is first thing in the morning or in the early afternoon. No general anaesthetic should be given within three or four hours of eating. Should it be necessary to feed the patient, no solids should be given. The blood count and percentage of haemoglobin should be known. If possible a laxative should be given the night before, and in nervous cases a sedative may be given twenty or thirty minutes before the anaesthetic. The bladder should be emptied as micturition is liable to occur especially in children. In all the general anaesthetics, except nitrous oxide and somniform, the patient must be in a recumbent position. Clothing must be loose. The body temperature must be maintained. A thorough examination of the mouth, throat and nose should be made, any abnormalities noted, all removable dental appliances removed.

The personal equation plays a great part in giving an anaesthetic successfully. The operator must try to gain the confidence of his patient. Instruct him how to breathe, and try to gain his co-operation. Make sure that there is no noise during the period of induction or the period of recovery. The special senses are the last lost and the first regained. Avoid talking about other cases. The last two may cause a terrible dream, and result in shock. Make sure that all instruments and stimulants likely to be needed are within easy access. Protect the eyes with napkins, cotton, rubber dam, or drop of castor oil.

The choice of the anaesthetic will depend upon the necessities of the operation and the patient's condition. The previous medical

history is of great importance and should be obtained whenever possible. A knowledge of vocation is useful, also whether alcohol, tobacco, or drugs are used. Pay close attention to the general physical condition, whether high-colored, muscular, etc.

Ether and chloroform are contra-indicated where the blood count is less than 3,000,000. Chloroform should not be used where the percentage of haemoglobin is less than 60, as it destroys about 25 of the red blood cells. Ether is also destructive on the blood cells but to a lesser degree.

Ether is very much like alcohol, but is more volatile and so more readily absorbed. It rapidly produces sleep with loss of sensation and motion. The depression extends from the brain to the spinal cord, and then back to the medulla. This explains the danger of shock during the second stage of induction. There is at first a slight rise in blood pressure, which quickly returns to normal or sub-normal. In the case of prolonged anaesthesia the blood pressure slowly falls as the vaso-motor centre weakens. This will only occur where too much is given. The vaso-motor and respiratory centres depressed too much will cause death. In ether the respiratory centre usually goes first. The heart will continue to beat 20 or 40 seconds longer. In chloroform the vaso-motor goes first.

When first administered there is a reflex arrest of respiratory movement due to irritation of the mucous membrane. This period cannot last very long, and during this stage the anaesthetic should be forced. This is followed by a period of irregular breathing which soon settles down into regular quiet breathing. Should the breathing become too shallow, the ears, lips and face will show cyanosis and give the operator ample warning. Ether if prolonged too long will cause the formation of albumen in the urine. Try to get the patient under in five or ten minutes. It is an irritant to the mucous membrane of the stomach and causes vomiting. Ether does not interfere with the coagulation of the blood. It is contra-indicated in respiratory diseases, ingrowing goitre, tuberculosusis, asthma and bronchitis as it may cause pneumonia and it is contra-indicated in crystitis.

Chloroform is a much more rapid anaesthetic than ether. It acts the same in the Central Nervous System, but is roughly three times as strong, and from 20 to 30 times more toxic on heart muscles. It is much easier to give than ether as it is non-irritating to mucous membranes. It rarely causes coughing or excitement. It causes a greater secretion of mucous than either. In toxic doses it causes a sudden collapse of blood pressure, and death follows with practically no warning signs. It lowers the power of the blood to coagulate to a marked degree. Chloroform is preferred to ether by many surgeons for children under ten years of age and for people over sixty. In children, ether is liable to cause the secretion of a great flow of broncial mucous and so cause asphyxiation. Few elderly people are free from broncial trouble. Chloroform is particularly dangerous in myocarditis and in valvular heart. It should not be used in those

who use tobacco to excess. Chloroform is preferred for patients with respiratory trouble other than heart disease. Both ether and chloroform cause marked leucocytosis, and hence the vital resistance is lowered. Nephritis and diabetes are contra-indications to both chloroform and ether.

Anaesthesia is divided into three stages:—

(1) Induction.

This may again be sub-divided into

1. Excitement.
2. Rigidity.
3. Relaxation.

(2) Maintenance—patient carried along with fixed concentration of the anaesthetic.

(3) Recovery—the patient's reflexes begin to return. Those reflexes abolished last are the first to return and vice versa.

An ether anaesthetic should be given in from 5 to 10 minutes.

Induction—excite noted by an anxious expression, flushed face, eyes bright, rapid pulse. The arms and legs are rigidly flexed. The patient may be hilarious. This is caused by fear due to lack of preparation mentally and physically. Temperament and nationality has much to do with it. In general other factors being equal, the higher the intelligence, the better the psychic condition, the better the patient will take any anaesthetic. Other causes are alcoholism and too great a concentration of the anaesthetic. Sodium Bicarbonate and glucose administered for 4 or 5 days before hand will prevent acidosis and post-operative vomiting. Fear may be allayed by reassuring the patient of the condition of his heart, but it is advisable to tell some relative of his or her condition. Potassium Bromide or Morphine 1-6 to 1-4 gr. and 1-150 gr. Atropin are sedatives, but inhibit pupillary reflexes. Larger doses should be given in alcoholics. Rigidity present in striped and unstriped muscles, the striped muscle being under control of the will. The symptoms are tightly clenched teeth, retracted head, obstructed respiration with cyanosis. It is due to the nervous mechanism. Relieve tight bands, bandages, etc. Or it may be caused by deviation of the septum of the nose, carcinoma of the nose, enlarged tongue, goitre or the twisting of the head on the table. In cases of obstruction of the nose and throat use an air-way through the mouth, and a siphon to remove the blood and mucus.

During the period of maintainence roughly 1-3 of the ether is necessary to that required for induction. The jaw must be supported to prevent swallowing of the tongue.

During the period of recovery the reflexes are fewer, skin paler, heart action gradually becomes normal, rigidity of masseter muscles, sometimes vomiting. Recovery by Crises is that such as we have in Gas anaesthesia taking place in two or three minutes. Recovery by Lyces takes longer. When vomiting has ceased the reflexes reappear, the patient is able to support his own jaw. Allow blood to run to head as it aids recovery.

There are Five great nervous systems.

- (1) Special senses.
- (2) Central nervous system.
- (3) Sympathetic.
- (4) Spinal cord.
- (5) Bulbar, (a) respirator, (b) cardiac, (c) vaso-motor.

Normally the first two only are anaesthetized. Where the mentality is low it is necessary to anaesthetize further.

The signs of anaesthesia are:—

1. Respiratory sign—this is the chief sign during induction. Every respiration must be noted. The normal rate is 16 to 18 a minute. The average under ether is 36 and may go twice that high. The rhythm may be disturbed by early nausea, or by patient holding his breath. During induction the rate and rhythm is irregular. During maintenance it is regular. Breathing is stertorous and deep. If the respirations are shallow examine the eye to see if the pupil is contracted. Remember that Morphine depresses the respiratory centre and diminishes pupillary reflexes. Shallow breathing retards induction and tends to produce vomiting. Lack of rhythm is due to over-concentration of the anaesthetic and insufficient air causing laryngeal spasms. These will usually disappear as the anaesthesia deepens. The amplitude varies as the amount of air and ether being used. If the respiratory rate is high, breathing shallow, note the appearance of the eye. A dilated pupil is now a danger sign. Remove the anaesthetic until the pupil contracts. As a general rule shallow breathing means deep anaesthesia, full deep breathing, safe anaesthesia.
2. The colour should be constantly noted. It may be bright red or pink, passing into blueness, then grey, lastly, pallor. Endeavour to maintain a normal colour. Cyanosis is due to obstructed respiration. Pallor is common in chloroform, nausea, haemorrhage and shock. If the patient is jaundiced or a negro note the colour of the conjunctiva or mucous membrane of the mouth. Gas should not be given to these people as colour changes cannot be noted.
3. The muscular signs are:
 - (a) Relaxation of the muscles that close the jaw. During this stage the patient may vomit into the lungs. In the extraction of teeth this sign is usually not present, and a mouth-prop must be inserted previous to the operation.
 - (b) The lid sign is relaxation of the Orbicularis Papebrae. The eyelid sign is not always present. It is also

impossible to get it with patients who go under with the eyes open. It should be noted when present, on both sides and in conjunction with the masseter sign.

- (c) The diaphragmatic sign—during normal inspiration the ribs are slightly elevated, the diaphragm sinks during inspiration, and elevates the abdomen. In deep anaesthesia the diaphragm sinks and is very dangerous as paralysis of the diaphragm may occur.
- (d) Eye signs—the pupil contracts when the central nervous system is stimulated as when light falls on the pupil. It dilates when the sympathetic is stimulated. The eye in surgical anaesthesia is one in, the eyelids are closed, eyeballs slightly moving, pupil contracting and re-acting to light. An open eye and dilated pupil is a danger sign. Remove anaesthetic. A fixed eyeball may mean either light or deep anaesthesia. If it turned up, down, or moving there is light anaesthesia, if looking straight forward deep anaesthesia. A phenomena sometimes seen is a dilated eye with a contracted pupil. The patient will continue to breathe.

—M.R.B. 2T3.

RAMBLING RHYMES OF A STUDENT'S TIMES

Exams, are still a week away
Then let's be merry while we may
The deck is out boys, start the play.

Your ANTE Bob—before me floats
'Juxtaposition' from our notes
I've tried to learn from far and near
It's meaning that our Prof. holds dear
—'By my egg-timer it is clear
Try WEBSTER'S unabridged.'

Ace high—the warning 'don't forget
To-night we meet in cabinet
We want a quorum.' But said I
'Another quorum I must try
To make.' Two CORAMS. . . . did I lie?
A MASON never tells.

Two pair—I am reminded here
A wire from my brother dear
'You are an Unk' it said 'BOTHWELL'
Now I shall buy some small bauble
A mug, a ring. . . . 'I say old fell'
Send down a WILLMOTT spoon.'

THE HYA YAKA

Full house—it makes me to remark
 A plan that I've been keeping dark;
 In my McLAUGHLIN I did make
 The trip from town in half a shake
 To CLARKSON, simply for the sake
 To wit—suburban HOLMES.

A Queen—the one and only, she
 Will make a HUSBAND yet of me
 There are two other chaps 'tis true
 Still Oom Paul KRUEGER never knew
 Defeat, so why should I feel blue
 Her name—rare name of SMITH.

A straight—I'll GRANT you when I'm wed
 A tamer life will ne'er be led
 Than mine. The boys will say 'how come!
 This DUFFER's not like RICHARD's SON
 Was in the days when he was young'
 But now—my drum and FIFE.

Broke—you chaps have me in a BOX
 You've taken everything but sox
 My pocket's cleaned, my room-rent's due
 Some day I'll know a thing or two
 And only play my lucky few
 At seven CUMMER 'leven.

—A. W. C. 2T3.

"Hee" Mutton—"If they don't take me out of the infirmary soon
 I'll be outa luck properly. My practice is going bad, and old patients
 are returning with the same work.

* * *

Senior—"Well, well—more prosthetic sheets. All I have now are
 over my head."

Burn McMillan—"That's nothing—all I have are all over my
 house!"

* * *

Once there was a lame snake,
 His name was Slippery Elm,
 He crossed a sidewalk strewn with sand,
 Upon his ante bellum.

* * *

Senior—"I don't mind so much paying the college fee to work in
 the infirmary, etcetra, etcetra, but I do object to being a collector of
 accounts from patients.

Salesmanship in Dentistry

In these days of strenuous competition, and highly organized selling forces of Manufacturer and Wholesalers of Dental Equipment and Supplies, it is quite a common occurrence to hear the term "Selling Dentistry" applied to the conducting of the Dental Profession, and to say the least it is decidedly objectionable, conjuring up, as it does, the seamy side of business, such as Price Cutting, advertising your ability as superior to that of your competitor, and other details which have no place in the Ethical Practice of Dentistry.

Nevertheless, good salesmanship is very necessary, and almost vitally so, to the successful practice of the Profession of Dentistry. It should be borne in mind that Service comes first, and that it is a glorious thing to relieve suffering humanity of pain, and also to restore as nearly to nature as is possible, structures and functions which, without Dentistry might possibly be permanently lost.

But beside rendering the best possible service to the public, the practitioner must render service to himself and his family, supplying them with a comfortable home, good clothes, good education, and provide for a competence when the time arrives for him to lay aside his instruments and retire. He must also be financially able to attend the Conventions, take Post Graduate Course and a vacation once a year.

In order to be in a position where these things may be accomplished he must enjoy a successful practice, and to do this he must exercise good salesmanship.

The mere fact that by attending a good Dental School for four or five years and gaining remarkable knowledge and skill, coupled with the fact that he may now place Dr. in front of his name, is not sufficient to bring swarms of patients, jostling one another in their anxiety to gain admittance to his office. He may get one, or perhaps two patients come in to "look him over" the first week, and this is the point where he starts to exercise his salesmanship. In commercial selling, the salesman's main object is to show what he has to sell, in an attractive manner, deliver his selling talk in a business-like, concise manner, write up the order and collect the money in payment when it comes due. The Dentist has to do much the same, with two very great and fundamental differences. First, he must possess a complete knowledge of his subject and be a skilful operator, while a commercial salesman may know very little of his line. Secondly, he cannot go out to a prospective patient and solicit business, but must wait until patients come to him.

The question then is "How may he influence people to come to him in their afflictions," in other words, what selling arguments may he use.

First—He must have a well equipped, bright, cheery office, spotlessly clean, with comfortable waiting room and the latest magazines handy, with perhaps a bowl of goldfish or a singing canary in evidence.

Second—He should greet the patient in a gentlemanly, courteous manner and endeavor to place him at ease. After enquiring the reason for the visit, he should let the patient do the talking and he should listen sympathetically. A good listener always makes friends. Besides, the patient is suffering the pain and wants to talk about it.

Third—He should wash his hands thoroughly and dry them in full view of the patient, also, both he and his assistant should wear spotlessly clean coat or gown, and a supply of clean towels should be in evidence. The Psychological effect of this, from the point of view of salesmanship cannot be overestimated.

Four—If pain is present, he should relieve it immediately, if that is possible. This is a great “Selling Point” and will prove a great business asset.

Five—He should exercise great care in examination, make a correct diagnosis and then discuss the fee in a business-like manner. In this connection it is better to overestimate a little and reduce at time of payment, than to underestimate and ask patient for more money than he expected to pay.

Six—Sterilized instruments, towels, cotton rolls, wipers, etc. only should be used and the patient should be permitted to see sterilization carried on. This, in itself is a great “Selling Point”.

Seven—He should be just as courteous in dismissing the patient and after patient has paid his bill as in welcoming him in the first place.

Eight—He should not discuss other patients, other Dentists or other Dentists’ work.

Nine—He should not charge exorbitant prices, even though there is no competition in town.

Ten—He should take his place in the community, sharing the burdens and pleasures equally with his fellow men.

The writer is of the opinion that if these Ten Dental Commandments are religiously lived up to, and that the Dentist is possessed of average skill, a successful practice can be rapidly built up and maintained.

—W. A. H. 2T4.

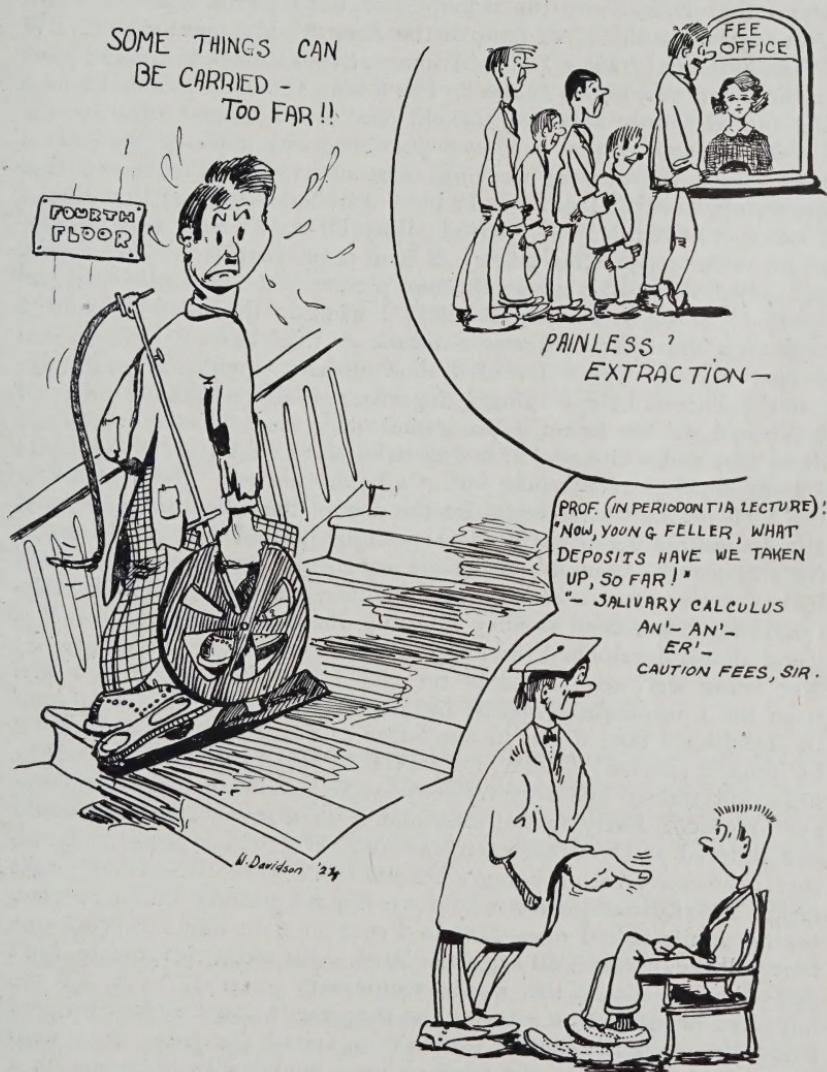
Sr. Dent.—(On way to write Orthodontia exam.) “What are you trying to do Harry?”

Harry March—“Trying to catch a squirrel.”

Senior—“Careful lad, you know squirrels are fond of——you.”

* * *

“Didst hear of the boob who was bow-legged and was told by Dr. Coue to repeat fifty times a day “Day by day in every way I’m walking straighter and straighter?” He was over-anxious and said it a hundred times a day and became knock-kneed.



A DENTAL AT—(his)—HOME

For a month the college had looked like an employment dresser with signs all over the walls annoying the 28 st annual Bawl (period) Everybody was talking about it and from the conversation, I gathered that each and everyone must be fully dressed (period) It seems that Dense won the previous 27 bawl games and the bawl-grounds are on the 17 rd floor of the King Teddy (period) (NEW PARAGRAPH) How I envied some of those birds that sling hash in the downtown hotels (period) For 3 long years I've wanted 2 go 2 the annual college bawl but the old pun 'Is it a formal affair or will I wear my own clothes' was ever present in my memory (period) I never liked the idea of wearing someone else's clothes now I had grown up, nevertheless I would have 2 do something of that sort if I was 2 B at it this year (period) Why all the formality at a bawl-game anyway (question mark) If such is the custom I would have 2 get dolled all up like my graduation picture just 2 sit in the bleachers (period) (NEW PARAGRAPH) I went to the photographers 2 rent their dress soot but was outaluck as they had all been spoken 4 (period) However I rented their dickie, 'open-wide-ye-pearly-gates' collar, and tie, leaving a deposit (period) At school a deposit was req'd on the ticket 2 the game and a deposit was req'd on a dress soot and white vest at a 2 th hand store on Yonge St. (period) I made deposits everywhere but at a bank (period) (NEW PARAGRAPH) This was 3 weeks B4 the day of the scheduled game and I had sumtime being outfitted meanwhile (period) A pal living in the city scouted around and got me a pr of pat. pending shoes which looked better after a coating of vaseline (period) (NEW PARAGRAPH) I had been so busy thinking about my bawl uniform that I had almost overlooked the fact that this was no stag party (period) Not being well acquainted in the city I had thot of taking a girl from the Consomme of Music but badly outpointed that 1 nd that by deciding 2 take a girl in our house (when I took her home—I'd be home 2 (period) (NEW PARAGRAPH) At last the day of the big event arrived and very few boys were around the college infirmary(period) Early in the afternoon I went down 2 get the soot I had ordered at the dress exchange and there was a gang of Dense there, the conversation being a scream. We were all anxious to get inside B4 any one passed whom we knew (period) Who are you taking 2 nite asked one—Dunno I've 2 or 3 in line but want one that will recuperate well after the bawl—you mean reciprocate don't you—Ah yes that's the word—reciprocate (period) One of the boys had been hunting all over the shop for the soot he had ordered a month previously but it couldn't be found (period) In a final search he located it in the window on a model with his name on a ticket dangling from the soot for every passerby to see (period) Vy didn't you tol me it vos dere exclaimed the boss (period) One Dent entered disgustedly hollering "these pants would do for both you and I and we'd not need a vest at all"—another—"Say this coat is black and the pants green (period) "Vell, a Med musta had dose clothes

last nite" shot back Abey (period) It was really funny (period) Now there is no delivery boy and if you saw two big boxes moving toward Bloor on Yonge one day lately—I was behind it all—I was stuck to get a friend's soot too (period) (NEW PARAGRAPH) My room 8 was not going 2 the bawl on acct of flue so a friend took his girl that night for him (period) 'Greater love hath no man than that, that a man give his girl to a friend' By this turn of events I stepped into a pr of silk sox of my room 8's (period) Another friend loaned me cuff-links (which I didn't really need with my dickie), white kid gloves and a silk hdkf (period) A girl in the house loaned me her silk muffler, and her brother a pr of braces (period) While taking a bath my only soot of GBD's accidentally fell into the bath and they were burned in my haste 2 dry them beside the furnace (period) A bunch of us (Ponzi's) hired a large furniture van with long benches in each side to take us to the bawl game—suffice it to say it was bumptious (period) I got my partner peanuts outside the bawl grounds (cos you get more there than inside) (period) A few words must be said about the bawl—I found out that the game was played by innings on the field named after Andy Gump's son with rules as follows—catch as catch can when and wherever you can (period) I really did enjoy the game, the band and the street car ride home later, even tho of all the clothes I had on my trusty pr of garters were my very own (period) Next day the soot etcetra etcetra etcetra (with apologies) were returned and fondest memories will always remain of the Dental Bawl-Game as I reed in years to come this receipt 'Received from the—Dress Exchange one dress soot and white vest to be returned on February 3rd'.

—Ring R. Longer (period)

ON HART HOUSE ELECTIONS

So much criticism has been levelled at Dents for their part in the occurrences of the Hart House elections of last year that it has been deemed advisable to lay the facts before the student body, in order that they might judge for themselves as to whether Dents "put it over" the rest of the university or not.

The facts of the election occurrences are here set down as briefly as possible.

A general regret throughout the college that the R.C.D.S., one of the largest departments in the university, was not represented upon any of the Hart House committees led to action on the part of a few students. These students, mostly from 2T3 and 2T4, appointed themselves a committee to make enquiries and stimulate interest among their fellow students.

They found, upon investigation that our faculty might elect three members to each of the five standing committees. Acting upon this information they picked out fifteen suitable men and ensured their nomination. The various classes were then told that, for the first

time, Dents were running for office in Hart House. It was emphasized that this list of fifteen did not constitute the limit of possible nominations from the college, and that it did not limit the voting power of any Dent. Everyone was encouraged to use his own judgment, to vote for all men from other faculties whom he knew to be suitable for the offices and to vote against Dent candidates if he saw fit. INTELLIGENT voting was one of the aims of this group.

What happened?

The majority of Dents knew only the Dental candidates and voted for them only; or else they took the word of their fellow students that these fifteen men were worthy of election and "plunked" their votes.

But not all Dents did this, a very creditable number voted for men of other faculties whose names they recognized on the ballots.

The result of this "plunking" was very misleading. It gave many the opinion that Dents had organized and "put one over." This is not exactly true but some persons, in spite of the denials of honourable students, cling to that opinion with a stubbornness worthy of a Scotchman.

An observation from one who helped the Returning Officer during the afternoon and evening of the elections might not come amiss here. With the exception of Dents, nearly all who voted exercise their privilege to the limit, marking each ballot eight times. In other words, they voted for forty men, all told. How many of those who did this actually knew the abilities of the forty men of their choice? Is it not more than probable that many of these electors voted for some fellows because they saw their Dingville tea-party, or, "Save China—send them the rice" signs along the corridor of Hart House, their cards kicking around the common rooms, or because they knew them to have excelled in other lines, such as, for example athletics, rather than because they knew their ability to carry out executive duties?

In contrast to this, look at what Dents did. They voted for the men whom they were sure and for them ONLY. Which is the better way? To select the men whom you know to be efficient? Or to vote shotgun method?

Considering these facts you will come to the conclusion that the opinion that Dents "put it over" is erroneous; and that those who adhere to it do so from stubbornness, prejudice or ignorance of the facts, rather than anything else. You will also come to the conclusion that the present system of election is very faulty, being, at it is, very conducive to "faculty" voting, and that some other system of election—say, proportional representation, is desirable.

Concluding, let it be noted that at no time did Dents try to "put it over" the rest of the university. Ours was a worthy cause,—an attempt to make our fellow students more intimately concerned with Hart House affairs. (Incidentally, such an effort appears to be

needed in other faculties than Dents.) We succeeded far beyond the hopes of any of those who participated and our only regret is that the result gave rise to such unfavourable impressions.

Particular emphasis should be laid upon the fact that Dents did NOT "put it over".

M. J. MacDonell.

BUBBLINGS OF A FOUNTAIN CUSPIDOR

We are wise, yea wondrous wise, our year is a score and three, we've learned a lot in the melting pot and the book of iniquity. Our patients are a goodly mob from every walk of life; they're colored every hue that's known but sometimes they are white.

Take old Sam Bird he likes the gals, the ones with all the life, but listen, let me tip you off—he's lookin' for a wife. Not so old Hod Stewart in his quiet "gawblimey" way, he gets 'em swathed in squirrel and mink and knows just what to say. I'll put you wise to Hod alright, it only takes a wink—Believe me Brethren—no I cawn't—he loves the one in mink!

Say! Here's a pretty scandal and it cost me half a lung but I can't help aloving those gals of Brigham Young. Have you heard the rare good story 'bout a guy we all know well? 'Tain't Lenine or Trotsky but old Joe Mandeville. Now quiet your boisterous lawfter; let cease the haws and hoots but why does Joseph's girlski parade in Russian Boots?

Poor old Walley Miller, he's so brawny big and red, yet he wishes that his practice were either dumb or dead. You've heard of Doc Buchanan, with the ladies he's a bear but he's welcome to yon Jewess Boyz! Boyz!! Oh Boyz!!! she's rare. Imagine Doctor Renwick "I profoundly anaesthetize you'll do the work Mr. Junior I'll watch and supervise. Of young Hank Mang just let me say, he's gentle as a dove—in a farmer shirt all covered with dirt—My Gosh! how that man can love!

I musn't forget the lassies who through this last year of bliss have looked upon the mouths of men—and ne'er a single kiss. But they're studying old Doc. Coue; why even to the letter for day by day in every way their hopes grow better and better.

And now my work is over. I've got crepe behind my name, yet I never get a patient—ain't that just a Blinkin' Shame?

—J. D. Servit.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR FRIEND THE DENTIST

Editor's note:—The following is a clipping from Collier's Magaz'e. It is indeed a striking tribute to the good Dentist. If we, when we graduate can stimulate such sentiment we will have earned the right to be called Professional men.)

Our relation to the dentist is an interesting one. He relieves our ills, repairs our negligence and blunders, usually with sympathy and skill. With friendly insight he tells us the story of our misconduct.

With plain, direct wisdom he counsels us as to daily conduct and practice. His warnings are based on facts with little of theory.

The skill of an able dentist is a matter of mystery and admiration. His craftsmanship runs into delicate surgery, or is akin to that of the artisan in jewelry. One remarked to us with modesty: "A dentist is a super-tinker." From that array of tiny instruments he must select just the right one for use in a minute, often obscure, spot. He must apply force with amazing nicety. Behind the infinitesimal though hard wall is the nerve. With only experience and judgment to guide him, the dentist measures its thickness as with an instrument of precision; he determines its degree of resistance to his gnawing tool. A miscalculation and his work is lost; the plan of restoration destroyed—and, important to us, shrill pain and maybe the loss of a tooth. Yet we seldom hear of such mishaps. Our own experience reports no such happening, and suggests only admiration for the skill, gentleness, and wisdom of the dentist.

We like them, too, on their personal side. Those we know have an amusing knowledge of human nature, seen in miniature crises that display it brazenly. With exhibits of weakness, cowardice, even, they are very tolerant. We like their testimony to the nerve and courage of women. They seem to have a tireless interest in their patients as cases and as persons.

Because of the skill of its practitioners, and of their public and individual service in matters of health, dentistry stands high among the benign professions. Happy the man, and happy the family, that has a good dentist!

QUIZZ

It appears that the original meaning of the word Quizz (if it ever had any) is being lost sight of. We are getting into the habit of using as good English, what at best is purely an "Americanism". To Quizz is according to Webster (1) To puzzle, to banter, to chaff or mock with pretended seriousness of discourse, to make sport of as by obscure questions. (2) To peer at, to eye suspiciously or mockingly. The word is obviously a variant of the word "whiz" formerly a name of a popular game.

—J. R. A.

Ankle Osis—"Why all the frat pins, girlie?"

Aunty Flogistine—"Huh,—those are 2T3 Dents class pins."

* * *

Our sympathy is with Easter 2T6. He cannot write the examinations in the spring on account of non-attendance. He only comes once a year.

* * *

Hey!

No doubt Hayes 2T6 will work behind a soda fountain some day. He will be in his element with the straws.

(Editor's note—The following clipping may be of interest to those of us who feel keenly upon the question of unethical advertising. It seems that the present Dental advertiser is merely a more modern reincarnation of a similar type of a hundred years ago. There are always some who can live behind the times if they are willing to "Risk" it.)

One Hundred Years Ago

(From Poulson's Advertiser of Nov. 14, 1822)

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Williams fixes teeth in the mouth on stumps in almost every instance without giving pain. First quality teeth which are strong, serviceable, handsome and will not lose their color, nor their pivots at \$1.50 each tooth; second quality teeth \$1.00 each tooth.

The teeth Williams furnishes will not injure the breath nor an adjoining tooth.

In all cases where teeth cannot be fixed in the mouth so as to be of real service the patient is informed.

Teeth fixed in the mouth where the stumps are lost on moderate terms.

For one dollar Williams performs every operation requisite for the preservation of the teeth and never gives pain only when it is necessary to extract a tooth.

Office No. 161 Vine, near Fifth Street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

N. B.—For plugging a tooth with gold an extra charge is made of one dollar each tooth.

A NOTE OF INTEREST

The following statistics may be of interest to the inmates of R.C.D.S. In the list under Religious Persuasions there is one who styles himself as Christian. This student while professing no particular church or creed may have profound and deep seated convictions as to the essence of practical Christianity.

722 Students registered.

Average age in School	23.53
Youngest is in 1st Year	17.
Oldest is in A, 5th Year	38.
Average of 5th Year in year of graduation	26.45
Average of 4th Year in year of graduation	26.5
Average of 3rd Year in year of graduation	25.5
Average of 2nd Year in year of graduation	24.8
Average of 1st Year in year of graduation	25.8

THE HYA YAKA

Religious Persuasion

Methodist	267
Presbyterian	230
Anglican	80
Roman Catholic	58
Jewish	44
Baptist	31
Lutheran	3
Unitarian	2
Congregational	2
United Church	1
Brethern	1
Christian Brethern	1
Gospel Hall	1
Christian	1

722

Correct These Sentences:—

Miss McNally has a dandy coat but doesn't wear it about the college on warm days.

We Seniors have a lovely warm lecture room altho' our fees are not high enough to buy coal.

The supply house men watch the Senior's parade at 10.30 a.m but don't say to themselves "There's out meat!"

Altho' Linghorne is a "pug" he marks the appointment card on his chair anyway.

I'm going to Ritter's demonstration but I don't smoke cigars.

Miss Law always takes her turn in the line like the other girls when paying her fees.

C. C. Craigie paid 4 bucks the other night for a taxi to take a strange girl home, but never told anybody.

* * *

Mandeville—I'm all against paying room-rent in advance. Sposing the house burned down—could I ask the landlady for my money back after she had lost her house, etcetra! etcetra!! etcetra!!!?

* * *

Spark—"That's a dozen pairs of sox now with holes in them. What'll I do?"

Plug—"Send them to the free mending laundry and put mine with yours."

* * *

Dr. Amy—"What nerve supplies the lingual gum tissue of the upper molars?"

C. C. Tanton—"I forget."

Dr. Amy—"Well, what do you call the roof of your mouth?"

Tanton—"The vault."

Dr. Amy—"What are you anyway,—an undertaker?"

THE HYA YAKA

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR BY
THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL
SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

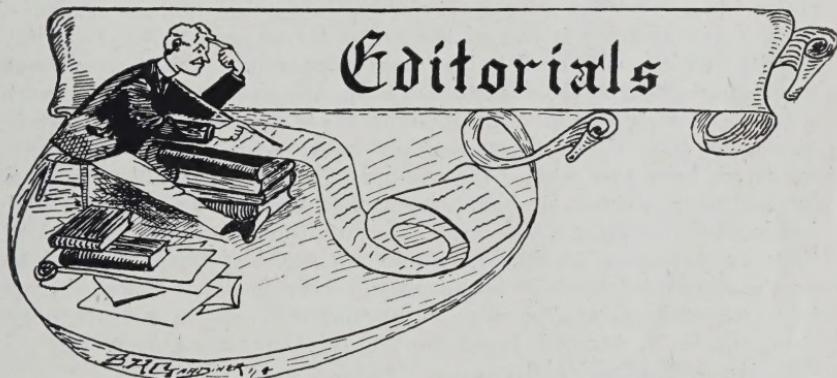
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No. 4



Hya Yaka counts it a privilege to tender Dr. Webster the heartiest congratulations on behalf of itself and the student body it represents upon his election to the Presidency of the American Institute of Dental Teachers. The meeting at which this honor was conferred upon our Dean was held at Omaha, Nebraska, during the latter part of January. It is a distinct personal as well as professional compliment to the Head of our College and certainly speaks volumes for the prestige of our school. There can be no mistaking as to the rating of our Institution in comparison with American Dental Colleges of which there are over fifty one. We as students appreciate the privilege of being associated with a personality which has attained such personal commendation as well as professional recognition.

SHOULD OUR PROFESSORS WEAR GOWNS

What impresses everyone when they attend a High Court, or convocation at Convocation Hall?

The robes and hoods of the officials.

When the speaker arises all is still and everyone's attention focused on him. There is something called "atmosphere" which commands our respect and smothers any idea of levity or restlessness. Their robes and hoods are a symbol of intelligence and learning and calls for the respect due their station.

Let us turn our eyes to the English Courts of Law. The judges and counsels in robes and wigs impress even the hardened criminal with a sense of authority. How different our Toronto Police Court. Policemen shoving people around, and bellowing like the Bull of Bashan, reporters looking bored or having a chat, while lawyers and law clerks discuss matters with clients awaiting trial or chatting amongst themselves. The magistrate wears only a gown which is a simple one of plain black.

We are coming to realize more and more what a great role psychology plays in our everyday existence and we feel sure that the dignity imparted and impressed by the symbols of law and order make for a retaining or respect for an institution such as we have spoken of. Dignity is one of the attributes of personality and that dignity is often enhanced by personal appearance. Now we do not propose to criticize the faculty unjustly, we merely wish to present a point of view—or it may even be taken as a suggestion. It is along the line of the illustration of impressive courtroom dignity which we have just cited. We wonder if something could be gained by having professors and lectures at our College wear gowns and hoods when lecturing? We are not saying that we do not appreciate them as they are—we do, but would not such a proceeding tend to create a more intellectual "atmosphere". We feel that it would help to make students realize more fully that they are in a University studying for a learned profession rather than being in a sort of "Dentist producing" factory.

If our professors were to enter the lecture room with gown and hood and the classes made it a rule to stand up when he entered would anything be gained? In the first place it would stop the chatter, and secondly it would focus attention in a decidedly respectful way upon the lecturer. We also feel it would add personality to the lecture room by suggesting a learned and dignified atmosphere.

Is it not probable that the psychological effect upon the student would be that he would feel himself more of a University Student in an intellectual way? A feeling which would never leave him. Students come to University and to College expecting a learned atmosphere, and rightly so, why disappoint them?

BORROWING AND LENDING

"Never borrow never lend and you'll never lack a friend." If we subscribe to the truth of this saying perhaps we may assume that the converse of it is true as well. If so, there are few fellows in the

Dental College who have friends, particularly by the time they get to the Senior year. The epidemic of the "Gimmies" is simply appalling and seems to have reached a climax. Indeed it has come to the point where some lenders keep an account in their handbook of borrowers' names to be sure that they will claim the lent article from the proper person!

Is it not a moral disaster that such measures should have to be taken. Surely if a person is good enough to lend one something the least favor we can do is to return it promptly. It shows a moral weakness on the part of the one who seems to forget that he borrowed. In nine cases out of ten he is merely careless and says to himself "Oh I'll give that back later, I haven't time now." That attitude is nothing more or less than instinctive laziness coming to the surface. Return the article promptly and keep your friends "for you" all the time.

AN EXPLANATION

In last issue of Hya Yaka in some articles and grinds familiar names of persons were used, and there was a little whirl or eddy of displeasure engendered in those who were the unfortunate tragedts of some of our would be wits and humorists. Now Hya Yaka has its circulation primarily within our college and therefore the more intimately it can be related to us and our affairs the more interest will it hold for us and the more will it be appreciated by the students as a whole. May we again ask therefore a kindly forbearance on the part of some. Bring your grievances directly to the Editor-in-Chief and he will do all within his power to smoothe out the wrinkles Hya Yaka may have caused.

Just in this connection it has often been said the Hya Yaka staff is immune to attack because they have the say as to what goes into print and what does not. That accusation is not entirely without foundation we admit, but it is only because we do not wish to give ourselves a publicity which might bring the feeling that we were advertising ourselves. Accordingly for this issue the censorship has been lifted and names of some of the staff may appear. But don't let us hear it said that the Hya Yaka staff members are beginning to use the students magazine to keep their own names before the public eye.

She—"Oh, Art, will you still love me when I am old and ugly?"

Higgins, 2T5—"Certainly, my dear, I won't always be young and handsome myself, you know."

* * *

Dr. Wilmott lately was handing out light bulbs in the Physiology lab. when approached by Hackett, 2T5.

Hackett—"Where is the bulbus arteriosus, doctor?"

Dr. Wilmott—"Sorry, I haven't any left now."

COMMENT

Dr. Seccombe is on an extended trip through the United States visiting various cities where he is appearing before Dental Associations giving papers and delivering addresses. He is also booked to address various Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs.

Do all of us yet know that our Senior Member of the Faculty, the congenial Dr. Willmott is now a grand-daddie! Word of the event reached Toronto from far away China during the last week of last December. Dr. Willmott's son Earle and wife have made their home in Chingtsu in connection with missionary endeavor of the Methodist church. Earle Willmott is a recent graduate of S.P.S. as well as Post Graduate of Columbia University and is doing a great work in an interesting part of the world.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT!

A rather novel form of punishment for modern civilized days has come into vogue in Vienna, Austria. It is practiced by the Fascisti, which is a political party pledged to keeping law and order in the land against so called evil of Communism. The nature of the punishment is of particular interest to Dentists. The Fascisti go about the city's sedition areas and force the people to publicly declare their allegiance to the existing state of law and order. If a refusal is made, the dental forceps are applied to the soundest teeth in the head and extracted!! Russia in this sense would make a wonderful practice for Exodontia and consequent full denture work! How about it 2T3?

"Joe" Boyd went down to St. Thomas the other day with Mr. Cody, B.A., of Osgoode Hall, to debate before a group of learned citizens of that city. "Joe" reports a wonderful time and claims that hospitality does not end at the boundaries of Toronto.

* * *

Talk about the strides of Co-education! Are all of us aware that Miss Spence of 2T4 was the first of her class to pass the infirmary Quizz. Congratulations Miss Spence even at this late date.

WHY LATE?

Needless to say this issue is late but if any of our readers want to get a job which is more exasperating than placing a gold foil in the distal of an upper third molar, let him attempt to trace a set of cuts. The Editor did his best to obtain for this issue a very valuable work of Dr. Box's, together with cuts of which there were a great many. After two weeks of daily expectation, and chasing from one printers to another, together with Mr. Lucas' valuable assistance we have been unable to get them as yet. We trust that our good intentions will dispose our readers to sympathetic consideration of our unrewarded efforts and an appreciation of our difficulties.

College Doings

Dents Win from Osgoode Hall in I.C.D.U. Finals

Upholding the negative of the resolution: Resolved that Capital Punishment should be abolished, Messrs. Guest and Williams representing the Dental School scored a decisive victory over Messrs. Torrance and Cody of Osgoode Hall on Dec. 18th, at Osgoode Hall.

Mr. Torrance introduced the subject with a presentation envolving well chosen language and a broad study of past human history and present day tendencies. It, however, lacked concreted arguments and savoured too much of the abstract.

Mr. Williams opened up the argument for the negative. He produced volumes of statistics all of which had important bearings in clinching his arguments. His delivery was forceful and convincing and no doubt left an indelible impression on the minds of the judges.

Mr. Cody, in continuing the discussion for the affirmative, stressed the importance of Capital Punishment as a deterrent of crime. His arguments were logical and sequent, while his presentation was pleasing. He had a decided edge on his colleague as a debater.

Mr. Guest concluded the argument for the negative. He was easily best of the four. He stressed the dismal aspects of life sentences, and showed how the abolition of Capital Punishment would lead to untold deterioration. His well constructed arguments were choicely worded and his delivery particularly impressed.

This victory over Osgoode Hall on a resolution envolving a knowledge of law is particularly gratifying and moreover so, when it is considered that our debators were opposing the Cream of Osgoode Hall. Congratulations Eddie and Russ!

ROYAL DENTAL SOCIETY

The regular monthly meeting of the Royal Dental Society was held in Lecture Room "B" on Thursday evening, Jan. 25th, with Pres. Ed. Guest occupying the chair.

The programme was arranged as follows:—

- I. Jazz Trio—
Messrs. Linfoot, Good and Allan.
- II. Vocal Solo—
Mr. I. V. Rumball.
- III. Humorous address.—
Mr. J. L. MacDougall.
- IV. Humbugs.—
Dr. F. A. Clarkson.

The musical members were exceptionally good being encored several times. Mr. Rumball has a well cultivated voice and his interpretation was artistic. The "Jazz Trio" were never better.

Mr. MacDougall's contribution was particularly entertaining. His discourse embraced a variety of humorous topics envolving a "rare" knowledge of feminine characteristics. His argument showing the influence of the "Russian Boot" as the prime casual factor of the present social unrest was far-fetched but amusing. His speech brought forth volumes of applauses and had the audience swaying to the oft repeated roars of laughter.

Dr. Clarkson's treatment of his subject was in his own peculiar, well-liked manner. He confined "humbugs" largely within the realm of medicine, and in his discourse showed what a menace the great majority of these parasites are to society as a whole. His talk bore on "Christian Science" and especially its founder Mrs. Eddy, sketching her life history and achievements. This number was genuinely appreciated as evidenced by the applause which followed.

STUDENTS' PARLIAMENT—Regular Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of Students' Parliament was held in Lecture Room "A" on Tuesday, Jan. 16th, at 1.30 p.m. with Pres. R. A. Williams in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Williams reported on behalf of the committee appointed to interview the faculty re tuck shop that their petition was refused.

The faculty reported that Dr. Seccombe had agreed to include the constitution of Students' Parliament in the annual announcement.

It was moved by Mr. Moyer and seconded by Mr. Wilkinson that Parliament grant "D's" to the following men:—

W. J. Reilly	J. G. Johnston	B. Sidenberg
D. W. McCord	E. M. Honey	J. Finmark
W. L. Finlay	W. A. Crich	G. E. Staughton
W. A. Paul	E. W. Grenzeback	G. A. Dundas
E. F. Allan	C. W. Smythe	A. G. Campbell
C. A. Nelson	A. L. Clarke	F. E. Dodds
E. M. Dutton	R. P. Lowery	W. M. Coutts
	D. S. Coons	

The motion was unanimously carried.

Moved by Mr. Jeffries and seconded by Mr. Dundas that Basket Ball be granted \$85.00. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Paul and seconded by Mr. Boyd that the treasurer be authorized to issue a cheque for \$40.00 as a loan to Dentantics. Carried.

The Financial Statement was read by the Treasurer.

Moved by Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. Elsey that Cabinet appoint a Committee to arrange for a Dental Night at Hart House. Motion carried.

Meeting on motion adjourned at 2.35 p.m.

PRESENTATION TO A POPULAR STUDENT

No. 28 Cecil St. was the scene of a very nice little surprise party on Thursday morning, Feb. 1st, at 8.30 o'clock. A large number of dental students were present to see one of the popular members of 2T3,—Mr. Roland Bird, presented with a beautiful (tin) Moustache Cup, as a present from the boys on his 25th birthday. Although taken completely by surprise, Mr. Bird stood the ordeal well but was overcome with gratitude and was unable to make a suitable reply to the address. But everyone forgave the blushing boy for his lack of speech, because he looked so young and gushing with his moustache parted exactly in the centre. Mr. E. B. Baker presented the handsome cup while Mr. Clifford Hallett read the following address:

Dear "Tweet."—

It is indeed with great pleasure that we are gathered here this morning to celebrate the 25th anniversary of a great event,—your arrival into the world. As we sit here we cannot help but feel some of that great pride which your father must have felt on that eventful morning; but how much prouder he must feel now to think that he is the father of a son who can grow a moustache such as yours. But we all here have a kindly feeling toward you also, when we think of how much publicity you have obtained for your boarding-house pals, since through your wonderful comic ability you were elected to the "Hya Yaka" staff. We would therefore ask you to accept this little present, which we consider very appropriate, as a slight token of our esteem for you and hope that in future years when you look at this cup you will think kindly of No. 28 Cecil St.



SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

THE ANNUAL DENTAL "AT HOME"

Seldom if ever perhaps has a social event of more dazzling brilliance entranced any assembly of University students "on an evenings pleasure bent" as on the occasion of the Twenty-Seventh Annual "At Home" of R.C.D.S. It surpassed all others and will remain unsurpassed in the history of Dental College social functions.

The slightest reference to the event releases a flood of pleasant recollections which inspire the smile and word that give proof of the enduring influence of pleasant company and enthusing music. From the lingering notes of the appealing moon dances which threaded the more rousing numbers on the program, the guests were made to feel that they were far removed from everyday existence. Indeed far cutdistanced was the "hum-drum" world of drab and chilly winter days and the unromantic association of crumbling teeth and neglected oral prophylaxis.

Then, also, was ever a pleasanter scene unfolded to the eyes of such who chose to sit out a number and view the crystal hall of the King Edward from the balcony above, where Romanelli's music masters released the rousing tuneful strains. To the aesthetic temperament such a scene stimulated the imagination to conjure up a second paradise. The ingenious lighting effect brought many an expression of feminine delight. The sombre and conventional black dress of the men served a striking contrast to the fairy graces of femininity. Indeed never was splendor of gown more tastefully harmonized with charm and grace of feminine personality than upon that evening.

Then picture again, the laughing chatting tables in the Pompein banquet hall below. The yells for University, College and for Year seemed almost harsh,—particularly one familiar word in the famous yell of 2T3, but this feeling soon lost itself upon the arrival of an appetizing menu. After which pleasing interlude the hilarious abandon of that stimulating and never to be forgotten first dance after supper took the merry makers back to the ball room floor above. Here a novelty dance declared Mr. Martin of 2T5 and partner the holder of lucky number thirty-nine which entitled them to the privilege of dancing for the entire assembly. A beautiful box of chocolates to the lady and a Dental pennant rewarded their exhibition. "Two o'clock in the morning" came all too soon but as all good things eventually come to their end—so ended the pleasant evening ever to remain a treasure among the hallowed memories of the past.

The Patronesses were, Lady Falconer, Mrs. R. H. Grant, Mrs. R. Gordon MacLean, Mrs. A. E. Webster, Mrs. Wallace Seccombe, Mrs. A. D. A. Mason.

The faculty representative was Dr. W. Seccombe. The "At Home" committee was, S. C. Mann, President, W. L. Smith 2T3, L. E. Massey 2T4, G. W. Allan 2T5, N. D. Pearson 2T6, J. F. Weatherill 2T7. The committee is to be congratulated but in particular is commendation due to Cliff Mann for his business efficiency and economy in conducting such a dance with practically no deficit. Letters of commendation were received by him from McGill and other Representatives but Cliff's characteristic modesty forbids us to publish them. May he have a wonderful time at Montreal!

XI PSI PHI FRATERNITY "AT HOME"

A delightful evening was spent by the Alumni and active members of Xi Psi Phi Fraternity at Jenkin's Art Gallery on Feb. 16th. This annual formal occasion is always a pleasing get together for graduates and students alike. Jardine's orchestra was at its best and a charmingly served supper helped make the evening merry. The committee is to be congratulated upon the arrangement of the whole program.

The Patronesses were, Mrs. A. D. A. Mason, Mrs. C. A. Kennedy, Mrs. H. Hoag, Mrs. W. Holmes.

2T3 PARTY AT THE "APOLLO"

A most enjoyable evening was spent by members of 2T3 on Feb. 17th, at the Apollo tea rooms. It was highly informal and a characteristic 2T3 success. Mr. Lorne Smith who was in charge certainly merits the highest praise for such parties are not always the easiest to put over.

2T4 CLASS PARTY

Care, gloom, troubles and examination blues were thrown to the winds by a large number of 2T4 class when the skating party and dance in the College were held. The night was ideal for this dual sort of function and to the joyous couples it was a perfect evening of undiluted joy.

Following the skating party at the Stadium the merrymakers adjourned to the College where Mr. Massey waited upon his guests and served them dainty appetizing refreshments. The orchestra tuned up and the light-hearted throng kept step until the hour to rush for the midnight car.

The lucky number belonged to Mr. Bruce Urie's lady-friend. Dr. Thornton represented the faculty at the event.

MARRIAGES

Congratulations to Dr. H. N. Knight of 2T2

The marriage is announced of Miss Reta Florence Henderson to Dr. Harold Nelson Knight on Thursday, January 11th, 1923, at Calgary, Alberta. At Home, Annamoe Mansion, Edmonton, Alberta.

DEATHS

The College joins with the members of 2T4 Class in expressing condolences with Mr. Frank L. Mills, over the death of his father recently. The late Dr. Mill's office was on the corner of Spadina Road and Bloor Street. He was a noted Orthodontist and an outstanding member of the dental profession in Toronto.

DENTAL NURSES ALUMNAE DANCE

A very successful Valentine Dance was staged in the College Halls on Saturday, Feb. 10th, under the auspices of the D.N. Alumnae. The halls were prettily decorated for the occasion and the orchestra supplied syncopated melodies of a very high order.

Buffet lunch was served at eleven bells and the very successful party drew to a close at twelve. Misses Grace Goodchild, Margaret Maloney and Marjorie Adams are to be congratulated on the success of the affair.

* * *

Steve Lisco 2T5, at the Club Grill—"Just look at that, Gord—two flies in my marmalade!"

Howard—"I'll bet that's the worst jam they ever got into in their life."

* * *

Senior (in Freeman's on Feb. 2nd.) was dumb-founded when, while standing with coat and vest off to try on his rented suit, was asked by a strange customer, where the tailor moved to, who was across the street. Three guesses—who did the Senior resemble?

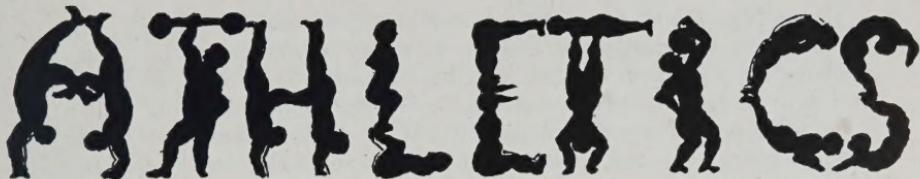
* * *

McInnis, 2T4—"I can speak pig latin five different ways."

C. S. McLeod, 2T3—"He's a hog for foreign languages eh wot?"

* * *

By Cupid—Yes Anatomy is a stiff subject.



True to all our predictions in the last issue the exponents of the many sports have to date played the game well and nobly so that at the time of going to press we look back on a long list of victories for Dents. in Hockey, Basketball and Baseball. The month of January has proved to us that we are still alive as a faculty and that we are again taking an active interest in the world of sport in the University. We who are sitting back watching your efforts, O' Ye Athletes—wish you the success of last month many fold and assure you of our united support in the future demonstrations of your prowess—"More power to your elbow"

HOCKEY

Sr. Dents	vs.	Sr. Meds.	2—2
Sr. U. C.	vs.	Sr. Dents	1—3
Sr. Dents.	vs.	Sr. U. C.	6—1
Sr. Dents.	vs.	Sr. Meds.	3—1
Sr. Dents.	vs.	S. P. S.	2—2
Sr. Dents.	vs.	S. P. S.	1—0
Sr. Dents.	vs.	S. P. S.	2—3

The above is a glowing record of the prowess and undeniable ability of the Sr. Dent. Hockey team—Seven thrilling encounters, crammed full of excitement from beginning to end, with one game only, a loss—we have indeed an interfaculty hockey team of exceptionally high calibre, a galaxy of undisputed stars, worthy of our united and whole hearted support. So let us decorate the rails and do our share in carrying Dentistry's banner successfully through all the remaining encounters.

Dave McCord '23 the Manager of the hockey has proven what the untiring efforts of one man can accomplish and the successes of the Senior team are in no small degree attributable to his efforts.

The team began its career by playing a tie game with Sr. Meds.—Both teams gave all they had but as it was the first game they more or less felt out each other and regardless of all efforts the game resulted in a draw. In the second game of the series Dents. settled down into their stride and played first class hockey—this game is indelibly printed on our memories as speed, combination, and ruthless backchecking—with Bobbie Newlove, Dave McCord and Cliff Mann the aspirants for the stellar position.

Game No. 3 was a repetition of No. 2 only much more so. Sr. U. C. were hopelessly outclassed in every department, the score reading 6—1 at the final bell. Hingst rapidly came into his stride and proved himself to be a veritable fiend at back-checking and a whirlwind on the attack. Memory fails us in this game but we do see a demoralized and badly beaten U. C. team dejectedly looking for their dressing room and cover.

The next to fall before the onrush of our victorious Seniors was the much vaunted Sr. Meds' team. The game was equally as interesting and fast as its predecessors and it only served to strengthen our idea that Senior Dents. were at last on a mad careering dash to victory.

The following game however proved to us that our team were only humans after all and in spite of their herculean efforts Sr. S. P. S. tied the score, 2—2. Nothing daunted however they clashed again and Sr. School were handed the goose egg, the score reading 1—0. A great deal of praise is due the efforts of C. Mann our goalie who turned back the School forwards time after time, scoreless and cowed.

The last game to come to our notice was a 3—2 defeat at the hands of this S. P.S. team—naturally we say School were lucky and we are just rarin' to meet them again so as to prove that luck can be good or bad. Dents started rather slowly and up to the middle of the second half the score stood 3—0 School, then in the dying minutes of the game Boyd for Dents came through with 2 pretty goals but the game finished with the Dents hornets swarming around the S. P.S. goal unable to score. We have every confidence that the next game between these two teams will tell an absolutely different story. It will be fast, furious and exciting, so let's all get out.

HOCKEY, JR. DENTS.

Jr. Dents	vs	Jr. S. P. S.	4—3
Jr. Dents	vs.	Jr. U. C.	4—0
Jr. Dents	vs.	Jr. U. C.	2—2
Jr. Dents	vs.	Jr. Meds	4—1
Jr. Dents	vs.	Jr. S. P. S.	5—3

Even as the Seniors so the Juniors have blazed a long trail of victories through the ever uncertain group contests for the Jennings' Cup, emblematic of interfaculty championship in Hockey, and we are now looking to them with greater interest, following them with more enthusiasm and yelling louder and longer for them in hopes that perhaps we too may crib some of the honor they are winning

for us. Such was ever the case—we must laud and cheer the winning team with little or no thought of the game and honorable endeavors of the losers. So even now let us remember that even though Jr. Dents are now being heralded as great winners there may be a snag somewhere to stop them, if so we know they will uphold Dents' name honorably and well and so let us support them right to the end and they will come through with flying colors.

The Team

Leach—Goalie, has been playing a brilliant class of hockey, saving his team-mates time after time—not especially spectacular but steady, sure and quick.

Defense—Pierson, Brulé, combine well on both defensive and offensive—a thorn in the side of any would-be goal getter.

Forwards—Carrol, Sutherland, Boyd. Fast, clean, and game, showing a pretty brand of combination and an effectiveness around the goal that is unbeatable.

Great stuff Dents, let's all go through and meet the Seniors in the finals, then the whole school will at least bet on Dents.

BASKETBALL

Sr. Dents vs. Jr. Vic., 33—15

The first game of the season culminated in a very decisive victory for Dents although they had no previous practice and hence were in rather poor condition.

The game was somewhat slower owing to the poor condition and the shooting was irregularly erratic, but the game was featured by the consistent checking of the Dent defence who combined well and stopped many a definite effort on the part of Victoria. Dents' forwards seemed unable to get in close and persisted in shooting from too far out, otherwise the score would have been larger, however, the margin was entirely satisfactory and we sincerely hope it continues.

The line up.—C. Nelson, L. F. Dutton, R. F. Johnson, L. G. Allen, R. G. Miller.

Subs.—Craigie and Watson.

BASKETBALL

Jr. Dents

The younger followers of Dentistry are straining on the leash, anxious to get at some of the Sr. teams in the Sifton Cup series and

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we all know they they are the gamest and best team Jr. Dents has boasted for some years,—whatever they lack in weight is made up for in accuracy and speed, so there is absolutely no doubt that they will give any interfaculty team a very weighty argument for forty minutes.

Honors won:—

Jr. Dents	vs.	Pharmacy	34—11
Jr. Dents	vs.	Sr. Meds	20—19
Jr. Dents	vs.	Sr. Meds	29—15

Without having had a previous practice the youngsters stepped into Pharmacy in their first game and romped on them to the extent of 23 points. It looks easy on paper but the game was hard, fast and strenuous and was only won by them after a fight. The second game of the series however was the game of their group in which they ousted Sr. Meds by one lone point. They fought gamely against this heavier, better coached team for full time, winning the game in the dying minutes. The next fixture with Meds however proved that our Jr.'s. were bv far the more superior team as they piled up fourteen unnecessary points.

One more game with Pharmacy and their group is finished. It was won however by their last game and we greet you now as group champions wishing you the same success in the play off.

Line up:—

R. F.; F. Cooper—Centre; Garland,—L. F.; Cooper—Guards;
Day, McVicar.

Subs; Fisher, Bedland.

WRESTLING

The College is indeed proud of the two men who so nobly battled for Dents during the recent tour of the B. W. and F. team to West-point Military Academy and New York.

MacPhee of '23, the quick clever and scientific wrestler proved very effectively to two men in "The States" that speed is unbeatable. Adams of '24, the strong, active, methodical wrestler ably demonstrated to one opponent that strength is everything in wrestling. His second opponent 135 lb. champion of America finally won after nine minutes of uncertain wrestling.

Great stuff!! we know that every day in every way you're getting better and better.

GRINDS

Allison, 2T4—(While sitting out a dance at the "At Home").
"Why do you keep asking me if I was wounded?"

She—(Coyly). "Well, you seem to have lost the use of your arms"

* * *

"Bill Howe", 2T4 is alleged to have said this; "What would you think of a girl who told you the only chance you had of kissing her was to catch her when she wasn't looking; and then sit the rest of the evening with her eyes closed."

* * *

Rumball, 2T4—"I want to buy a wedding march."

Music Store Clerk—"Lohengrin?"

Rumball—"No, a short one."

* * *

Though J. A. Robinson, 2T4, is a modest young man and declares himself a woman hater, he specializes at times. On one occasion at Varsity Rink, he declared that he never took a girl to the rink, or took ONE home. A few moments later he was seen emerging with one on each arm.

* * *

Brown, 2T4—"I wonder why the dentists out west use so much alcohol?"

Johnny Hall, 2T4—"Why they use it for Anti-Freeze in the sterilizer."

* * *

They Are Always Late

McKinley, 2T4—(At 3.45 p.m.) "The lecturer awaits without."

McLean, 2T4—"Without what?"

McKinley—"Without a class to talk to."

* * *

Even as You and I

2T4 has decided that they are all human. The other day they discovered Daddy Haughton asleep in a lecture.

* * *

Ramsey, 2T5—"Perkins, your neck looks like a type-writer."

Perkins—"How come?"

Ramsey—"Underwood."

Harris, 2T4—"Well Heaslip, I've got a job for the summer vacation in Child's Restaurant."

Heaslip, 2T4—"What doing?"

Harris—"Shoeing flies."

* * *

"It Was Ever Thus"

Dutton 2T4 who owned a car up to the time he had to pay his fees was out driving with a charming young morsel of femininity. Unfortunately engine trouble developed, getting off and lifting the hood of the motor he tried to located the trouble. Of course there was a mild and innocent enquiry from the other occupant of the car as to what was wrong to which "Dutt" replied "the engine is missing." Which enlightening information brought the sympathetic rejoinder of "Oh Elliott! Isn't that awful, how far do you think we'll have to go back for it?"

* * *

Feader, 2T5 certainly pulled a wise one when he took his mortar and pestle up to the demonstrator to get some cement.

* * *

A Real Catch

George Moore, 2T4 claims to have spent \$20.00 on fishing tackle recently. The poor fish!

Overheard at Hart House Lunch

First Waitress—"Will you have fish or meat?"

Dunlop and Bristow, 2T4—"Fish."

Second Waitress—"You ordered meat didn't you?"

First Waitress—(From across the table). "No, they're two fish."

* * *

Prof. McHenry—"What does organic chemistry deal with?"

Munro, 2T5—"Compounds of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, alcohols, cheese and other low forms of life."

* * *

Famous Ave's

—— Maria.

—— a heart!

—— nue Road.

—— you got?

What'll you —? (now out of date).

* * *

"Dad" Madill—(College Janitor). "It's hard to find anybody who ain't sick and feeling just right, these days. If it ain't the "flu," its consumption—three times a day."

* * *

Jimmie Boyd 2T5, when confronted with Drs. J. L. Robinson and Clements as examiners for the final quizz, groaned terribly and truthfully remarked—"Lord, I might just as well have Drs. Gray and Cunningham."

HYA YAKA

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THOMAS B. JONES

(A well known and popular figure around the Dental College.
Biography to be found on Page 200.)

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Preparation of Roots for the Reception of Dowel Crowns

IRVIN H. ANTE, D.D.S., I.D.S., TORONTO

In the field of crown work a clear conception and a thorough understanding of the indications and requirements of such substitutes are essentially necessary. It is largely a matter of judgment and discrimination as to the particular method applicable to the case at hand. At first conclusion there may be several methods apparently applicable, but there is usually one in particular which upon close observation will best meet all the requirements. While crown work is divided into two general classes, namely the shell, or telescope crown, and the dowel crown, the variation in the essential detail of their individual construction requires that each class be subdivided and considered separately.

The Dowel Crown.

Employment.—Extensive loss to tooth structure from caries, fractured or accidental causes, discoloration, impaired function, malformation, and as abutments for bridges or special attachments.

Requirements.—There should always be enough tooth structure remaining to secure stable anchorage. The preparations of the roots are governed by the particular style of crown indicated, which in turn is governed by the stress to which it is subjected in the arch. These facts demand that the root preparation, the crown construction and application should be made to afford resistance sufficient to secure the greatest integrity of both root and crown.

The crown should never pass under the free margin of the gum any further than is absolutely necessary, and then only far enough to conceal the seam of union between the crown and root on the labial or buccal surfaces. It should be constructed as to produce a close approximate continuity and reproduce a normal appearance, anatomical form, interproximal space, embrasure, contact point, alignment, occlusion, and articulation, thus overcoming any tendency toward gingival inflammation, peridental and alveolar absorption or traumatic injuries.

Removing Coronial Portion.—Undermine the crown of the tooth by cutting grooves from mesial to distal about two millimeters from the gingival margin on the labial and the lingual surfaces. Use a knife-edged carborundum stone, size half-inch, five-eights and three-quarters, in the straight hand piece for the anterior teeth and in the contra or right angle for the bicuspid and molars. Fig. 1A.

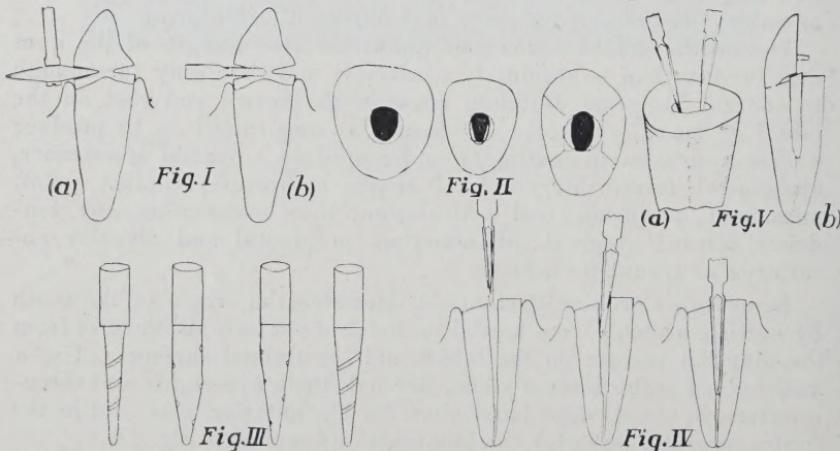
Insert a fissure burr, No. 566 into the groove on the labial surface and destroy the continuity between the walls. Fig. 1B. With the excising forceps and without danger of fracturing the root the remaining portion of the crown may be nipped off. The basal end of the root is trimmed down with square edged stones, root facers, small mounted stones, and burrs.

Presuming that the tooth has been X-rayed, the surgical and therapeutic treatment of the same has been carried out. The root canal has been enlarged, thoroughly sterilized, and dehydrated and is now ready for the inserting of the favorite root canal filling.

If the root is intended to be used as an attachment for a dowel crown, it is necessary to fill only a portion of the canal. The root filling is packed tightly into the canal and about four or five millimeters of the apical end is filled. It is then X-rayed to verify conditions. If satisfactory, thin chloride of zinc cement is forced into the canal to hermetically seal the root canal filling.

The Dowel.—A dowel is a piece of metal fitted into two adjacent parts (the root and the crown in the direction of the longitudinal axis) to fasten them together. In roots which are even with or approximately near the gingival line, attachment must necessarily be made by inserting a dowel. If the dowel selected is of a size proportionate with the size of the root and requirements of the crown and then attached to the root and the crown, such a mechanical fixation distributes the leverage throughout the length of the root, and thus forms a means of anchorage.

Requirements of a dowel.—It should conform to the anatomical form of the root canal. It should fit closely to the walls of the canal throughout its entire length. It should extend into the canal length equal to the length of the crown to be restored. It should be constructed of a metal that will not corrode or disintegrate from the action of the cementing medium or the fluids of the mouth. It should possess enough strength to withstand the stress to which it is subjected. It should be constructed so as to prevent rotation,



and afford a mechanical fixation between the connecting medium and the walls of the canal.

The Advantages of a Round Dowel.—Easy to remove from the canal after mounting. The canal is prepared with greater ease. A much larger gauge may be used in the same size round canal that would admit of the square. A difference of two gauges 14 and 16 standard which is equal to thirteen one thousandths of an inch. It conforms more favorably to the anatomical form of the root canal. It requires the least amount of tooth destruction. Fig. 2.

Disadvantages.—It does not help to prevent rotation of the crown. The only advantage the square shaped dowel has over the round is that it helps to prevent rotation and on account of being drawn with square edges it is supposed to possess greater rigidity.

The Disadvantages of the Square Dowel Compared with the Round.—Difficulty of canal preparation. If inserted into a round canal, it does not fit closely to the walls of the canal, also a smaller gauge must be used.

It does not conform as favorably to the anatomical form of the root canal. If the canal is prepared square, the root is weakened in four places. Fig. 2.

Comparison proves in favor of the round dowel. There can be no rotation if the wire used is of adequate size; the crown and dowel, well adapted and the mounting secure; nevertheless this may be overcome by squarely tapering the apical end of the dowel. The apical half is tapered for the canals of the cuspids, lower bicuspids, and the upper centrals. The apical three-quarters, or a full tapering for the lower incisors, upper laterals, upper bicuspids, and all the canals of the molars. The dowel should also be flattened somewhat for the canals of the upper laterals, second bicuspids and mesio buccal of the molars, also the mesial canals of the lower molars. By so doing it will conform more favorably to the anatomical form of the root canal, when fitting the dowel to the canal if a porcelain crown is to be employed, cut the dowel to a length which will afford about four millimetres of surplus; if a facing, two millimetres is sufficient. If the dowel is shaped as described the gauge of the wire used is fourteen and sixteen round iridio platinum or gold and platinum alloy. Fig. 3.

Preparation of the Canal.—The root canal should be enlarged sufficiently to receive a dowel proportionate in size with the diameter and probable length of the root; and consistent with the requirements of the crown. Any further destruction of the tooth tissue is unnecessary. None but safe ended instruments should be used (root reamers, twist drills, gates glidden, etc.) as there is danger of perforating the root. Start with small reamer and gradually increase in size until one approximating the same diameter as the dowel is finally used. Fig. 4. Canals that are constructed mesio-distally are enlarged (with small reamers) to conform with their anatomical form. Fig. 5A.

When ready-to-wear, or porcelain crowns are to be used, the canal is enlarged at the expense of all the surfaces, so the dowel will sit directly in the centre of the root. When facings are employed the canal is enlarged at the expense of the lingual half of the root, thus allowing plenty of room labially for the adjusting of the facing to the proper relation and also increased attachment between the dowel and the coping. Fig. 5B.

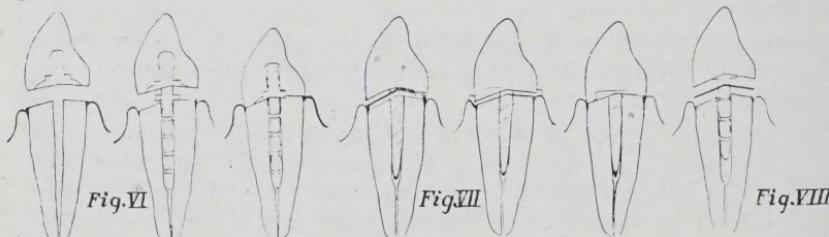
The writer will present the following root preparations and construction of the base for dowel crowns.

Ready-to-wear.—Separable dowel. Inseparable dowel.

Full Band and Dowel.—Peripheral band (Richmond). Shoulder band (Buttner). Interdental band (Cigrand).

Half Band and Dowel.—Burnished half band. Swaged half band.

Plate and Dowel.—Angular base, Flat base, Half shoulder, Lingual shoulder.



The Separable and Inseparable Dowel Crowns.—The separable dowel crown has a removable dowel which is designated for the purpose of facilitating the adaptation of the crown to the root. Fig. 6.

The inseparable dowel crown has an immovable dowel which is baked in or otherwise securely attached to the porcelain crown. Fig. 7.

Indications.—For single crowns only. On the upper six anterior teeth. As a temporary crown. Expediency. Condition of instability of the root.

Advantages.—Presents good esthetic effect. Ease with which the crown may be adapted. The natural condition of the gingival is preserved. Inexpensive. The operation may be completed in one sitting.

Disadvantages.—Difficulty of obtaining a crown of the same shape and diameter as the base end of the root. Difficulty of securing a perfect continuity and adaptation between the base and periphery of the root by grinding. The absence of the preventive means against the disintegration of the cementing medium. The penetration of the saliva and destruction of the root by caries or fracture. The ease with which the crown may be adapted encourages carelessness. They cannot be used as abutments for bridges or special attachments.

The permanency and success of such crowns depend to a great extent upon the degree of accuracy secured in the adaptation to the root. Its base should be so shaped as to prevent rotation and render the opportunities for a close adaption most favorable. The basal end of the root is beveled both labially and lingually from the central point. The labial bevel extending under the free gum margin to a depth of one and a half or two millimetres, the lingual bevel is carried just to or a little above the gum margin. Figs. 6 and 7.

Many of the disadvantages of the ready-to-wear crown may be overcome by fitting a dowel and adapting a coping of pure gold (32 gauge) to the basal end of the root, unite the two with solder, replace on root, take impression and bite, secure model; then grind the crown to fit the coping instead of the root. Fig. 8.

The Full Band and Dowel Crown.—There are three types—the peripheral band and dowel, the shoulder band and dowel, and the interdental band and dowel.

The Peripheral Band and Dowel Crown.—This style of crown involves the adaptation of a full band to the periphery of the root, a pure gold cap to the basal end of the root, the fitting of a dowel and attaching thereto, and then the subsequent attaching of the parts. Fig. 9.

Indications.—On fractured roots, on weak roots requiring increased mechanical support to prevent fracture, on roots of the bicuspids, molars and lower incisors; on very short roots, in cases of very close occlusion; for single crowns or as abutments.

Advantages.—It gives a maximum of strength and stability of attachment. The basal end of the root is more or less immune to the penetration of secretions. A safeguard against fracture.

Disadvantages.—The gingival enamel is destroyed. Difficulty of removing all of the gingival enamel. Difficulty of reproducing

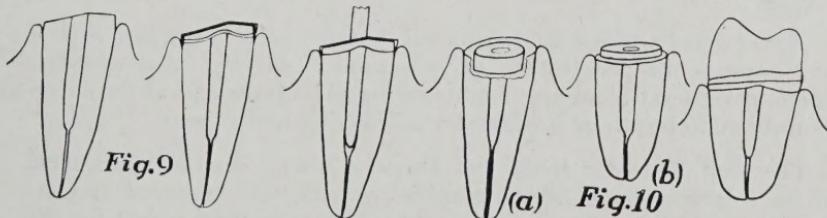


Fig.9

(a) (b)

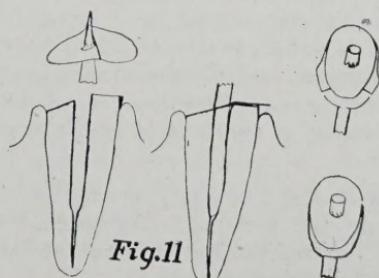


Fig.10

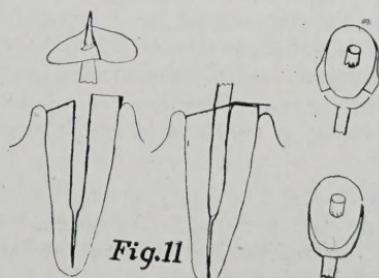


Fig.11

the natural gingival contour. A tendency to gingival irritation. Difficulty of securing close approximity and continuity. It lacks esthetic requirements.

The basal end of the root is prepared to a flat incline from buccal to lingual, or the angular shaped base of 40 to 45 degrees. Fig. 9. It also is left projecting out of the gum 3 mm. on the lingual side and 2 on the buccal to facilitate in removing the enamel, taking of the measurements, fitting, contouring and festooning the band.

The root is finally trimmed down to a depth of 1 mm. on buccal and 2mm. on lingual. An impression is taken of the end of the root, an amalgam model is secured, and a pure gold cap is swaged (36 gauge). The band is fitted over this, and the two united with solder; then refitted upon the root in the mouth. The pure gold at the gingival is burnished to close approximity; then reinforced at that point with solder. Fig. 9.

When possible it is advisable to eliminate as far as possible the necessity of bands that pass under the free margin of the gum. It should extend only far enough to protect the seam of union. It should be in such proximity to the root as to preserve its continuity, and constructed so as to reproduce the normal anatomical form at that point.

The Interdental Band and Dowel.—For the reception of the interdental band, a groove is trephined into the base of the root about 2 mm. deep, midway between the canal and the periphery. The band of rigid plate is fitted into this groove, a plate coping is soldered thereto and burnished to the base end of the root; then the dowel is subsequently attached. Fig. 10A.

Indications.—On large, strong roots, free from decay, where increased mechanical support seems desirable. (Upper centrals and cuspids).

Advantages.—Same as peripheral band, except that the root is not immune to penetration of secretions. All the disadvantages of the peripheral band are eliminated by the adaptation of the interdental band; but there is a greater sacrifice of tooth tissue.

The Full Shoulder Band and Dowel Crown.—In the application of the full shoulder band the gingival enamel is all removed and the periphery of the root is cut or trephined so as to form a seat for the accommodation of a band and coping, or a swaged cap—the latter preferred. The dowel is subsequently attached thereto. Fig. 10B. The indications, advantages and disadvantages are practically the same as for the peripheral, except that there is not the same difficulty of securing close proximity or continuity, or the tendency to gingival irritations.

The Half Band and Dowel Crown.—In a half band dowel crown the band encircles only the proximal and lingual surfaces of the root. The cap may be constructed by one-piece methods, burnishing or swaging, and a dowel attached thereto.

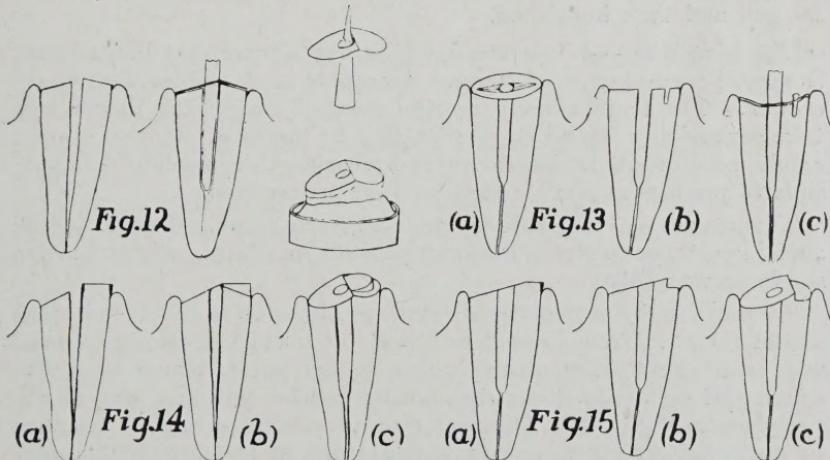
Indications.—On any root, except fractured, when it is possible to allow the root end to project slightly beyond the gum on the lingual surface. For single crowns or as abutments.

Advantages.—It increases the stability of attachment to the root. It fortifies the root against stress in the direction in which it is usually imposed. The most susceptible surface (the lingual) is rendered more or less immune to caries. It is necessary to remove only the lingual half of the gingival enamel. It conserves tooth tissue. It increases esthetic possibilities.

Disadvantages.—Part of the natural gingival contour is destroyed, a tendency to gingival irritation on proximal and lingual surfaces; the bite will not always permit leaving the root long enough on the lingual surfaces for the adaptation of the half band.

The shape given the end of the root is an obtuse angle of about 40 degrees centigrade. The labial slope extends from a point one and a half mm. under the free gum margin on the labial to a point lingual of the root canal. The lingual slope extends lingually, meeting the lingual surface of the root at about right angles, and one mm. above the gum margin.

One-piece Method Burnishing.—A piece of pure gold (gauge 34) is adapted to the end of the root. Leave a surplus of 1 mm. on the proximal surface and 3 mm. on the lingual surface to extend beyond the periphery of the root. Burnish to end of root (a piece of rubber). Insert dowel and solder to coping. Burnish coping with



orange wood in the automatic mallet; trim off surplus gold on the labial surface close to peripheral line, cut coping on lingual from outer edge to peripheral line, which is indicated on gold from malleting; burnish gold to root on lingual (plastic instrument); cut a V-shaped space where gold overlaps. Draw V-shaped space together and solder Fig. 11. Trim, and then burnish to close proximity. Two or more cuts on the lingual surface are sometimes necessary. Swaging this coping will be considered separately.

The Plate and Dowel Crown.—The plate and dowel crown differ from the preceding by the absence of a band, or half band. It consists of adapting a piece of metal to the basal end of the root by burnishing or swaging, and subsequently attaching a dowel thereto. The different shapes given the basal end of the root are the angular, the flat, the half shoulder, and the lingual shoulder.

The Angular Base.—Indications. The form of base has a wide range application, and is probably the most extensively used in making restoration of the upper anterior ten teeth, the lower canines and bicuspids, for single crowns. Fig. 12.

Advantages.—It produces a close proximity and continuity between the crown, and both the periphery and basal end of the root. The natural condition of the gingival enamel is preserved, the conservation of tooth tissue, and greater esthetic possibilities are afforded. The possibilities of gingival irritation are reduced to a minimum; it lends itself to the adaptation of any form of facing or crown. The angular base affords mechanical resistance to the stress imposed, and overcoming any tendency towards rotation.

Disadvantages.—It is not suitable as an abutment for a bridge. The shape given to the basal end of the root is practically the same as for the half band, but the angle is more acute, being about 35 degrees centigrade; also the lingual slope extends just to or about one-half mm. below the free gum margin. Fig. 12. The coping is either burnished direct, as heretofore described (half band) or swaged and then burnished.

The Flat Base.—While the flat base has a somewhat limited use, it may be employed on second bicuspids and molars for single crowns. The teeth usually receive vertical stress; the dowel will take care of any lateral stress that may be imposed. It may also be employed on roots so disintegrated by caries, thus making it impossible to prepare any other form of root preparation.

Advantages.—Greater destruction of tooth tissue, offers no mechanical resistance to stress, does not prevent rotation, and suitable for single crowns only.

To prevent the crowns from rotating, a groove is cut in the basal end of the root, from lingual to labial. It is made from 2 to 3 mm. wide and about 2mm. deep at the central point, which is at the canal, and gradually diminishes until it reaches within 1 mm. of the periphery. Fig. 13A. The root may be protected against fracture on upper tuft by inserting an interdental pin of 18-gauge irrideo platinum wire into the basal end of the root, midway between the root canal and the lingual surface. The hole is prepared with a one-half mm. or No. 1 round burr, and is made about 3 mm. deep. The pin is attached to the coping with solder. Fig. 13 B and C.

The Half Shoulder.—Fig. 14. The shoulder preparation differs somewhat from preceding forms, and consists of a combination of half band preparation, Fig. 14A, and the angular plate and dowel preparation, Fig. 14B, with a shoulder cut on the lingual half of the

root and extending from the lingual to the proximal surfaces. Fig. 14C.

Indications.—It is used when the employment of a band or half band is indicated, but seemingly undesirable on any tooth except the lower incisors for single crowns or as abutments. The advantages are the same as for the angular plate and dowel preparation, but it also gives additional mechanical support.

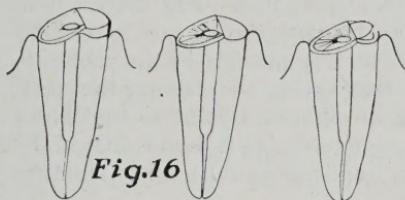


Fig. 16

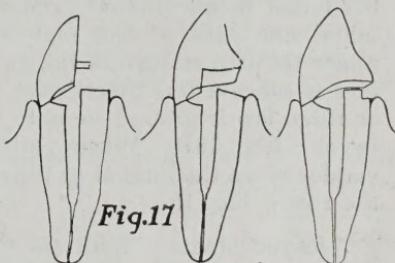


Fig. 17

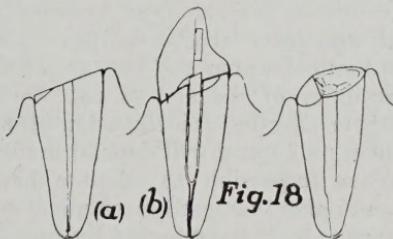


Fig. 18



Fig. 19

Disadvantages.—Difficult to prepare. The best results will be obtained by first swaging the coping, 34-gauge pure gold (amalgam die), then burnishing directly to the root.

The Lingual Shoulder.—The lingual shoulder is practically the same as the former, except that the root is given the half band preparation. Fig. 15A. Then a shoulder is cut on the lingual half of the root end from mesial to distal midway between the canal and the lingual surface of the root. Fig. 15B and C. The indications, advantages and disadvantages are the same as the former, except that it is much easier to prepare; also the coping may be burnished directly to the root.

Concaving the Basal End of Roots.—It consists of cutting a concavity on the labial half of the basal end of the root, the greatest depth of the concavity being about 2 mm. at the root canal, then extending to the labial, mesial and distal, gradually diminishing as it reaches the peripheral edge of the root Fig. 16.

Indications.—It may be employed with any of the root preparations except flat or decayed, the root of which is to support a crown with a facing or artificial crown, it is especially useful on roots where the gum on the lingual surface has receded to excess, thus producing a long labial and a short lingual surface.

Advantages.—Greater opportunities are afforded for the adaptation of a porcelain crown or facing. It eliminates any prominence

or display of gold on gingival, it increases the mechanical retention to the root, it produces a minimum of grinding of the facing of the crown, it gives increased soldering possibilities, it eliminates the possibility of rotation, it increases the attachment of the dowel to the coping. Fig. 17.

When the gum has receded to excess on the labial, thus producing a long labial surface, the root is prepared with a flat incline from the labial to the lingual even with the gum line. Fig. 18A. The labial one-third of the root surface is prepared so as to extend under the free margin of the gum. The lingual half of the root surface is concaved as described. When adapting the facing, the neck or ridge lap is ground so as to form an abutted joint to the labial bevel. Fig. 18B. When possible, a narrow half band should be employed on the lingual as the stress imposed would tend to fracture the root. Fig. 19.

Decayed Roots. With these conditions most of the roots have been destroyed from disintegration or fracture, and present funnelled concaved basal surface with smooth or irregular edges. The root end is invariably embedded beneath the gum and because of the extreme shortness and close proximity of the end of root to border of the alveolus, no opportunity is afforded for the adaptation of a band. The best means of securing a coping will depend much upon the conditions presenting. When impossible to adapt a band the base should be so constructed as to give increased mechanical support and prevent fracture. Good results may be obtained by burnishing, swaging, or casting. Fig 20 represents concaved funnel shaped roots from destruction of caries.

Burnished Coping for Funnelled Roots.—Fig. 21 A and B. A piece of pure gold 34 gauge is trimmed to form a round disk, make a cut from outer edge of gold to centre, overlap edges of the gold to form a funnel, Fig. 21A. Place up on the root and force the dowel through same, remove and solder the two together. Replace upon root, burnish or mallett the gold to close proximity with the irregular edges of the root and trim flush with the periphery. Fig. 21B.

Cast Coping for Funnelled Roots.—A flat coping of pure gold 34 gauge slightly larger than the basal end of the root is adapted to the end of the root, the dowel is forced through and then soldered, flow inlay wax upon the under surface of the coping and while warm, force to place upon the root, remove and trim away the excess, heat again and refit, insert sprue wire, invest, heat and cast. The root base now consists of dowel, coping and cast core, replace upon the root and with the automatic mallett, burnish the edges of the coping to the periphery of the root, overlapping the peripheral edge wherever possible, trim away excess gold and replace ready for impression. Fig. 21C.

Fig. 22 represents a root with labial surface decayed away and extending far up under the gum. The lingual surface extends just

under the free gum margin making it possible to adapt a band, Fig. 22A. The coping is either burnished or swaged so as to fit the basal end of the root. The dowel is inserted and attached to the coping, two small holes are drilled into the basal end of the root, one on the lingual, and the other on the labial midway between the canal and the lingual or labial surfaces, small pins are inserted into these holes and attached to the coping with solder. Fig. 22B.

(Method 2).—Fig. 22C. Another method is to adjust the dowel, attach it to a flat coping parallel with the gingival line, insert small pin as described above, flow wax upon the under surface of the coping and press to place upon the root, trim off excess wax, invest and cast in gold.

Fig. 23 is a condition where the labial half of the root has broken away (fractured) leaving the lingual, half of which extends out of the gum margin sufficient to adapt a partial band. (Method 1). Adapt a band to the lingual half of the root, to the band solder a flat coping, the same size as the basal end of the root, adapt dowel to canal and then attach it to the coping, flow inlay wax upon the under surface and reproduce in gold by casting. Fig. 22B. (Method 2). Construct a band of 34 gauge pure gold the shape of Fig. 23D, and the same size as the circumference of the lingual half of the root, the band is adapted with the lug extending toward the labial, which is

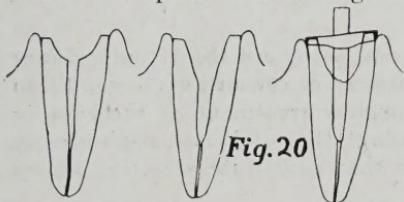


Fig. 20

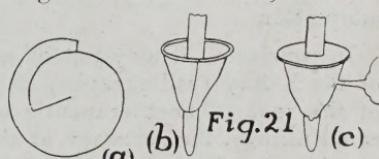


Fig. 21

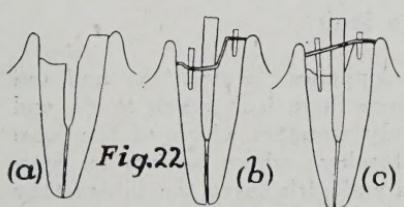


Fig. 22

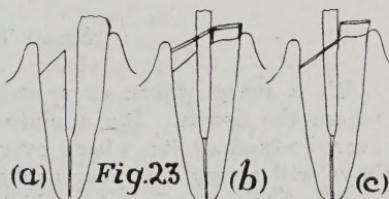


Fig. 23

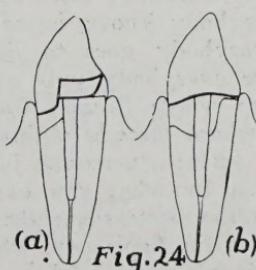


Fig. 24

burnished to the labial half of the root, a top is soldered to the band and then the dowel to the coping. Fig. 23C.

Fig. 24 A, B, C, represent the direct casting method, the dowel is adjusted to place, the crowns are selected and ground to proper form, then pure gold 34 gauge is burnished to their base, the dowel is forced through the gold base into the crown and then attached with solder, flow inlay wax upon the under surface of the crown around the dowel and while warm press to place upon the root, remove, trim away excess wax and refit upon the root, remove porcelain crown, invest and cast.

Swaging.—Impression of the root end in compound retained in small copper band (Blue Island), or Ransome and Randolph.

Copper amalgam model made from impression.

Pure gold swaged upon model (34 gauge).

Cap or coping fitted upon root in mouth and the peripheral margin are malleted with a boot plugger and light blow from the automatic mallet.

Casting produces a tight fit and inaccurate adaptation.

Burnishing produces a loose fit, but accurate adaptation.

Swaging produces a loose fit and a more accurate adaptation.

Swaging and burnishing produce a snug fit and most accurate adaptation.

In conclusion it may not be amiss to point out the all importance of the X-Ray (radiographs) in verifying or censuring the condition of the root. The therapeutic or surgical treatment of the root or canal fillings, the accuracy of the adaptation of bands, coping caps, dowels, etc., in fact all the factors that constitute scientific crown work.

Small Town Stuff!

It's a place where everybody telephones "central" to find out where the fire is. It's a place where there isn't much to do and everybody does it; where everybody wonders which of the local boys will marry this year's school teacher; where parents are worried lest their twelve-year-old boys and girls learn the things they knew at the same age; where everybody looks at a stranger as tho' he was a curio; where everybody knows everybody—and everybody's business; where everybody goes to Sunday School till they're 25 years old; where everybody puts anti-freeze on their moustaches in cold weather; where Eaton's Catalogue takes the place of the family Bible; where there is nothing to do when the train "has gone and went"; where a person is judged by what the neighbours have on you, not by what you have on; where the mail-box collector reads all the postcards right at the mail-box; where "the gang" hang out in the poolroom; where they all think Sherlock Holmes is a new fangled idea of house architecture.

"DENT. GRADS. '23"

It's getting near the time of year
 When we must slug and slam
 The books we hate, but long and late
 We plug for that exam.

In days of spring we long to sing
 Of flowers, birds and bees.
 But we must find why molars grind
 And what makes cavities.

By dim lamplight far through the night
 With towel 'round our head
 We learn what makes the jabs and aches
 And how to knock 'em dead.

We learn to pin incisors in
 And how to make a plate;
 When we get through the "birds" we do
 Eat like they never ate.

We've found it steep and hard to keep
 Along the paths of knowledge
 But in our hearts we're loath to part
 With this old Dental College.

J. C. H.

2T3's Farewell

You can take back the kisses I gave you.
 You can retain each golden caress.
 You may remember the cute tricks I taught you.
 And the jokes you made a whizbang confess.
 You can take back anything you want to,
 My loving—and the parties you threw,
 But please give me back what I'm missing.
 The cold cash that I've spent on you.

* * *

Dr. Clement (conducting an anatomy quizz)—"Next!"
 Gord Howard (coming out of a haze)—"Not too short but trim
 me pretty well around the ears."

* * *

Dr. Cummer—"As you all know, the nose is not always directly
 in the centre of the face."

O'Connor, 2T5—"But it should be doctor, it's the scenter."

An Ideal

THE STORY OF THE CANADIAN ORAL PROPHYLACTIC ASSOCIATION

H. S. Thomson, D.M.D., L.D.S.

Conscious of a faulty condition, and making an effort to correct it; knowing a need and striving to provide for it; having an ideal and working to make it practicable; building an organization and endeavoring to perpetuate it. This, in short, is the story of the C.O.P.A., and the hopes and aspirations of the men who produced it.

Having its birth in an undertaking to restore to the Profession its own duties and responsibilities, in recommending to patients what drugs and cleansing agents should be used, and what means should be taken to care for the mouth, and finally providing to the public through the dentist a safer and saner prophylaxis, the C.O.P.A. has grown from a small committee in 1906 to an organization of 800 members—the most outstanding dentists in Canada.

Following an analysis of the dentifrices on the market and finding many of them containing harmful ingredients, a committee was formed composed of pharmacists, therapeutists, pathologists, bacteriologists and dental practitioners, to prepare a formula which would meet all requirements. The difficulties in making the preparation, or the cost, could not enter into the work of the committee, because they or the association at this time had no intention of manufacturing it. Having worked out a satisfactory formula, the committee then endeavored to have manufacturers adopt it, but without any success.

Having faith in its own judgment, the committee decided to go one step further and themselves have the dentifrice manufactured, so that each dentist on recommending this preparation could be sure that his patient was receiving nothing that was harmful. Each member of the committee was determined and placed themselves on record that no member of the association should ever gain financially from the operations of the association.

A few years later, the new teaching of Oral Hygiene and the new method of brushing the teeth was introduced. In order to take care of this change, the Association designed and devised tooth brushes which, though considered radical at that time, have constantly increased in favor and to-day stand without a peer—not only in Canada but all over the world.

Having undertaken to have the preparations made the Association decided to collect royalties for the sale of these products. In this way there was a means of keeping them up to the standard and at the same time offered an opportunity to get money to expend in charity and education. Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, one of the most widely known drug manufacturing houses in Canada, makes Hutax Paste and Powder, and John Hargreaves, 150½ King

St., East, is the selling agent for Hutax Brushes. Every package of Hutax products sold must have on it a stamp or seal. These are bought from the Canadian Oral Prophylactic Association, so in this way the revenue is produced to carry on the work.

In 1914 the C.O.P.A. realizing that the charter on which they were working did not fully protect the Association from the possibility of being used for mercenary purposes, made application to the legislation for a new charter. Under this new charter the Association is a no-share capital corporation. Clauses in its charter define positively how the funds are to be expended, making it absolutely impossible for the profits to be used in any way but for educational purposes and charity. There are no dividends; shares are of no commercial value; the Association is not assessed an income or business tax—in fact, it exists only for the purpose of spending in the wisest manner for educational purposes the money received as royalties from Hutax products.

Two clauses in the Association charter read:

"A Corporation without share capital for the following purposes and objects: That is to say, to educate the public to take such measures as will prevent disease. To put on the market preparations of which the Directors of the Association know the constituents and which they can therefore conscientiously recommend. To encourage dentists to educate the public and themselves in Oral Hygiene. To encourage dentists in scientific research.

"That all moneys accruing to the Association after the legitimate expenses are paid shall be expended in charity nad education, and shall under no circumstances be divided among the members and that upon dissolution of the Association any surplus of moneys belonging to the Association shall revert to the Crown for the purposes of charity and education."

Under this charter the aims and works of the Association are clearly defined and its membership and activities have greatly increased.

The progress of the Association has been so gratifying and has been so amply supported by the Profession that it has been able to spend thousands of dollars annually for the good of the Public and the Profession.

How Our Funds Are Used:

First.—To provide dentists everywhere in Canada with material to carry on Oral Hygiene work in their community. This material is in the form of outline lectures, lantern slides and moving picture films (the last two are being discontinued).

Second.—Through the Department of Information educational work is carried on all over Canada, providing dentists with information on any subject pertaining to Dentistry, getting to them the latest articles on important phases of their work, and the personal opinions from authorities on difficult problems or methods of treatment.

Third.—Publishing pamphlets containing articles of outstanding merit that have appeared in the periodicals during the year. The latest pamphlet is entitled "Diet in Relation to Dentistry."

Fourth.—Carrying on an educational campaign direct to the public by providing a lecturer to give addresses in each community to Clubs, School Teachers, School Children, and general public meetings, under the auspices of the Oral Hygiene Committees or the local Dental Societies. During the last year Dr. Thomson, Dental Executive of the C.O.P.A. has made trips covering all of Canada, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and has delivered almost three hundred addresses before public bodies and clubs on Dentistry.

Fifth.—To maintain the Department of Dental Research of the University of Toronto, where scientific experimental work is being carried on along many lines of dental research. Reports of this work are sent to dentists throughout Canada.

And so the Association has grown, from one with a very small beginning, a few years ago, to one with a large membership, and accomplishing the great work that it is doing to-day. And it will continue to grow, for men with a vision and an ideal have produced and perpetrated it, and wish no greater reward than the knowledge that they have, as far as in them lay, fulfilled their mission on earth, by having done something for the benefit of their fellow man, conceived for the purpose of being of true service, with the determination to keep all phases of the work ethical and above reproach, striving at all times to spend the funds to take care of the greatest need. The Association is pressing forward with hopes high of accomplishing still greater good, and of making Canadian Dentistry better for the Canadian Oral Prophylactic Association having lived.

FROSH ALPHABET—(By Old Father Hubbard)

A is for Adam so handsome and young,
 B is for Braden the son-of-a-gun.
 C is for Carrol cuss artist de luxe,
 D is for Demuth his strongest is "Shucks!"
 E is for Ethics at last off our chest
 F is for Fisher the lanky young pest.
 G means (cig.) Garbutt, a young maiden's dream.
 H is for Hutch, he's a human string bean.
 I means Intelligence quite lacking we find,
 J is for Joy may it be unrefined!
 K is for Kohli who's quite tough and bad.
 L is for Lipson with "gift of the gab."
 M's for Manchester a cute little frosh,
 N is for No one who hates her By Gosh!
 O is for Osbourne he's quiet and tame,
 P is for Potter of basket-ball fame.

Q is for Quigley our modelling man,
 R is for Ross and he don't give a —!
 S is for Stitt, he's a talkative gink.
 T is for Telford a high-toned gazink.
 U means Unique that's us 2T7!
 V is for Vast, that's our knowledge, good Heaven!
 W means Weatherill, Watson or White,
 X is for Xams, O may they be light!
 Y is for Yaka who sure is a vexer.
 Z is for Zig-zag used after each lecture.

Correct These Sentences:—

Dr. Willmott donated a box of cigars to the secret smokers' society in the college.

Hallett gets peeved when his name appears in Hya Yaka.

Canniff and Miss (?) McMackin never talk continuously to their patients.

Tom Jones never tells anybody about his musical career. He plays the ear-drum fluently, fluidly and frequently.

I took a drink at the fountain near the front door but never got an earful.

Elias Rogers' Coal Co. put a new signboard during the winter next the Tabernacle and actually painted a team of horses drawing coal to the back door of the church.

The landlady woke me up this morning hollering "Come on, move, we need the sheets for the table, and you're keeping breakfast late."

The Dent in one of the lower years remarked, "I have no galoshes, but I'll unbuckle my belt and be sociable."

Altho' the matinee at Shea's was poorly attended Bradley took his friend up in the 27c. seats and bought a nut-bar to get a program.

Sedwick (in Group II, 2T3, the graduating class) cast an inlay lately and did not put the sprue on the pulpal side.

Snelgrove went to call on a lady friend on Davenport Rd. and arrived before 10 p.m.

C. D. McLeod was seen in the X-ray dark room all alone.

The vaudeville actor who opened bear traps with his teeth was not caught in the act.

* * *

Zola, 2T5 (selling Dentantic tickets)—"The only ones favoured are the performers."

Binger (coming up from behind the crowd)—"I'll knock your block off if you dare to favour foreigners."

* * *

Prof. Anderson—"What is it that keeps an upper plate in place?"
 Perkins, (whose father is a dentist)—"Corega, sir."



MOVIE OF A DAY AT R.C.D.S.

A Darkie Sermon

(Note:—The following reading was given as part of the 2T3 skit at "Dent-anties." "Hod" Stewart took the part of the Darkie Minister and rendered it with much success. The dialect and matter while not perfect by any means is nevertheless an honest attempt at originality by one of the other members of 2T3. It is printed in "Hya Yaka" in response to various requests for type-written copies of it.)

Befo' ah selexes mah tex' fo' dis ebenin' belubbed breddern and cistern ah jes wants to take dis importunity ob suppresin' to yo' how powerful glad ah is to seeze yo' all heah. It sho' am mighty magnifyin' to has yo' tuhn out in so goodly an numbah fo' ah knows yo' would all soonah be at home workin' in de field . . . in de Chesterfield—playing chess—or otherwise bein' engaged.

As ah was selexin' what I might reads to yo' fo' de inscription lesson on dis suspicious vocation tonight mah mind jes nacherly fust wandahs to de gospels—but—ah sez to mahself. We is gettin' a powerful load o' de gospel truth in de church ob de Tabernacle ebery day—so ah made de incision to read yo' all a potion fum de ol' testaminet. Not 'bout de story ob how de lions was cast fum de Daniel's den,—nor how Jonah swallowed de Prince ob Wales,—nor 'bout dat easy libbin projecal son who walks into de fiery furnace to dry hisself after gettin' caught in de rain at de time of de flood,—no ah don't wants to read you 'bout dem old passages but ah will reads yo' de fascinatin' words fum' de Last Book ob de Chronicles of de Kings, where de inscripture done speak 'bout de gloriuos pilgrims ob Two Tee Tree. An so as reads in de 2T3 chapter fum de twenty-third vus onward.

Last Book of Chronicles of the Kings

Chapter XXIII

23. An it done cum to pass in de forty an second yeah in de time ob de Royal College ob Dentysteria dat de Dean Websteriah was king in de land ob de Molarites and Cuspidorites bein' in de third yeah ob his rain.
24. Dere done cum in dem days ob de harbest time ob de yeah '19—strangers fum ebery corner ob de land; pilgrims who is cum back fum de wars ob de Huns an' Frenchiums an' de Belgemens seekin' fo' de path ob knowledge.
25. An' dese here sojourners petition de King Websteriah sayin': "We is, O King Websteriah, done return to de ole plantation ob ouha fathers—we is weary ob war an' much fightin'.
26. Liftin' up ouha eyes we seeze de trials an' tribulations ob our nahbors 'bout us, an' how dey is sufferin wid de teeth an' how de construction ob caries is killin' dem off. An' we also seeze how de sons of men is neglexin' de toothbrush.
27. An' havin' seen our fill ob sufferin' in de times of fightin'—ouha hearts done go out toward dem sufferin' nahbors an' bleed fo' dem. Se King Websteriah we now done cum unto you dat we may worship at dye feet!

28. For we done heard much 'bout de knowledge in de land ob de Molarites and Cuspidorites and 'bout de wisdom ob yo', O King, in such mattehs. An so we is come to eat of de crumbs which fall fum de masters table.

29. Now King Websteriah hearin' all dese words, was sore troubled fo' he seen dat de pilgrims was many—an he done feah he might not concept dem all count o' dere numbahs.

30. But he calls unto him dem wise counsellors ob hisn'. Secumbus de taxgadderer an' Willmottayum de chief Scribe an' he lays before dem all dat is come to pass.

31. Now Willmottayum was an goodly libbin man who done bore a large heart fo' de chillun ob men and he seeze dat de pilgrims is come fum afar off—an he is loathe to tuhn dem away.

32. Secombus was likewise an good man but he done was also an powerful shrewd mind an' was in truth, a Finanicalite but he elexes to lib 'mongst Molarites and Cuspidorites an' run dere bank account fo' dem.

33. An' he spake unto Websteriah sayin', "Is dem strangers got gold and silber?" An Willmottayum axes, "Is dey all goodly men, is dere any who is Methodists?" An' de king answered, "Yea, dey has, an' dey is."

34. So de three councillors done appear befo' de weary seekers sayin' wid one voice: "Come in unto us all ye who is heavy laden wid gold an' silber an' if ye is willin' to learn to know understandin' abide ye in ouha midst."

35. An' so dere was added on dat day to de House ob de Dean sixteen score an' nine men an' six ob de daughters ob men. An' de hand ob Secombus went out against de money bags ob de pilgrims on dat Septembus day ob '19 an' smote dem so dat dey was put much to de worse.

36. An' dere was in de fee office gold and silber to three cubits high an' de Dean's house done prosper an' was full o' pep an much doings fum dem days forward.

37. But ebery year at de time when de winged messengers ob Spring done return fum de land ob de mid-day sun bringin' wid dem de fancies ob lub an' saminations, de substum ob 2T3 was wasted and spent and dese sojourners who was now called studentites was induced to great 'needcessity' an' dey done had no gold an' silber nor no bank 'count nor no place fo' layin' dere heads . . . fo' dey was broke.

38. An Secumbus in great wisdom counsil dem sayin'. "Go ye into de lans ob de mapsellingites or de pickites an' shovelites an' earn ye at leas' two hundred an' twenty an' three shekels each togedder wid some substum fo' yo' libbin. Fo' we may not gib yo' refuge when yo' is broke an' has no cash."

39. An' dis Two Tee Tree done—yea so done dey all because dere needcessity sho' was powerful great. An' ebery fall dey return.

40. Now some dere was 'mongst too tee three who was heathens worshiping idols an' strange gods fo' dey burned incense unto dat wicked goddess Nicotima an' some dere was who done partook ob de communion wine ob Bachus.
41. An' Willmottayum, bein' goodly, bore dem two gods no love an' dat herat ob hisn beat warm fo' de chillun ob Too Tee Three an' he would save dem from dis false worship. So he became sore displeased wid dere faith an' lifted up his voice against dem an' spake sayin':
42. "Observe ye de six daughters ob men in your midst; Dey smoke not neider do dey drink an' yet dey live an' prosper befo' de eyes ob de faculty. Forbear ye derfo' an heed my words lest I pray dat a fine fall down from Secombus and devour yo' substum of money.
43. An' dey heeded not dese words but was deaf to reason an' dey worshiped Nicotima an' was fined, yea twain shekels ob silver was dey fined each.
44. Thus it came to pass dat two tee three grew in knowledge an' wisdom an' in the favor ob de Dean until dey attain de full stature ob a Molarite an' Cuspidorite an' dey done hear, in de last year ob dere stay in the House of de King many words from de lips ob de prophets ob dat land who done preach at de Tabernacle.
45. An dey prophecy much 'bout ills ob de mouths ob chillun ob men concernin' which de pilgrims was come to learn. Dey who preach Box say "illusion—illusion—all am chromatic illusion." Husband crieth, "Die at—die at—all am carbohydrates."
46. Secombus prophecy de Miller Theorem—"Die at—I don't care where—but die at, an' remembah keep yo' eyes peeled fo' dat dere 'physiological' balance. An' remembah dis also, 'Honor de masticatorum machine an' keep it wholesome dat ye may lib long in de land fo' service."
47. An' de prophet Cummeriah prophecy much ob de beautiful result in de 64,000 cases in de skit below. An' so all de prophecyin' done complex and confuse de minds ob Two Tee Three.
48. An a voice came from de back ob de lecture room sayin' "Bunkum—bunkum—good deal is bunkum."
49. But lo! Dere came a day when a hushed silence done come ober too tee three. . . . A silence deep an' heavy as it done be in de Toomes layer ob de valley ob de Nile!
50. King Websteriah done appear befo' dem fo' de las' time—an none dere was in all de lan' more dignified . . . An' his voice done broke de rebberent stillness gently but grew ebber more clear an' strong while his words smote de ears ob Too Tee Three.
51. "Hear ye—men ob 2T3 now in dis de fourth year ob your sojourn among us. Hearken unto dis voice for it be Websteriah yo' king who am speakin'!"
52. "Yo' is heard much in dese four years! Prove all things, hold fast to de good ones—Go ye into all de world and preach de gospel of prophylaxis an de toothbrush for de starbation ob caries.

53. "Know ye dis furder dat tho' dere be much truth in such dat falls fum de lips ob men ye must seek knowledge fo' yourselves. For in dis world ebery day in ebery way we is gettin' bunkum—bunkum—much ob bunkum."

54. An' two tee three went out into the world broken in wallet, laden with four years of memory an' a strong hope for de time which is to come. Sela!

* * *

An so bruders applyin' de last words ob Dean Websteriah hisself to de meetin' dis ebening an' to dese words which ah jes done read fum de 2T3 chapter of de Last Book of de Chronicles ob Kings.

All is Bunkum! Bunkum!! Bunkum!!!

* * *

THE ELEGY

With apologies to Gray.

Broke! Broke! Broke!

Is the song of a frosh O Dean,
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that are in my bean.

O! well for the Dental Nurse,
As she fusses around all day;

O! well for the senior lad,
As he tortures with glee his prey.

And the stately profs. go on
With their lectures drear and chill;
But I owe for a "touch" from a friendly hand
And I owe for my laundry still.

Broke! Broke! Broke!

On account of the fees, O Dean,
And the awful smell of a dogfish dead
Still sticks in my memory.

By "W. Shakespoke." 2T7

* * *

Noble Words from (Ig) noble Men.

(Extracts from 2T6 election speeches)

Everyone for Himself Altogether.

Ross Brown—"I've had a great deal of executive ability and I want to see everybody for himself—let's not have any cliques."

Physical Training As It Were

Edmunds—"When I think of 2T6 I just want to jump."

To the Point.

Day—"You've heard the old line from the other guys but I want the job."

* * *

He Hates Himself.

Sugden—"The fellow for this job must be intelligent, have a sense of humour and have executive ability, and I think I'm your man."

**A NEAR TRAGIC COMEDY
or
VENGEANCE UNREQUITED**

A farce in three acts by Ceepunder Kover.

Dramatis Personae

Men of Audacity	2T6.
Men of Dignity	2T4.
Powers that Be	The Dean and the Superintendent.
Time of the play	Not long ago, on or about March 15.
Place	R.C.D.S. in labs., lecture rooms and Halls.

Act I—Anatomy lab. on top floor. Time—A sunny afternoon in March during 2T6 lab. period.

Act II—Sc. I. Special indignation meeting 2T4 Room B. Time—Two days later 2.30 p.m.

Sc. II. Hallway on 4th floor. Class 2T4 lined up in two rows in bristling and vindictive mood.

Act III—Same as Act I.

Prologue

What guides times fated pendulum
 To swing its rhythmic stroke
 From one extreme to opposite—
 And leads deluded mortals path
 From rank and fortune, oft to bitter yoke?
 What ends the march of pompous pride—
 And monarch's undisputed sway,
 Crashing him to depths of ruin
 Beneath the anarchistic stride?
 No mortal man can say!
 Dignity will claim its rights
 In reasoned and aggressive tone—
 While in tearing down what prestige built
 Bare audacity finds its delights,
 And joys to be a heart of stone.
 The tide of time upon life's shore
 Sees order change from old to new,
 As its fateful sureness ebbs and flows
 Bidding dignity to be no more
 But yield to audacities debut.
 All such doth play a part with man
 Yet know we not the why,
 Nor how the hand of fate doth weave
 The web of pleasure, sorrow and of sigh.
 'Twas ever thus and will be so

THE HYA YAKA

The sages speak of yore,
Till records all have come and gone—
Till time shall be no more

Summary or Story of the Play

Act I

The class of 2T6 an aggressive and spirited band of college enthusiasts have become possessed with the idea that no one upon any consideration, may enter their labs while they are in session.

One sunny afternoon they are gathered in their anatomy lab. and are industriously retracting superficial layers of the human frame and delightedly exposing "carotids," "plexuses" and "sternomastoids." Suddenly the door opens, and a 2T4 man steps in with all the frank candor of guileless innocence, and is obviously engaged in showing an outsider one of the "sights" of the college. At once a threatening hue and cry is raised by 2T6 and shouts of, "Tap him! Tap him!" materialize into concrete action. The luckless 2T4 man is given the cold water treatment amidst scenes of wildest glee, while the "outsider" (who turns out to be a rush experienced med. student) effects his escape as the hectic confusion brings the first act to a close.

Act II, Sc. I

The rumour of this brazen affront spreads like wildfire and 2T4 is up in verbal arms. Threat follows threat as the significance of the insult seeps into the modest soul of 2T4. Indignation boils over and a near climax is reached in a special classmeeting called by the President. Here fire-eating orators distil a poisoned venom which threatens to wipe out 2T6. All of which potion when boiled down and cooled only congeals into the modest little plan of lining up on the fourth floor and "getting" the original four offending men as they leave the anatomy room. Which being done causes great excitement in 2T6 during their lab. period.

Act II, Sc. II

At the opening of the second scene of Act II fate assumes control and Dr. J. L. Robinson is its instrument, who noting the disturbance complains by phone to the Dean. Who no sooner hears of the condition of affairs rushes with greatest expediency to the Superintendent. A hurried consultation ensues. The Superintendent already sees plate glass shivering to pieces before his very eyes and already the sound of crashing woodwork and crumbling walls rushes in his ears. A hurried mental estimate shoots the fees up another \$100 next year.

The Superintendent bounds up the stairway while the Dean watchfully makes his way by a less conspicuous route to reach the Anatomy lab. By what is the supreme triumph of diplomacy 2T4 is convinced to go back to the lecture room B where a plea for reason and conservative action is continued by him. Meanwhile the Dean has arranged with 2T6 to send down the culprits to make apology, officially through the President of 2T6 and person-

ally by the actual offenders. 2T4 agreed to settlement upon this basis.

Act III

In the last act the Pres. of 2T6 makes his whole-hearted and sincere apology the entire effect of which, however, is lost by a most defiant rendering of the class yell by his class outside. The Dean slowly shakes his silvery head in obvious disapproval. But 2T4 immediately accept the apology though the spirit of defiance is evident. The Dean makes a long to be remembered stand for the rights of visitors to the college and individual freedom for R.C.D.S. students. In other words it is a determined stand for Democracy. He points out that things have come to a "pretty pass" around the college when such humiliatingly childish pranks endanger the freedom of students. With the threat of faculty action he leaves the room. One of the offenders acts disrespectfully but is courageously advised to desist. Whereupon he makes a smart remark which eventually arouses the forgiving class to action. "The tap! the tap!" and he gets a more or less casual application of cold water.

The tapped offender now brings the action of the play to a climax when in bold defiance of the would be successors of the 2T3, he leaps with dramatic impulse upon the lecture table and flings his diabolic spirit into their faces with the words, "Great heroes you, who in massed formation attack a single standing man." The incident is however forgivingly smoothed over and the curtain is drawn upon a happy reunion scene of forgiveness and compassion.

Note:—There is a sequel to this play in which the story is carried on, but the chief actors in it are the faculty so it will not be available for publication.

THOMAS B. JONES

Birthday congratulation was the order of the hour on February 20th for one who is probably one of the most familiar figures around the Dental College. A personality filled with human interest has made for him a fast friend of each succeeding student generation and our best wishes go to "Tom" on his 64th birthday celebration. There is possibly no one who has had a better opportunity of watching the development of College, Teaching Staff as well as Student generations in quite as unacademic and intimate a way as he has.

"Tom," as he is popularly known, was born near the birthplace of the late Dean Willmott and the present senior member of the faculty, Dr. Walter Willmott, at Milton in Halton County, Ontario, 1859. His father being a cabinet maker and builder by trade had Tom follow in his footsteps and as a builder he first became connected with the College in 1894 when remodelling the old Dental School at 13 Louisa St., near the present site of Eaton's Store. Later in 1896 when the institution moved to 93 College St. he helped with the in-

side furnishings of the building. The College session lasting from October to March in those days, and the building trades being active only during the summer months, Tom made application for the position of tending the building and was accepted.

And so it is that "Tom" has been associated with the doings of R[C.D.S. since 1894 which is a longer period of years than the most of us have enjoyed upon this mortal plane of sunshine and of shadows. Yes, Tom was finding and returning lost rubber bowls and spatulas when the average one of us was exercising his or her infant lungs in strenuous protest against the patient efforts of a lullabying cradle. Or he may have been carrying plaster to the freshman labs. while we were tossed with fitful fevers in those agonizing struggles when deciduous incisors first lanced our suppressing baby gums.

Tom stayed with dentistry. When in 1909 the seat of Dental learning was moved to 240 College he moved with it and had a share in helping in its inside finishing. After things settled down in the new location the first real opportunity for a well earned holiday came across his path. The college granted leave of absence and Tom had the distinction and privilege of going overseas to the British Isles in 1910 with Sir. Henry Pellatt's famous crack Canadian Regiment the Q.O.R., as a bandsman in the Queen's Own Rifles band of which he has been a member for over twenty years.

Indeed, while it is inevitable that his Irish-Welsh parentage should give him a genial temperament it is equally as natural that it should have an artistic bent and we find that music means half his life to Tom. He is considered the best Tuba player in the city if not in Canada and for a long time earned more through his playing than either his position at College or as a builder. He has been a member of the Philharmonic Society of Toronto for nearly the last two decades. Is a member of the Executive Board of the Toronto Musical Protective Association of which body he was President during 06-07 and has since become known there, as the "Watch Dog." He has played with the Symphony Orchestra for twelve years. Some six years ago Dentistry had a splendid orchestra, Tom being actively connected with it.

He carries a wholesome interest in activities pertaining to human welfare, is a Mason of high standing and a Shriner. Love of animals is one of his attributes and the Toronto Humane Society has had him as an active member for over twenty-five years. Tom has lived in Toronto for forty years and his record shows that he has used his talents and interests in a way to make his stay a pleasant one in so far as his opportunities admitted it.

The longer and the better you know such a personality the more will you learn to like it, you will like the man who possesses it for the human qualities that live in him. May "Tom" Jones yet long remain in a cheerful world to enjoy in health and strength those many birthdays which we hope are still in store for him in the future.

THE HYA YAKA

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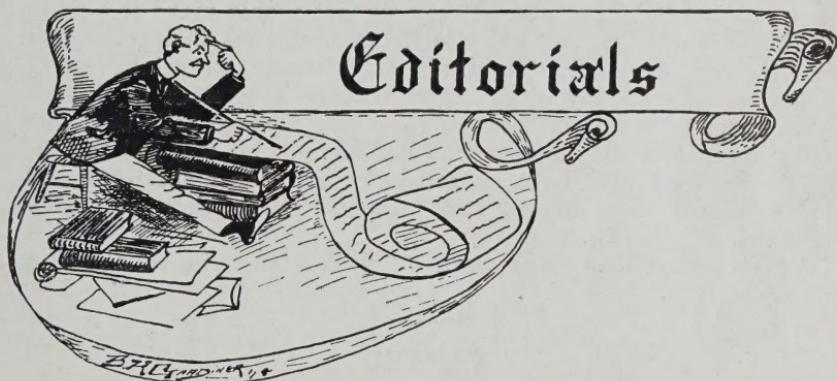
E. M. DUTTON.

C. MOYER.

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No. 5



The Bible informs us that Methusalah lived for 969 years and was the oldest man on earth. But did Methusalah, despite his great age, live, or merely exist? The Bible does not record a single thing this man accomplished in his lifetime, no characteristics are mentioned, nor is there a single word giving him credit for taking part in the great events of his time. Evidently he existed for almost 1,000 years and did little else. Who would want to be Methusalah?

Dr. Henry van Dyke of Princeton University, has stated: "The object of a college education is not to enable a man to make a living but to teach him how to enrich his mental and moral life, to be more of a man, to be a real person, and not to be a mere cog in the machinery of industry and trade." President Lowell of Harvard, in his annual report, declares, "The aim of a college education should be something larger than a preparation for earning a living, it should be, not to give the students merely technical training and tools of their future occupation, but rather to fit themselves as

citizens, to develop those qualities that lead to the better life both for themselves and the community." Such definite statements as these, coming as they do from sources of the highest authority, are of great significance. They mean that the demands of commercial success and business efficiency are not to be allowed to destroy the educational stimulus of culture and liberal arts.

Does the trend of student activity in our own Dental College tread toward the shining goals pointed out by these eminent educationists and sociologists or is the Methusalah type of student being developed in many cases? At the present time, the burden of student activities is falling heavily on members of the two senior years, and it is pointed out that the rank and file of the three lower years, except in a few instances, are not shouldering as much responsibility as they might well afford to do. If members of these classes do not fall in line and keep step, what of the morrow when they are seniors?

There is a niche for everyone to occupy Opportunity constantly knocks. Let it be grasped. Every student should make it a point to choose a side line and get into the game for his College. Don't let "George" do it all. The study of Dentistry, we think, can be better served, if many of the hours that are now slack or wasted, were spent in behalf of some of the many College activities; and after graduation, the student who has served well will feel that he or she received more from his college course than a sheepskin and the dividends from dollars and technical study they originally invested.

Choose your hobby and work it. Don't be in the Methusalah class.

WANTED

SPORTING EDITOR and ASSISTANT BUSINESS MANAGER for HYA YAKA

The above two positions are yet to be filled for next year's Hya Yaka staff. Applicants from 2T5 and 2T6 preferred.

For the position of Sporting Editor, a Lou Marsh style of sport writing is not required nor desired, but it is open to a student who can wield a facile pen and write interesting sporting comment. Applicants should see C. C. Ramage, 2T4, in person. Applicants for the position of Assistant Business Manager should interview, J. E. Wright, 2T4, in person.

COMMENT CONGRATULATIONS

Hya Yaka extends hearty congratulations to three students who have recently been elected or appointed to executive positions immediately outside of Dental College Circles. W. J. Howe of 2T4 was recently elected president of the Newman Club by a substantial

majority. R. H. (Bob) Ferguson, 2T4, has been elected one of five directors to the U. of T. Athletic Board and Harry L. Martin, 2T5, has been appointed Secretary of the Music Committee of Hart House, a position which automatically makes him a member of the Board of Stewards.

Exams. are upon us! "The Bear" is now in full view and the great majority of us are working at top speed. Concentration is the order of the day and it is to be hoped none are wasting valuable energy by not concentrating in an efficient way.

* * *

The Dental efforts in the athletic field certainly wound up in a blaze of glory. The leaders of various sports are to be congratulated as well as the individual members of the teams.

* * *

Do all of us realize the full significance of the winning of the Kerr Shield for Inter-College Debating. Among the students of Toronto University who are intellectually inclined no honor could be more highly prized. It is indeed a triumph for Dentistry as a faculty. It proves that this R.C.D.S. undergraduate body is second to none. The boys who have taken part in the activity have earned more credit than we will ever be able to express to them. Furthermore let it be in justice said that no one has earned more of the bulk of the credit than modest Joe Boyd. Eddie Guest has proven himself a marvel in the field of public speaking while Russ Williams has ever been there with that gushing enthusiasm which is so characteristic of him. A full account of the "glorious victory" will appear in the Graduation issue of *Hya Yaka*.

College Doings

DENTANTICS

Again the latent histrionic talent of R.C.D.S. students budded forth into sparkling reality on Wednesday evening, Feb. 21st, when "Dentantics" made its third annual bow at Convocation Hall before a capacity house. Mr. E. M. Honey and his capable executive are deserving of immeasurable commendation for staging not only the best "Dentantics" yet but the best stunt-night of the whole university as well. The Agnew Shield, emblematic of the best skit, was awarded to class 2T4.

No details relative to this wonderful performance cannot be given without mention first being made of the unique programme—a delightfully snappy literary production edited by Mr. Gordon A. Hodgson of 2T3. A cursory glance over its contents impresses me with the immensity of thought and labor which its composition entailed; a more careful perusal establishes it the handiwork of a genius. From cover to cover it is brimful of original wit and

humour, and entirely devoid of any trace of offence either personal or moral. In a word the work is a masterpiece and well befitting the talent of the author. The cartoons by Mr. W. L. Trueman of 2T3 were exceptionally clever and to the point.

The prize-winning skit of 2T4 took the form of a burlesque and came as a surprise after their usual heavy productions of other years. Mr. W. D. Davidson as "Tillie" was the centre of attraction, his "make up" artistic and his acting faultless. The "Girls de Looks" were a decided hit and acquitted themselves nicely on the whole this skit was well though out, cleverly engineered and put across with lots of pep.

The 2T5 Vaudeville Review should next be mentioned from the point of view of merit. Many present thought it to be the best and even the judges found it difficult to decide between 2T4 and 2T5. The "Tableaux Artistiques" were marvelously clever. The "Synthetic Symphony Syncopators" performed splendidly.

The senior year, in accordance to tradition, staged a snappy Minstrel Show, and with such success that they too were considered deserving of the shield. Mr. L. J. Stewart as a "darky Preacher" excelled himself his material was clever, his presentation stellar. Messrs. Morrison, Dundas and Lowery were also exceptionally good.

The 2T6 and 2T7 "Spiritualistic Seance" was decidedly weak and seemed out of place. It lacked the snap and brevity so necessary to such a performance.

The Dental Nurses' skit was a decided improvement over previous years. Fraser Allan as the Dentist was very good. The Misses Halliday, Spratt, Rhind and Bender played their roles faultlessly. In a word this skit was humorous and well deserving of its place on the programme.

The selections of the R.C.D.S. Ukelele Club were well received and artistically rendered. They were encored to the echo.

The R.C.D.S. Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Lawrence Westlake lined up to their usual high standard of excellence. The various numbers were pleasing selected and delightfully rendered. Mr. Westlake's violin solo was a masterpiece.

NOCTEM CUCKOO!

Among the many features of the evening the Merry Midway stood clearly among those of the first rank. "**Sixty smiles per minute!**" was the motto of those in charge and from the appearance of the faces of those who thronged about the various booths and stalls, it is evident that they provided just that!

In the library was the museum where many very interesting and noted specimens both ancient and modern were displayed. Most notable were those pertaining to dentistry. General anaesthetics retention forms and the primary causes of pain.

The 2T6 "Pop 'em for a lollipop," where a grinning corn face with protruding incisors invited your skill and practice in orthodontia in knocking the teeth below the line of occlusion with baseballs.

The Medicine Men of 2T3 were very well patronized and many of the students are no doubt by now singing the praises of "Bayobab from India," that wonderful remedy which makes thin men fat and fat men thin—grows hair on bald heads, door knobs and billiard balls. Absolutely guaranteed to cure all diseases and afflictions of human flesh.

Dr. Towgam's Ointment and Corn Remedy, that wonderful cure for corns and bunions, chills and chilblains, weak ankles and ankylosis also had its supporters.

The Western Club put on in true Western style a "scintillating panorama of the plains, featuring:—cowboys, cowgirls, cow ponies, cows and cows' husbands," and showed some very good specimens from the prairies including:—"Kate and Duplicate"—the twin calves from Skunk Butte, Sask.—the Archeological Treasures—discovered at Red Deer, Alberta, by Professor I Foundit—The Original Prehistoric Western Club.

"Cayuse Charlie"—the world famous bare-back rider who successfully foiled all the satanic efforts of Cyclone the untamable, unridable, wild horse and kept his seat but not his shirt.

The machinery exhibit was well patronized by both sexes despite the sign "For Men Only" which was conspicuously displayed at the entrance, thus proving that curiosity is stronger than will power in the fairer sex.

The 2T4 African Dodger—that wily "gentleman of color" was kept very busy trying to foil the attempts to register a strike on his shining dome with baseballs.

"Games of skill but not of chance," were very much in evidence farther down the hall the 2T6 wheel of fortune where prizes ranging from coy blushing Kewpie Dolls to whistles and multi-colored hats were given to the holders of the winning paddles.

The ring toss board of 2T3 did a rushing business and the skill with which some of the fair damsels tossed the rings was marvelous. Each successful lady was rewarded with a lovely luscious, long-lasting lolly pop—One lick and you feel supreme."

Le Comte de Humbugski's Art Gallery was a busier spot than a Yonge St. car at 6.15. Here a student of the Mang dynasty, gorgeously attired in all the silks of his caste, displayed the more interesting and important paintings and historical scenes, describing each and every one clearly and with great precision.

THE 1923 ELECTIONS

"Boy! Page me an old time election and the glories of the unforgettable past," said an R. C. D. S. demonstrator as he curled his invisible moustache and smiled weakly at the mummifying efforts

of some of the present day student political gladiators on election day, February 21, to raise a community howl in their own favor.

"They smoke a free election cigarette and believe they are having a hilarious time," he caustically commented. "Bah! I don't believe there is a disinfected breath in the school. Five and ten years ago, we had real elections, red hot campaigns, and the majority were merry as larks at a barn raising. The man who would attempt to work in the labs was tapped by his classmates and a general holiday was always declared."

Yes, the elections are quieter in every way in comparison to a few short years ago. A new era has been ushered in, thanks to modern ethics, the O.T.A., co-education and a lot of other factors. This year, there was no hilarity, no drunks, and almost everyone proclaimed the "Business as Usual," slogan. Still, the under current of suppressed excitement was manifest throughout the campaign, and for several of the cabinet positions, the race for office was exceedingly keen. A few regretted personalities were indulged in and surely it would have been better if certain things had been left unsaid, since the outspoken word can never be recalled and is long remembered. But outside of a few instances, asepsis of operations was well maintained.

Interest in the campaign mainly centred on the Parliament presidential contest, and though F. C. Simms election to this high honor was a popular one, it must be admitted that next year's cabinet has lost two good men, when his opponents, W. M. Paul and E. T. Guest will be "on the outside looking in." Mr. Simms has cause for elation in obtaining victory over such worthy candidates, while in the class of 2T4, J. M. MacDonald, the president-elect for the ensuing year triumphed over Messrs. Dutton, Wright and Foote, a trio of doughty men, well worthy of his steel.

Class 2T5 staged a warm fight for the president's chair between Messrs. Lethbridge, Anderson and Hubbell. A tie was created between the two first named and Mr. Hubbell withdrew his name. On a second ballot, Ross Lethbridge was voted to office by a small majority.

To elaborate on the election is unnecessary and the remainder of this article will be devoted to a digest of the incoming cabinet, which may permit the student body to become a little better acquainted with them.

F. CURTIS SIMMS, President of Parliament. In Fredericton, N.B., on April 22, 1897, a doctor remarked, "What a fine young man!" That was his start and to-day he stands elected to the highest honour which Dental Students can bestow upon one of their number.

While still shedding his deciduous teeth, "Simmie" played truant from schools in Hartland and Fredericton. He graduated from the High School in the New Brunswick capital and attended Normal School there in 1914. But instead of wielding the birch,

the subject of this sketch donned khaki and wielded a mean bayonet in Flanders for four years. "Heinie" tagged him in the Hill 70 scrap and again at Passchendaele, but not before he won the coveted M.M. and bar. After demobilization, he attended Acadia University in Wolfville, N.S., for one year and then became prominent in R.C.D.S. circles.

In his freshman year "Simmie" was class representative to the Students Administrative Council, U. of T., and in his Sophomore days, his popularity placed him at the head of the poll for the class presidential seat. His work and capacity in these two important offices speak eloquently for him and all will testify that he has qualities to make a successful parliamentary leader next term.

He also boasts considerable sporting blood—a Varsity I man on the English rugby team, an ardent fan, an athlete in his army days and since then has made the attempt to lay Cecil Moyer cold with the gloves, but was unsuccessful.

HARRY L. MARTIN Treasurer of Parliament. February 18, 1896, was the date and "down on the farm in Brant county" was the place, where Harry Martin first came into prominence. Educated in Brantford and University of Toronto schools. Spent two years in the pursuit of music and four years clerical service in the office of the City Clerk at Hamilton. Since entering the high calling of dentistry, Harry has been a model youth and a busy dental student.

Mark you his many activities. Predental year: Hya Yaka staff, Dentantics and "At Home" executives. Freshman term: class representative for Hya Yaka and "At Home." Third year: elected to the Music committee at Hart House. Fourth year: will be the financial wizard of the Students' Parliament.

Harry has a singular personality and abetted by a fund of good humour, these qualities warrant us in prophesying a bright future for him.

Favorite hobby: music.

Favorite book: phone book.

WILLIAM JOSEPH HOWE President of the "At Home." His very name breathes politics and statesmanship. "Bill" came along and enlarged the family circle on March 19, 1897. Ottawa is his home city and he matriculated there in 1917. He was in the R.A.F. for 18 months, training at Long Branch and the School of Aeronautics in this city. A member of 2T4, "Bill" started carving his ivory blocks in the fall of 1920 and in his sophomore year he was secretary of his class. Last term, he almost grasped the rungs of the class presidential chair and next session he has been selected to arrange the College dances. In addition to this position, his popularity has elected him to be President of the Newman Club for the ensuing year, while recently he was voted in as a charter member of the "Alfalfa Psi" fraternity. Bill is a cheerful, hopeful

and tuneful soul—equally great on field and chesterfield, while his hobby is fantastic dancing.

GEORGE F. EDWARDS President of the Y.M.C.A. He first sighted land near Chatham in 1897 and climbed slowly upwards bigger and better until he graduated from Chatham C.I. in 1915, attending London Normal School in the following year. George then presided over the destinies of Merlin Public School for four years and was president of the West Kent Teachers' Association for one year before starting to R.C.D.S. He has been mainly connected with the S.C.A. activities during his course here and his unanimous election to be president of the Dental branch of this society speaks eloquently of the faith the students have in him to make good in this position. George is devoted to dentistry, prohibition, saints and sports, and as for vices—he hasn't any.

ARCHIBALD J. BARKELEY President of the Royal Dental Society. He first disturbed the world near the little town of Chesterville in the Ottawa valley, where he attended Public and High schools, matriculating in 1917. In the fall of the same year, he entered the Willis Business College in Ottawa and was engaged on its teaching staff for two years. Like many other young men, he realized that his future lay in his chosen profession, Dentistry, and entered R.C.D.S. in 1920. This past year, he was president of his class and his executive ability was so outstanding that he has been honored with two acclamations for next year, namely, President of the R.D.S. and class representative to the S.A.C. He is the only member of this cabinet who will sit there again next year. He is interested in all sports, both outdoor and indoor, and promises to make the R.D.S. "bigger and better" than ever.

CHARLES C. RAMAGE Editor-in-chief of Hya Yaka. Formerly a teacher, newspaper reporter and soldier. In the fall of 1915, he registered in R.C.D.S. but after attending less than a week, decided upon a four years course in war. During the closing days of the European struggle, Hya Yaka endeavored to finish his earthly career, by reporting him a casualty,—“missing, believed dead,” it said, which goes to show that even a good publication like Hya Yaka can be in error and publish items which are contrary to fact. As he is the writer of this article, he declines to make further comment on his own merits and demerits.

CHARLES G. ADAMS President of Athletics. Entered the ring on March 9, 1901 in Edinburg, North Dakota, but has lived in Canada for 16 years. His home is now in Crystal City, Manitoba, where he matriculated in 1916, attended Normal School in 1917 in Manitou and the U. of M. at Winnipeg for one year, prior to taking up dentistry as a profession. “Charlie” got his “T” in the 135-pound wrestling class in his freshman year, retaining the honor last year. Quite recently, he was a victor in the wrestling bouts at West Point, defeating U.S. army cadets. He has been

class representative for the B. W. & F. for the college sports and this past year was Sec'y-Treas. of the B. W. & F. U. of T. club.

Hobby—The Ring.

Future—Dentistry and matrimony.

HARVEY G. DUNCAN President of Dramatics. The town of Summerside, P.E.I. contributed this bit of dramatic genius in 1896, but he has claimed Calgary as his home since 1914. He has been one of the bright lights of "Dentantics" since coming to college, previous to which he played his role on the battlefield stage with the good old 49th battalion in France for 13 months. Unassuming in manner off the stage, he leaves his many virtues to be advertised by his friends. He claims not to be a fusser—but we have our doubts.

M. JAMES MACDONELL President of 2T4. Though born in Lancaster, Ontario and educated there and at Williamstown, N.S., and later at Queen's University for three years, little will be said concerning "Mac" until we meet him in R.C.D.S. As an old soldier he is proud of his old battalion the 42nd Highlanders, and the same tireless energy he displayed "over there" has again become evident no matter whether class affairs, Hart House committee, Oriental Club or other societies, that he takes a hand in. During the past term he was an able class vice-president, and as the guiding hand in the year of 1923-24, he promises to make things hum.

Vices Tobacco and Tea. (He is eligible for the Willmott Anti-smoke Society.)

DANIEL ROSS LETHBRIDGE President of 2T5. Glencoe heard his first yelp of joy in 1900 and as his dad is one of Drury's legislators at the Parliament buildings, Ross is eligible for the political arena he has just entered. This year he was Sec'y-Treas. of his class and next term will occupy the presidential chair, and in this capacity, will also serve as secretary of the Students' Parliament. Ross wears well on acquaintance and as he has been lucky in most things, why not in dentistry?

ARCHIBALD LEONARD HAYS President of 2T6. Embarked on life's journey in Seaforth and after taking Honour Matriculation standing there in 1917, took a High School Teachers' course in Regina. He was principal of the Continuation School in Macklin, Sask., for four years and commenced the study of dentistry last fall. He is fond of boxing and lacrosse. On his own merits he is dumb, but has made many friends in the college during the past few months, who say he always splits fifty-fifty.

Even if Charles Guein, 2T4, does smoke Bull Durham tobacco, his classmates question his rights to allow the tag hang suspended from his hip pocket, with the word "Bull" wide open to the eyes of the world.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

2T5-2T6 CLASS PARTY

The last year dance and yet easily the most successful was held in Jenkin's Art Galleries, March 8, under the auspices of the years 2T5 and 2T6. Everyone who could possibly attend was there with a goodly number of the two senior years taking advantage of the last social event of the session. A wonderfully peppy music-box kept everyone on the go from 9.00 to 1.00. During the programme there were two prize dances for which Dr. Wallace Seccombe kindly donated a beautiful Dental cushion-top and Dental pennant. Refreshments were served at 10.30 and at 1.00 when the last wail of the saxophone had died away, the tumult and the shouting died, and each one reluctantly departed. The patronesses were:—Mrs. W. Seccombe, Mrs. W. E. Willmott, Mrs. E. Paul and Mrs. Ingram.

Dr. and Mrs. Willmott Entertain

If there are any mediums more outstanding than others, through which Dr. Willmott finds his way into the hearts of students at R.C.D.S. it is through his fairness and humanity of spirit. He likes people and young people particularly and has as part of himself an instinctive hospitality which always finds expression. Indeed, through him we can see the spirit which pervades his household. For when one enters the Willmott home it will be found that Mrs. Willmott is equally richly endowed with all those personal qualities which draw human hearts together and while of course we do not know the son and daughter of the family as intimately, it can readily be seen how it is that Earle Willmott has chosen his life work in a humanitarian cause.

It is indeed a privilege and a pleasure to spend an evening in the home of the Senior Member of the Faculty. Dr. and Mrs. Willmott have always tried to get to know personally as many of the Dental students as possible and if they have one regret about the class of 2T3 it is that the membership is so large as to make impossible a personal acquaintance with all individually. It used to be so that Dr. Willmott knew, by his first name, every man who graduated.

The Willmott home has been open to various groups of students throughout the year and uniquely so on March 14th. On that occasion, the girl students, Messers. J. A. Boyd, Kilburn, R. H. Wilson and the Cabinet enjoyed a most delightful evening. The programme was highly entertaining and kept everyone in the jolliest of moods. The daintily served supper which preceeded the dancing rivalled

both in quantity and quality the menu of the King Edward. The dance that followed brought to a close a happy evening which will not only remain as a memory but as an example of hospitality to be followed by those who were present to enjoy it should they ever have the opportunity to do likewise.

Hospitality is the life of friendship and that spirit seems to be a tradition which follows the name of Willmott, for the late Dean set the example of entertaining which is followed in so able a manner by the man we all know. Students appreciate such an attitude on the part of members of the staff more than the few murmured words of thanks at the close of an evening can convey. Many of 2T3 will subscribe to that sentiment with fervor and sincerity. And now as 2T3 is soon to leave our wish to the Willmott family is that it may long be spared to be so outstanding an example of friendliness and humanitarian comradeship.

PSI OMEGA FRATERNITY "AT HOME"

The annual formal "At Home" of Delta Chi Chapter of the Psi Omega Fraternity was held at the King Edward Hotel. The crystall ball room floor vied with efforts of Jardine's orchestra to make the evening a pleasant one for the members and alumni. Clever novelties and absolute social informality ensured a most delightful evenings enjoyment.

The patronesses were: Mrs. I. H. Ante, Mrs. G. Cole, Mrs. J. G. Pullar, Mrs. W. Haughton, Mrs. J. R. Mumford.

The representatives of other Fraternities were: J. L. Robinson of Psi Beta Chapter, Psi Omega of McGill University and H. P. Mang of Omicron Chapter Xi Psi Phi.

REPRESENTATION AT SISTER FACULTIES AND UNIVERSITIES

In accordance with University Social custom of exchanging representatives to the various annual undergraduate functions, Dentistry has in this as in any other year fulfilled its obligations. All representatives of the Dental College reported most welcome receptions and exceptional hospitality at the hands of the Colleges and Universities visited.

Following the precedent of having members of the cabinet as the official representatives the following men were sent.

Varsity Medical Ball	R. H. MacDougall
McGill Dinner and S.P.S. Ball	Cliff Mann
O.A.C. Conversat.	A. Barkley
Arts Ball and Arts Dinner at Queens University ...	H. P. Mang
McGill Annual Ball	R. A. Williams

DEATHS

The College joins with the Dental Nurses class in extending to Miss A. Lindsay the deepest sympathy in her late loss of her mother. The death of Mrs. Lindsay of Acton, Ont. occurred on March 12th, as a result of a violent attack of the flu which took only four days to run its fatal course.

It seems that this year not a month has gone by but that the Sad Shadow has cast its tragic gloom on some one in our midst at College. The heartless messenger of fate takes varied guise of ills and pains to act its deadly ruin within our human happiness and joys. All too often it takes but a few brief fleeting breaths of time to tear away a mortal heart from family and friends and all that human love holds dear. Our deepest sympathies are with those who sorrow at this time.

The students and staff of R.C.D.S. sorrow with Mr. A. C. McInnes of 2T4 in the sudden loss of his mother. Mrs. McInnes succumbed on April 4, at her home in Winnipeg, Man., to a swift and violent onset of pneumonia. The wired news came like a bolt from the blue to Mr. McInnes since he had but a few days previously received the usual letter from home saying "everybody well."

Things We Would Like to Know

Where and how does "Sheik" Johnston get his practice? Is it a gift?

Will Gord Elsey examine more closely in the future the contents of a glass before he drains it? Ask him!

Why doesn't F. R. Smith take his clinics at "the General" with the rest of the group?

Why a staunch Western supporter like Art Hillier should be looking for a location in York County?

Is it correct that C. S. MacLeod is spending the holidays at Moncton? Relatives??

* * *

A musical trio omitted from Dentantics program by Geo. Westman, Bob Ferguson and Bill Prowse, entitled, "We wanted to run for President of the "At Home," but nobody would nominate us."

* * *

Too bad the Soo lost in hockey. So much reflected glory was going to be reflected on the hamlet of Bruce Mines (50 miles away) by the Allan Cup landing in the canal city, that Sullivan and Hand of 2T4 were debating whether it would be the business or residential section of Bruce Mines, they would commence practice in. But hang it! Granites spoiled their prospects.



With exam's looming up ahead in the dark, dismal uncertainty of the very near future we are now beginning to turn our efforts to the successful finale of this academic year, not without having first, however, proven ourselves in the world of sport.

Glancing back over the short lapse of time since last September, now that the haze of struggle has been dispersed, we see a long string of glorious victories and honorable defeats nicely emblazoned on the annals of time.

Football, in both the Sr. and Jr. series, although a lost hope was well and ably contested by our many representatives and we wish them to know we appreciate their efforts. Water Polo also went west but only after an exceptionally strenuous struggle by a slightly superior team. Basketball is also obscured by the shadows but we have derived a certain lasting satisfaction from the fact that we played the game for the game's sake fairly and squarely.

The hockey trophy has at last come home and has been the cause of much celebration as has the Spalding Cup, which will remain as long as our Sr. team is intact.

Now that the final whistle has blown, the closing bell has rung, and the curtain has been lowered on that stage of our course, let us carry the same indomitable spirit to the final and closing game of the year—exams.

HOCKEY

Sr. Dents	vs.	O.C.E.	2—0
Sr. Dents	vs.	O.C.E.	5—2

Not since the days the Dentals and Tigers staged that memorable Allan Cup fixture at the Arena has it echoed and re-echoed to such enthusiasm as was shown in the final game of the Jennings Cup series when Dents out-generated, out-guessed and out-played Ontario College of Education.

Huck Ferguson of hockey and rugby fame started the game as referee, later being relieved by Beattie Ramsay. A. A. Boyd, the diminutive defense marvel gathered in the puck almost as soon as it was faced off and stickhandled through the entire team to beat the goalie by a pretty shot from left wing. The play then began in earnest, filled with spectacular stickhandling and one man rushes by both teams, soon, however, Galbraith and Boyd combined for one of the prettiest goals of the game, "Bob" carrying the puck the entire length and allowing Boyd to notch his second counter.

Dents were superior in every department of the game but O.C.E. were exceptionally dangerous whenever they carried the puck into central territory. Riseborough, however, picked pucks out of the air from every angle and the winning was in no small measure due to his efforts.

O.C.E. played hockey from beginning to end in a game endeavor to overcome the lead and the final bell found them as good sports as at the beginning, taking their defeat in a clean sportsmanlike manner.

The team:—

Riseborough L., Goal. An animated streak of lightening, when young evinced a great liking for pucks and baseballs. Bill has played spectacular goal saving the seemingly impossible time after time.

Boyd, A. A., Defense. The diminutive speed demon from Port Arthur. "Acketyack" packs a good poke check and is very dangerous around the goal.

Boyd, "Chuck," Steam boat Boyd. A clever defense man with the faculty of combining well offensively.

Galbraith, "Bob." The flying miracle. He is never happy till he gets it. The most consistent back checker in interfaculty hockey. Speed and stamina to burn.

Hingst. Fast, Formidable and Furious, one of the best stick-handlers of the team. A consistent goal getter.

Riley, "Fat." Pinch-hitter Riley. Clean, fast and effective.

Sawyer. The fast centre. Always there with the necessary punch.

BASKETBALL

Dents	vs.	O.A.C.	42—5
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Sr. Dents demonstrated their superiority over O.A.C. in the semi-finals when they out-played the "Aggies" 42—5. Dents guards held them to one field basket which is almost unheard of in the sport. The game developed into a scoring match for Dents which was only stopped by the final whistle.

O.A.C. seemed to be decidedly out of their element in the large gym, and were unable to accustom themselves to it quickly enough to stay the rush of the seniors. They, however, played a clean sportsmanlike game and we feel honored to have had them as our opponents.

Sr. Dents	vs.	S. P. S.	13—24
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Fighting gamely and hard, Sr. Dents went down to defeat in the final of the Sifton Cup series to Jr. School on Friday, March 9th.

The game started amidst a roar from the onlookers with a foul for S.P.S. which Turner potted. Dents then combined and by means of some pretty, snappy, combination took the first basket of the game. Play then continued fast and strenuous, S.P.S. being the recipients of many fouls which Turner consistently potted, placing them in the lead.

Not until Miller left the floor in the first half did School gain any appreciable lead but from then on Dents seemed unable to combine as heretofore—somehow we feel that everyone would have been better satisfied if this unfortunate proceeding had not taken place—we feel that perhaps we could have beaten them but fate and the officials decided otherwise and so as we pack up our uniforms we wish to congratulate a game and clean bunch of sports and a fast team, Junior School.

BASEBALL

Playing true to championship form Sr. Dents again annexed the Spalding Trophy, emblematic of interfaculty championship in that sport, and they are heralded throughout the university as the indoor ball team of the age.

Dyer and his team of ball fiends met and defeated O.A.C. in two final games of the series, 7—5 and 23—4 respectively.

In the first game the "Aggies" played good-ball and it was only due to the air tightness of Dents which succeeded in pushing them from the pinnacle.

The second game followed on the heels of the first and it was in this game Dents showed their absolute superiority as baseballers.

Crawford on the mound for Dents pitched good heady consistent ball for the entire two games while in the second game O.A.C. frantically changed pitchers in a vain attempt to hold the champions.

Every man on the team played championship ball and they are deserving of a great deal of praise for the willingness they have shown in building up this team in the face of all opposition.

We are justly proud of our team and feel that you alone have at last placed indoor ball within the realm of major sports.

The team:—

c. MacMillan; p. Crawford; 1st b., Baker; 2nd, Dyer; 3rd, Risenborough; s.s., Ruttle; r.f., MacLean; c.f., Coons; l.f., Lowery.

DENTS WIN DAVIDSON CUP IN SENIOR ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Five Dents Win Interfaculty Championships

For the second time in three years the Dents captured the Davidson Cup, defeating the O.A.C., last year's winners, by a good margin. With only nine entries, five wrestling and four boxing, the Dents managed to place six men in the finals, five of whom came through.

WRESTLING

110 lbs.—Keyfetz, Dents, defeated Eddy, O.A.C. Keyfetz is the find of the year in wrestling and is a sure winner for Dents for the next four years.

- 118 lbs.—MacPhee, Dents, defeated Kelly, O.A.C. Winning this event has become a habit with Mac.
- 125 lbs.—Lucas, Dents, defeated MrArthur, O.A.C. Where Lucas has been hiding himself for the last three years is a mystery.
- 135 lbs.—H. P. Adams defeated Parson, O.A.C., this weight has become rather a family affair between Henry and Charles.
- 158 lbs.—Myles, Dents, lost to Moran, O.A.C., the Ontario champion after a game battle.

BOXING

- 118 lbs.—Shatz, Dents, lost to Hubbard, S.P.S. This was the hardest event of the night. Shatz who is clever and fast was well in the lead until he broke his hand. He should have no trouble in this weight next year.
- 125 lbs.—Leslie, Dents, lost to McGuire, S.P.S. Leslie was much the shorter of the two and forced the fight all the way but could not get past McGuires long arms.
- 135 lbs.—Downe, Dents, lost to McGuire, S.P.S. Downes although sick with the flu, gamely insisted on fighting and lost after a terrific battle.
- 158 lbs.—Cecil Moyer, Dents, defeated Millar, O.A.C. Moyer was much the superior, further he displayed good sportsmanship, when having his man on the verge of a knock-out he withdrew and allowed him to recuperate.

McSloy—"Did you get the second question in chemistry quizz?"
Garbutt—"No."

McSloy—"How far were you from right answer?"
Garbutt—"Five seats."

* * *

Heard in Biology Lab.

Miss Riddle—"What are you doing, Miss Manchester?"
Miss Manchester—"Writing an ode to the frog."

* * *

Miss Riddle—(dissecting the frog)—"The blood goes to the mouth to be purified."

McLaughlin—(Looking worried)—"I never have my notes right."

* * *

Braden—"Woke up with a sore head this morn."

Osborne—" Little party last night?"

Braden—"Nope—dreamt I was skiing."

* * *

Ted Schatz 2T7 was a judge of a recent beauty contest.
Poor Ted! he has only one friend left now.



Dr. Graham—"For some reason there is more tonsillar disease around this part of the continent than anywhere."

Brainy Student—"That's easy accounted for—there are more physicians around here looking for something to do."

* * *

Enter the coal-wagon driver into Broadway Tabernacle lecture-room looking for the janitor. "Where'll I put the coal?" And 320 voices echoed: "In the furnace!"

* * *

Dr. Risdon (to Seniors at Broadway Church)—I realize the air is terrible in here this morning, but I do hope one of you will stay awake and report my presence here to lecture."

* * *

Canny professor to dental student who has allowed a stray dog to enter the lecture room: "Extract that canine!"

* * *

Sherbourne House—"What are you doing?"

"Hee" Mutton (shyly)—"Oh, just perspiring a gold band for a crown."

* * *

"Good morning, have you had your iron to-day?"

"No, I pressed my trousers yesterday."

* * *

During permanent vice-president for Senior class nominations—"Anybody going to Quebec?" "Yes, there's one going to Ottawa but he'll be in Hull most of the time anyway."

H. Duncan, '24 (at breakfast)—"Yes, I am up early this morning, the early bird gets the grub you know."

* * *

Dr. Amy—"Will you take gas?"

Corben '23—"No thanks, I'll take general."

* * *

Did W. J. M. Lloyd use dynamite to remove an impression from a patient's mouth when he used artificial stone by mistake?

How much Dentistry does Art. Hillier '23 study in three nights a week?

Which year exams Connell '24 intends to write—fourth or fifth year?

Is Gauf Johnston really intending to locate in Omaha?

* * *

Dr. Bicknell (in 1925)—“Slide 15 nurse!”

Nurse—“Whaddoyamean, slide 15?”

Dr. Bicknell—“You’re hopeless!—haven’t I drilled you yet in my methods around here. When I holler Slide 15 or any number up to 31 you run along and look at the Economics sheet in the frame in the lab. and inform me what is best to do ethically. Now this patient has only five dollars—read over Slide 15—(“How to determine a dental fee by three methods.”)

* * *

Didst hear of the fellow who was hit on the ear with a rock and pinched in mistake by a cop ‘cos he couldn’t hear, being stone deaf? He’ll get his hearing in police court to-morrow.

* * *

Dick McDougal—(at Ash Temple)—“I don’t see Bon Ami on their equipment lists. I surely want clean windows—Lor’ lumme I’ll spend most of the day looking thro’ them for some time.”

* * *

Frosh—“Let’s go down to the post-office. I’ve a friend graduating from the correspondence school and I want to watch the graduation exercises.”

* * *

Hand—“Well, the old worm has turned!”

Foote—“How do you know?—it’s the same on every side to me.”

* * *

B.—“Didn’t sleep at all, last night.”

V.—“Howzat?”

D.—“Dreamt I was matching coppers and tossed all night.”

* * *

Good—“I caught cold last night?”

Knight—“Thought you were immune!”

Hearse—“I am, but the K.K.K. called my room-mate out early this a.m. and of course he took the sheet.”

* * *

“There goes the new anaesthetic,” said Harry Cooke as he kicked the brick off the side walk.

* * *

Plate Glass to Plain Glass—“Why don’t you clean your face?”

Plain Glass—“Can’t.”

Plate Glass—“Why?”

P. G.—Faculty spent all the money going to Omaha Dental Convention.

HYA YAKA

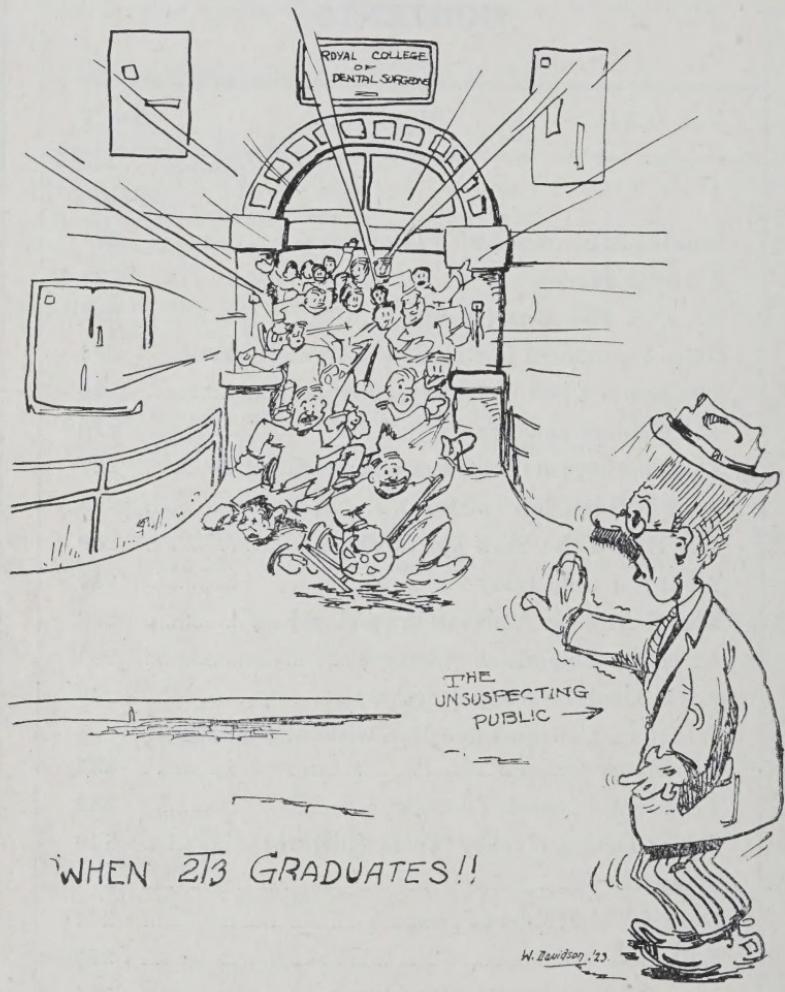
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THE HYA YAKA

Vol. XXII.

May, 1923

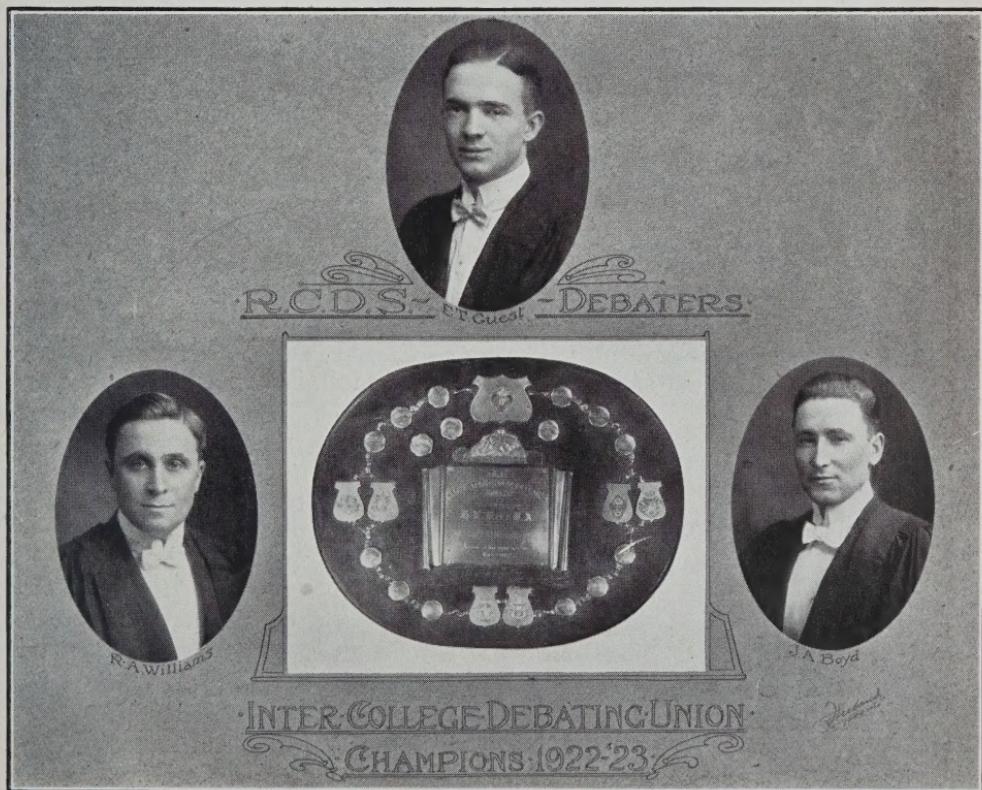
No. 6

A Great Honor

The greatest and most enduring honors are those which are won in the intellectual and spiritual realms of human activity. This is perhaps only natural since it is intellect and soul which distinguishes man from animal. These are the spheres wherein man may develop personality which will leave a lasting impression upon human history.

Debating is an intellectual activity and it is for this reason that we may consider the winning of the Kerr Shield the greatest honor that has come to undergrads activities of R.C.D.S. within recent years. This is the first time it has ever been won by Dentals.

To Joe Boyd is the bulk of the credit due for putting Dents "on the map" as debators. Those of 2T3 who remember some of the first class meetings of early "Whizz Bang" times will recall this



statement flung in Joe's characteristic and enthusiastic phraseology "I don't see why under the blue canopy of heaven Dentistry can not have a debating and dramatic society second to none in this University." He presisted in his inability to see "why" and the winning of the Kerr Shield is the result.

Eddie Guest is of course the quick thinking marvel. A debating prodigy not only of R.C.D.S. but of the undergraduate speaking platform of this University. He is a member of the inter-University debating championship team. His colleague in the University debates was a Rhodes Scholar, a recommendation in itself for Eddie.

"Russ" Williams, in this as in every other phase of University life is in the forefront—a human dynamo of unlimited capacity. Baring all accidents of fate the above picture will be more interesting twenty five years hence than it is now. The future has an interesting and useful programme for men such as these. Canada needs their calibre of mentality, spirituality and energy.

Office Equipment in Relation to Dental Practice

By Dr. W. B. Amy

It is said, "A man is known by the company he keeps." So also, is a dentist known by his office equipment.

By office equipment I mean everything within the office, from the reception room to the laboratory, including all decorative effects.

A dentist's personality, his artistic sense, his ability, his cleanliness, in fact his outlook on life can be judged on entering his reception room.

You necessarily must equip an office when you begin the practice of dentistry. Why not spend the money buying the best equipment of the kind you need? It is not the amount of money you spend in your office equipment, but rather how you spend it that counts.

Your means may be limited, but why pick the ugliest things because they appear cheap.

If you can only afford to buy cretonne curtains for your windows, at least have their colors harmonize with your room decorations.

Wicker furniture is reasonably cheap, but do not spoil the whole room by picking startling covers for your cushions, or allowing your wicker to be stained a color out of all harmony with the decorative scheme of your room, or have your furniture out of proportion to the size of the room.



There are very few ways in which a dentist can make his presence known in the community, so that it is indeed essential that he should not make mistakes in the only ways open to him. His office equipment is one of the ways and to me one of the most important in which he can attract the attention of the public to himself.

I have visited a great many offices in Canada and the United States and have come to the conclusion that a great many dentists are only practicing dentistry from the standpoint of the daily work and not from the standpoint of the professional man who glories in his profession and works for its advancement, striving with all his heart that the public may think better and better of his profession and the good it is doing.

Poor offices and poor equipment will never be aids to a successful dental practice. Too many patients already have an unholy dread of a dental office. Why add to their agony by forcing them to wait for dental service amidst surroundings that are absolutely painful.

In planning your office; After the rooms have been laid out in the most convenient manner possible, work out just what your equipment must be to conduct a modern dental practice. When you have done this, take your list to a really successful dentist and find out what has been his experience concerning such an equipment. His experience will teach you that many things you think essential as a matter of fact, are unnecessary and but add expense and confusion to your office.

Do not buy anything you do not need and abstain from elaborateness in every particular.

Buy your cabinets, chairs, etc. for operating room to harmonize in color and general proportion. Decorate your walls in sympathy with your furniture and in such a way that the colors will be soothing to the sensibilities of your patients. White is neither necessary or judicious in my opinion; other colors are much more restful and just as sanitary.

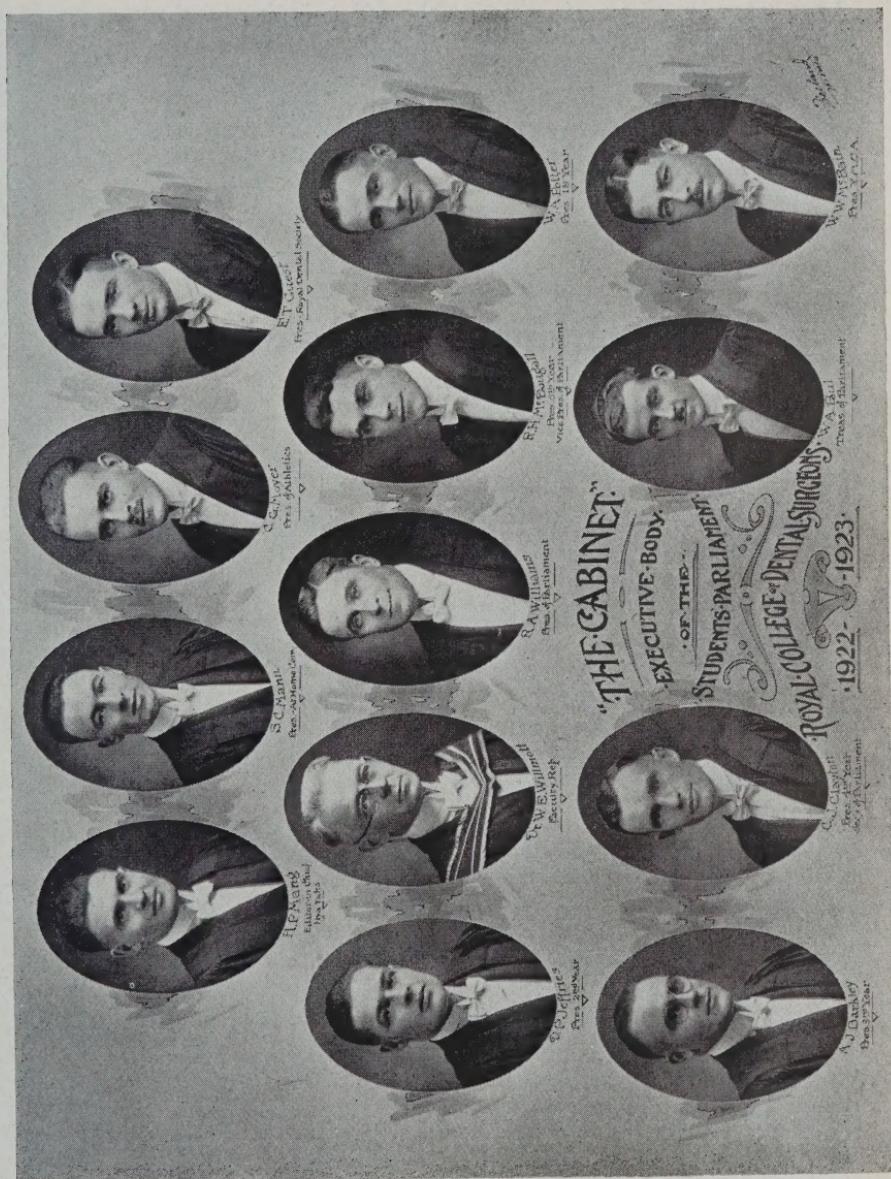
When your rooms open one on the other, refrain as far as possible from any startling contrast in colors.

Your reception room should have special attention. Buy an oriental rug for this room if possible. It is a wonderful fact that from an oriental rug a great many color schemes can be evolved. An oriental rug may seem expensive but can often be picked up for very little more than a poor imitation and it immediately gives a class to your room that you cannot attain in any other way.

As I said before, wicker furniture is cheap and lends itself to many types of decorative schemes.

Paper or paint your walls in a neutral tint in harmony with rug and according to the sun exposure of the room, being very careful that the tint chosen forms a good background for pictures, as your pictures are as important a feature of your room as your rug.

In choosing pictures be very careful to select pleasing subjects, properly framed, and the best pictures in their class.



If you like steel engravings, take them to a picture framer who knows his business in every particular. If you wish a little color with the black and white of the engravings, choose some good mezzo tints, reproductions of some celebrated paintings or some good French prints.

There is no arbitrary way in which to decorate a dental office, but to sum up my idea in a few words it would run like this: I would make my office as attractive a place as I would like my home to be. A place where my patients could sit down with a sigh of relief and feel that here is rest.

The Toothbrush: Its Form and Steralization

Alice Auld, Dental Hygiene

(Reprint from Penn Dental Journal)

Evolution of the Toothbrush

How did the early peoples of the earth clean their teeth before the invention of the toothbrush?

The history of every human race is that they have all passed from a "stone age" to that of bone, copper, bronze and iron. In like manner, the history of all early peoples goes back to a "chew stick" for cleaning the teeth. This is self-explanatory—a small stick of wood whose fibre has the strength necessary to allow being chewed or beaten to a soft, fibrous condition and then the primitive brush is ready for business.

In the far East the Oriental is a great stickler for hygiene in some matters. The morning ablutions of a native of India, of whatever caste, are never complete unless the teeth have been cleansed and the mouth thoroughly washed. However poor he may be, a bundle of little white sticks is kept on hand and one withdrawn to be used for scrubbing the teeth. Once used, it is broken in two, so no one may salvage it, and thrown away.

The Japanese and Filipino of the poor class, the Negro from South Africa, the Chilian Indian, the Patagonian, the Persian, all use or did use a similar instrument. Some of these "tooth sticks" are made from perfumed woods, some are pleasant to taste, and some have a decided ash or mineral content that aids in cleansing. Even in America I read of an actual instance of a school ma'am in Kentucky who obtained samples of tooth paste for her pupils; their poverty would not allow them to buy toothbrushes, and she instructed them to take twigs from the trees and chew the end to a pulp and use to clean the teeth.



DENTAL RIFLE CLUB, INTERFACULTY CHAMPIONS 1922-1923

A. W. Allen, G. M. Jackson, Steeves,
Dr. W. E. Willmott (Hon. Pres.), H. A. Robertson (Capt.)
F. L. Mills (Pres.)

This early toothbrush has a number of good points; a positive pressure can be applied and the fibrous end is so soft that the gum can be given a gentle massage; it is so cheap it can be used and thrown away, an ideal condition from a sanitary point of view.

It is only yesterday in the world's history that man cleansed his teeth with a piece of linen. In 1602, Wm. Vaughn published "Fifteen Directions to Preserve Health," in which he told those who want to keep their teeth "white and uncorrupt that they must wash the mouth after every meal—and in the morning take a linen cloth and rub the teeth well within and without." Several varieties of tooth powder were known at this period.

Thackery, in "Henry Esmond," makes Lord Castlewood spend "a tenth of his days in brushing of his teeth and oiling of his hair." Thackery was guilty of an author's license, as during the first half of the eighteenth century all fine gentlemen wore wigs and had no use for oil, and the toothbrush was unknown as late as 1754.

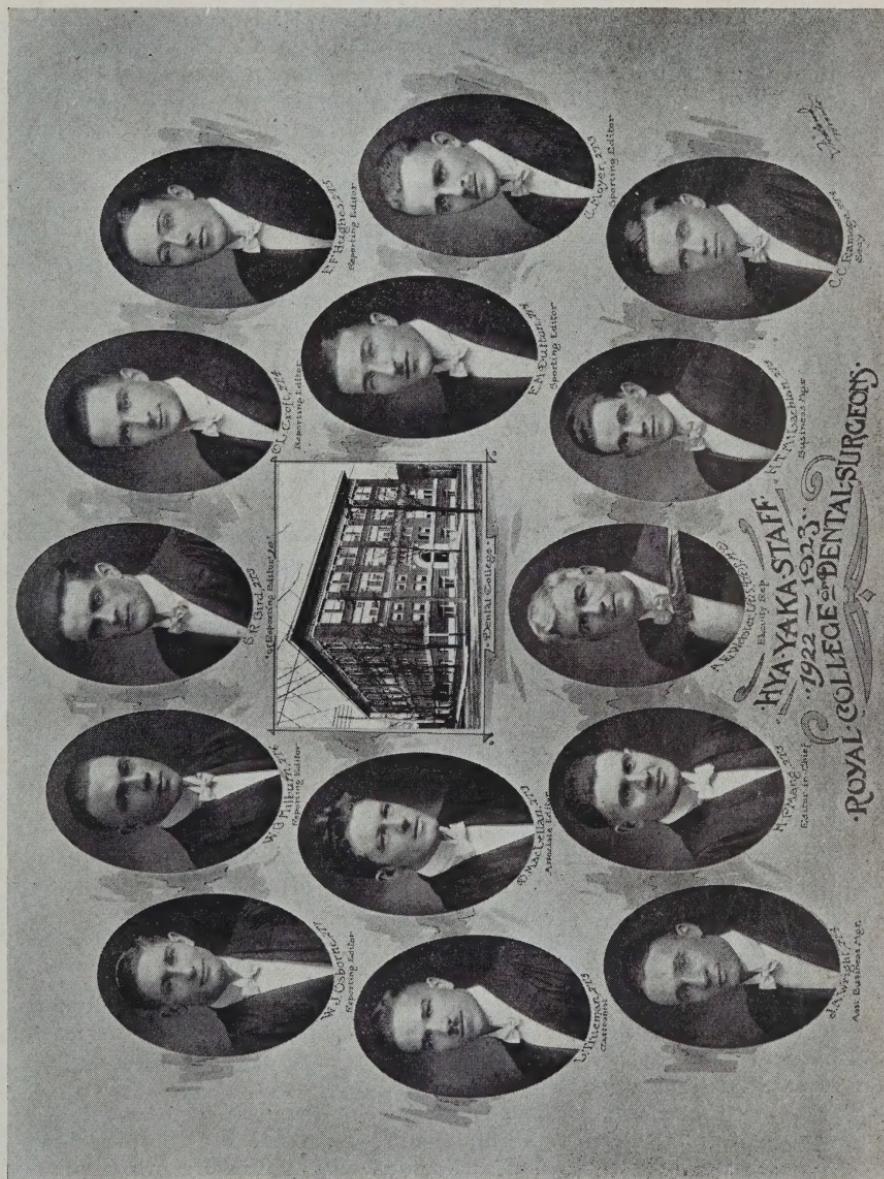
The employment of bristles to form the head of the modern toothbrush is universal, though their arrangement is varied.

So the modern toothbrush is the result of evolution. And now the main question is not "wooden stick, gauze, or toothbrush?" but, "How shall I keep my toothbrush sterile and in fit condition to use in my mouth?"

T. Benedict Furniss, D.D.S., New York City, says: "There is nothing more menacing about the well-made toothbrush than there is about one's hairbrush or one's sponge, when a reasonable hygienic care is taken of all of them. Besides the fact that the mouth that is cleansed once, twice or three times a day cannot possibly supply bacteria in menacing numbers, it must be remembered that the tooth bristles bathed and saturated so frequently with tooth paste, ingredients more or less antiseptic, furnish anything but a happy abiding place for germ pests. . . . So that if we merely hang the toothbrush somewhere in the sunshine after each washing of the mouth and teeth and buy a new brush at decent intervals we need not get gray and worrying about virulent bacteria."

According to Hygienic Laboratory Bulletin No. 80, issued by the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States, "lysol in one-half per cent. solution has killed Typhosus in five minutes. In a lysol solution of 1 to 140, no Typhosus Bacilli were alive after two and one-half minutes' exposure. If the toothbrush be merely dipped in the solution and removed again, a 5 per cent. solution will ensure immediate destruction of all germ life. Two per cent., or even 1 per cent. strength is enough if the toothbrush is left in the solution for any time. . . ."

According to Dr. Hugh W. MacMillan, Cincinnati, O., the patient is advised to keep an approved toothbrush and a salt-cellar as his mouth hygiene equipment. After properly brushing his gums and teeth, sufficient salt is sprinkled in a glass of warm water to make a



normal salt solution (approximately half a teaspoonful of salt). This is used as a mouth wash. The brush is then held under the running water and cleaned as thoroughly as possible. Salt is then sprinkled on the brush. The salt dissolves on the wet brush and penetrates thoroughly to the centre of the tuft of the bristles. The brush is then hung in the usual place. When it is again needed the water will have evaporated, leaving a deposition of salt crystals in and around every bristle. Can you imagine germs living in such an environment? Use the brush as it appears, covered with salt, or, if too salty, knock off the excess salt and apply an approved dentifrice. This procedure, according to Dr. MacMillan, thoroughly sterilizes and toughens the bristles, can be done without loss of time and provides on the brush an efficient and harmless antiseptic for promoting mouth hygiene.

What is a Gold Inlay?

By Henry W. Gillett, D.M.D., F.A.C.D., New York City.

There exists, in the dental profession, two different conceptions concerning the gold inlay. Apparently, the majority of the profession think of it as a filling, to be cemented into a tooth. Those who hold this view usually seem to regard the cement as a weak element, and desire to reduce the quantity used to the very minimum.

Opposed to this, we have the view that the cement should be regarded as the real filling, having, incidentally, the dual office of retaining the relations between the inlay and the tooth, the gold serving to supply the external form of the missing parts, and to protect the cement element of the compound filling from mechanical and chemical disintegration.

It was evidently the conception of Dr. Taggart, the inventor of the cast gold inlay, that it was to serve as a filling, and that it should approach as nearly as possible, in all its relations to the tooth, to what has been the highest class of filling previously known to dentistry—viz. the gold foil filling.

If that be the correct conception of the gold inlay, then it is a logical sequence that we should follow, in its production, the technique which he laid down, which involved the establishing of the closest possible relation between the gold and the interior cavity walls, so that there shall be frictional contact between them, which shall materially aid in retaining the inlay in its seat. The technique for accomplishing this has been exhaustively studied by many members of the profession, who have the same conception of the inlay as that advanced by Taggart. While this technique has become an exacting one, it is also one that challenges the admiration of every practitioner who enjoys and appreciates perfection of mechanical



D.S. Price '25
Pres. G.W.C. Club



J.G. Reinstein '23
Pres. Basketball Club



S.L. Miller '23
Pres. Rugby Club



C.G. Moyer '23
Pres. Athletic Ass't
Exes-Dark Club



Dr. Webster
Hon. Pres. Athletes



F. Wood '23
Pres. Swimming Club



D.W. Ainscorth
Pres. Hockey Club

**DENTAL ATHLETIC
ASSOCIATION**

1922-1923.



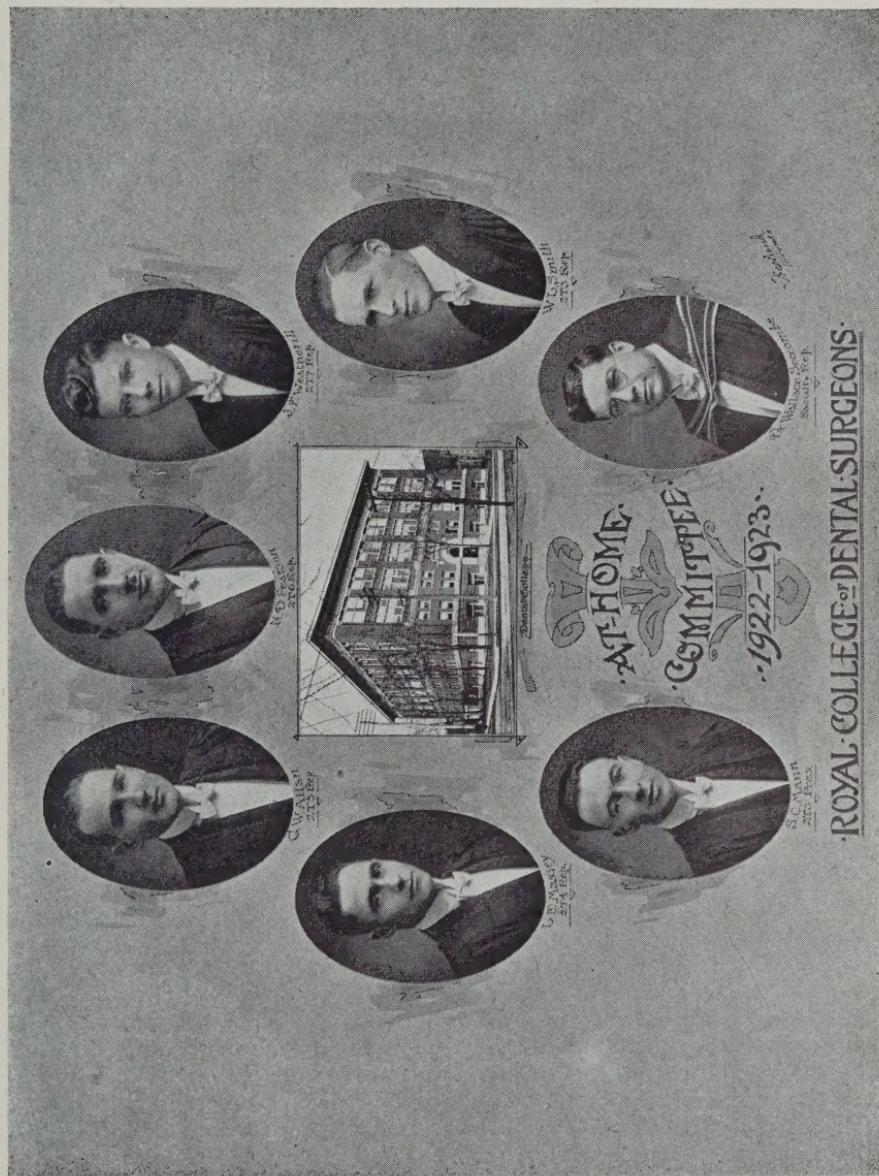
detail. At the same time, the refinement of some of these steps has tended to make them burdensome. Whether they are needlessly so or not, depends upon whether better service is thereby rendered our clientele.

Mechanics versus Therapeutics

The history of dentistry has always led me to adopt a critical attitude whenever attractive mechanical conceptions or practices are advanced. Our profession has repeatedly demonstrated a tendency to lose its sense of proportion, at such times, and to go to the extreme in its pursuit of mere mechanical perfection, forgetting the higher claims of therapeutic principles in its work. This tendency was markedly in evidence in its over enthusiasm for gold shell crowns and fixed bridges, and we seem to be having right now a notable exemplification of it in the frenzied pursuit of the mechanical refinements of removable bridgework. The ardor and zeal with which that field is just now being cultivated, is becoming little short of scandalous in its disregard of the principles of true professional service.

Partly because of this habit of thought, and partly because I have been trained through all my professional work and associations, to interpose non-conducting elements wherever possible, between sensitive dentin and metallic fillings, I have been reluctant to adopt any inlay technique not permitting the continuance of that procedure. In common with many operators of high standing, I have followed a procedure which discarded efforts to bring about close contact between interior cavity walls and the gold itself. The dictum that this contact is essential for retention, that its absence will mean cement disintegration, and that in no other way can an exposed cement line be eliminated sufficiently to insure protection of the cement from chemical disintegration, has received, during the years since the Taggart casting machine became available, the careful consideration that the weight of authority back of it demanded. It has been abundantly proven, by the experience of many operators of the highest standing, that with suitable cavity preparation, frictional contact between the gold and the cavity wall, is unimportant in the retention of ordinary inlays, meaning by this inlays not carrying bridgework attachments.

It has also been abundantly proven that cement layers of considerable thickness and good quality underlying inlays made of a gold approximating human teeth in its wearing qualities, are in no danger from mechanical stress. Likewise, it has been abundantly proven that a suitable cavity preparation permits of the development of inlay margins, which can be so effectively sealed, by simple and easy instrumentation, after the inlay has been set, as to provide ample cement protection. If these statements be true, and I unhesitatingly and emphatically declare that they are true, then it is a waste of time and effort, and a needless drain upon the vitality of both patient and operator, to pursue exacting steps in mechanical technique for



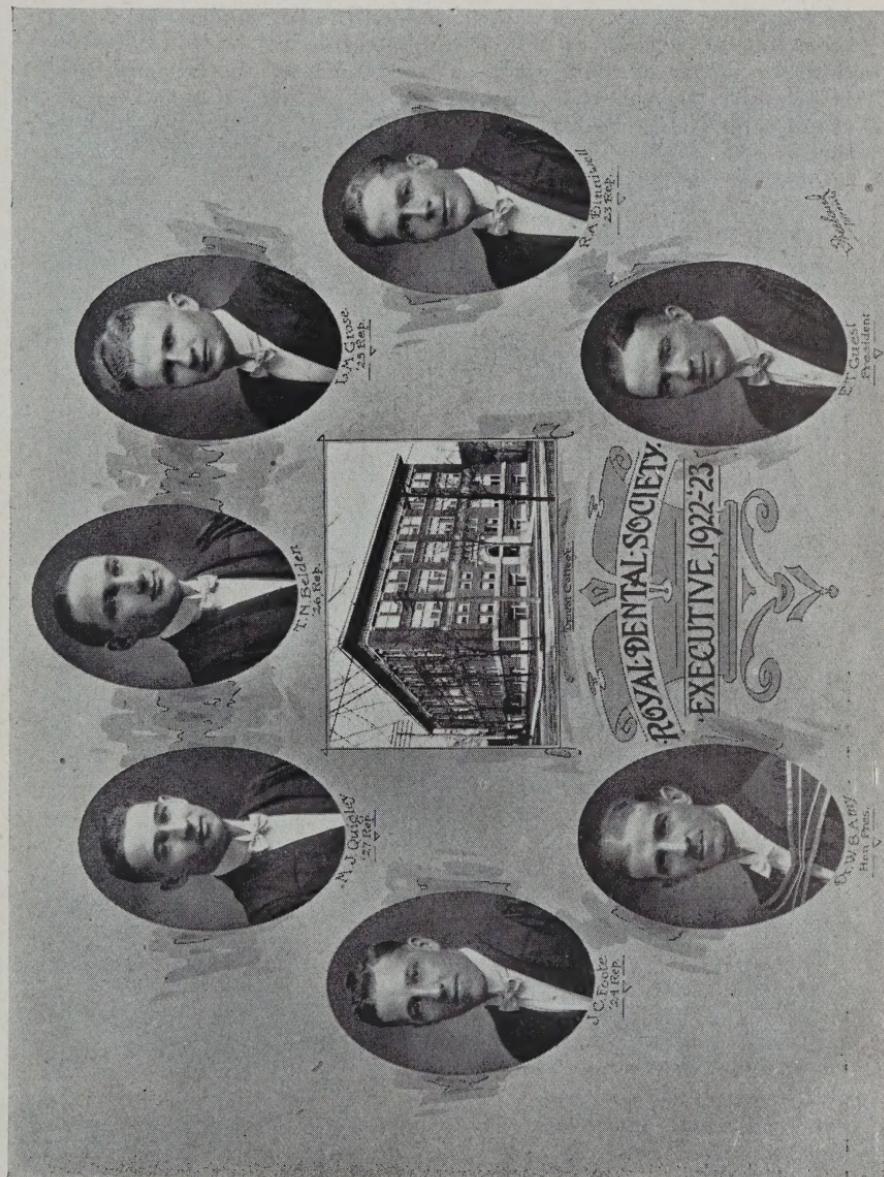
the sake of establishing close contact between the inlay and the interior cavity walls.

Far overshadowing this in importance, however, is a factor which has to do with the too often neglected therapeutic values of our restorative work. We have been focusing, with great intensity, in recent years, upon the complications that follow in the train of irritated and diseased pulps. We have learned a great deal, and it is time we should take thought as to every possible means of warding off pulp irritation. Chronic thermal shock is so well recognized as a likely source of pulp disease that it needs no argument to support the contention that its possible development should be considered and carefully forestalled by all reasonable procedures in every tooth having a cavity of sufficient size to bring chronic thermal shock within the range of probability.

How Much Cement Should Underlie An Inlay.

Consideration of these factors has led me to feel that it is important to present to the profession, the suggestion that we may wisely consider with care how **much** cement we may safely have under an inlay rather than how little. The contention has been made, by the supporters of the need for frictional contact, that there is little difference in thermal conductivity between oxyphosphate of zinc cement and gold. This contention is not supported by competent authority. The Bureau of Standards at Washington, has stated to me that there are no actual data available as to these comparative thermal conductivities. They state further, however, that "the conductivity of cements made from zinc salts will certainly be less than one-hundredth that of gold, unless the former are very extraordinary substances, unlike other metallic salts." A scientist of standing, engaged in commercial research, largely in cements, has stated to me that "one would not go far wrong in saying that the thermal conductivity of cement is no greater than 1/750th of that of gold."

With due consideration for the more conservative statement of these two, that of the Bureaus of Standards, surely every experienced dentist, having great regard for the welfare of his patients, must necessarily admit the value of the interposition of a material layer of cement between his gold inlay and all sensitive dentin. To attempt detailed explanation of technique for accomplishing this, is not feasible within the space limitations for this paper. Workers by the indirect inlay system, especially those who have adopted the approximal flap extension in their cavity preparation, and who habitually dovetail their step anchorage effectively, need no instruction in attaining this end. The direct worker needs only to observe these two features in cavity preparation, and to remove a layer of wax from his inlay pattern, wherever it approaches the pulp or sensitive areas, to attain the same end.



I commend to the attention of the profession the fact that no other filling material, which it has ever used, has been therapeutically so acceptable to vital dentin as oxyphosphate of zinc. Long experience with matprix inlays, cast inlays, and with that nondescript device consisting of a piece of thin gold plate formed to approximately close the mouth of the cavity, and restrained by pins or loops projecting into the cement, examples of which are still occasionally found intact, after twenty years of service, has abundantly proven that a cement filling can be so protected as to do indefinite service in the human mouth.

The Gold Inlay, a Cement Cover

I, therefore, enter a plea for considering the gold inlay as part of a compound filling, composed of gold and cement, the cement element to be as large as is consistent with safe retention of the gold, decision as to safe and correct proportions to be determined by actual research tests, and not based upon mere assumption.

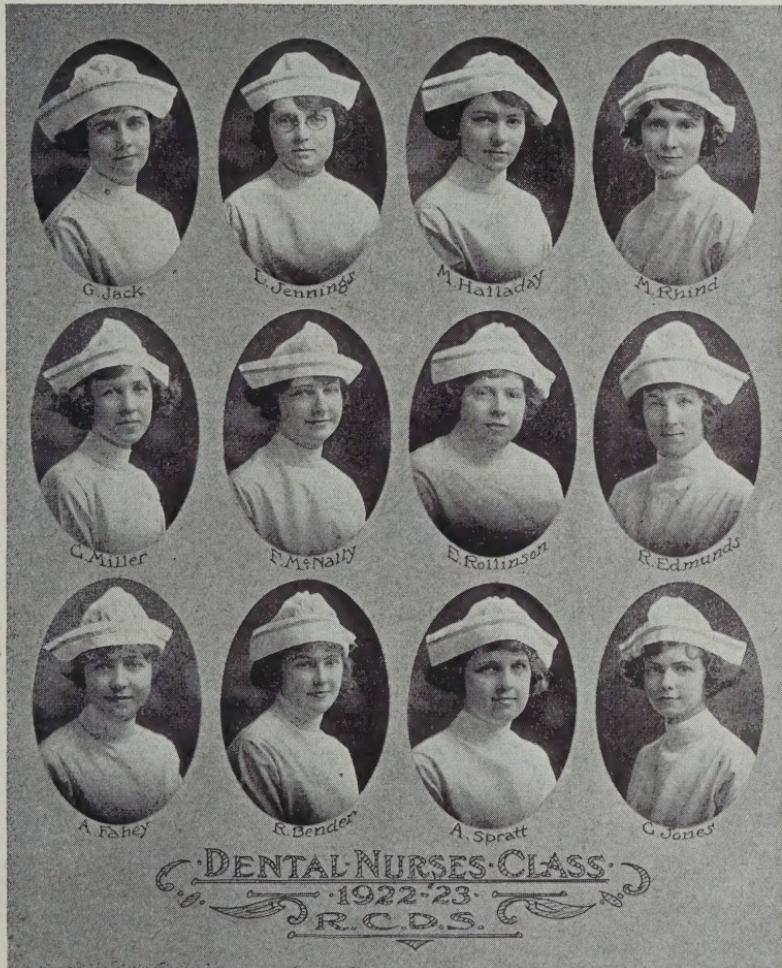
140 West 57th Street.

WHAT'S A COLLEGE EDUCATION WITHOUT A BOARDING HOUSE?

Who put the board in boarding house? I dunno but I found a nail in the board lately in the Scotchman's dessert—porridge. (I have heard it was accepted by the Scotch 'cos only a little oatmeal makes a lot of porridge). Speaking again about the nail in the board at the boarding-house—it was a finger-nail, curved, neatly trimmed, etc., etc., etc., ("etc." being used whenever one is stuck for words—as in Ethics and Jurisprudence). I am keeping the nail on file. Now, one doesn't mind biting one's own finger-nails does one, but when one has to pay for the privilege of unexpectedly biting someone else's nails, its one's privilege to kick. And one generally does, does one not?

Our's is the grandest boarding-house! You've all heard and read a lot no doubt about boarding-houses as is, but our's is—well, you tell 'em, I shudder. And the people eating there—huh! they'd make a fortune in a side-show of Gilbert & Sullivan's three-ring circus (you know the kind of circus, where you've got to be cross-eyed, and then some, to see everything going on in all the rings at once). To get back to the hash house—there are people of every description there, steno's, teachers, book-keepers, students (and Meds. also), and it's called the "Alfalfa Si" or "Al Phal Psi"—what for?—oh just a woman's reason—just for fun.

I don't know how I ever got into the place at all the first time I entered the dining-room. It reminded me of friend's dear cellar



(pardon, a dear friend's cellar) to have to feel one's way along in the darkness. You stumble along the hall, make a turn, and if you hit a chair you're into the dining-room 'cos there are no other chairs in the place.

Last night I was first in for dinner—(yes, dinner is at night here too besides the King Eddie, etc.) There is always a large bowl of bananas on the table and my room-mate and I take one each when we first enter, then another each on leaving 'cos nobody was there to see us take the others, and one in each pocket we were taught a Balanced Diet. Three times a day means a dozen bananas a day between us. We wait till we get a few dozen, string them together, put on our best clothes (to look respectable) and take turns going down the back lanes yelling something. The other day my room-mate was hollering something like "dry-wood" and made a quick sale for the bananas. Such pocket-money keeps our trunks from being thrown out after us.

At this boarding-house we have many odd characters. There's the spoon-dodger—for three years now he's never spilled a cup of tea, and it's really worth the price of admission weekly to see him dodge that spoon. Neither has he injected the handle into his eye as he sips to the tune of "the old folks at home." Then there's the spoon-grabber—if there's only one spoon left in the tray this dame will grab it no matter whether a dozen could use it right away or not. "Slide me the grease" hollers one. "Get your feet out of my trough" shouts another as somebody reaches over his plate. "I hope she doesn't forget I'm in here and lock me in when she closes up", says another, as he sees everyone else who came in since he did, get served. "Pass me the colored bread" says one of Dr. Seccombe's followers. "Is there any grass left in the salad dish?" Do you taste chlorine in the milk?" "Did you hear the Giants won the World's Series?" asks another (Hugh John? by name) who hasn't yet caught up with current events.

In conclusion, after all this nonsense I still want to know, 'What is a college education without a boarding-house to talk about after leaving?"

"Ring R. Longer."

(This is the final mental gymnastic of Ring R. Longer. His real name is S. R. Bird of 2T3 whose humorous analysis and witty portrayal of every day life have proven highly popular throughout the year as they have appeared in *Hya Yaka* from time to time. We may with justification expect the Kenora Journalistic world to benefit by his return to that famous border railroad town—(pardon me)—city, which mark the meeting place of the East and West of Canada.

SENIOR EXAMINATIONS POST-MORTEMS

Nutall—(after Orthodonta) "I don't care if they do pluck me. I've got nothing to do next year anyway!"

Cec. Moyer—(after Medicine) "Now that's over, it pulls my average down to ninety."

**SENIOR DENTAL
HOCKEY TEAM**

**JENNINGS CUP CHAMPIONS
1922-1923**

R. M. Bob Gallerich
Captain Forward

H. A. Reilly
Defence

S. C. Mann
Goal

G. Knapp
Forward

D. R. Walker
Hon. Pres. Hockey

H. M. McIntyre
Goal

C. G. Money
Pres. Dental Assoc. Am's

W. H. Hines (Paddy)
Forward

L. G. Stuart (Red)
Wing

D. W. McCord
Hon. Hockey

C. T. Boyd (Chuck)
Defence

W. J. Riedelough
Goal

SYMPATHY

When as children we passed into our 'teens we may remember we lost some of our forbearance for those who were less in years. As we advanced thru college the same tendency in some cases took the upper hand. We may observe a similar tendency toward us by those who have been in practice for some time.

These changes are due to a great extent to an ever changing viewpoint because as we take life's cycle various things become interesting and later uninteresting and new attractions supplant the old.

As a result, sometimes when we have looked for sympathy in those who are experienced we have been disappointed, and the lessons in some cases may have hardened our hearts. When analyzed the problem shows lack of appreciation of the young man's viewpoint and loss of sympathy by the older fellow. How true is this of us in appreciation of children, especially of the 'teen age. The father may not understand his children because he is unable to see from their stand-point.

One of our greatest opportunities in life, I believe, is to understand and be understood, and this offers to older men the greatest of opportunities to inspire the young man of to-day to his possibilities instead of pointing out the obstacles—hence the value of constructive and sympathetic criticism. I believe teachers will agree that constructive criticism kindly given is more valuable than sneering reproach. No man can teach and inspire me by the destructive methods, and the difference in the attitude is simply sympathy and understanding, tolerance or forbearance or call it as you will.

But what has this to do with us? simply this! We are going out into a profession which without the sympathy of the men who are in practice will be a cold hard-hearted proposition. If the men in practice are the right sort they will be kindly and sympathetic toward us and they will measure up to our expectations if we approach them properly and help them to understand us.

It may not be much, but the kindly word, the pleasant smile, the understanding look, the sincerity of the individual may make some heart glad and inspire to do more and better work. These are only little things, but what is life without them? If life is only eats, sleeps and works, with no appreciation of the soul or character association, then what value has life? To make true friends, to understand wounded lives and hearts and inspire them with hope, to lend a helping hand—these are the opportunities that make life worth while.

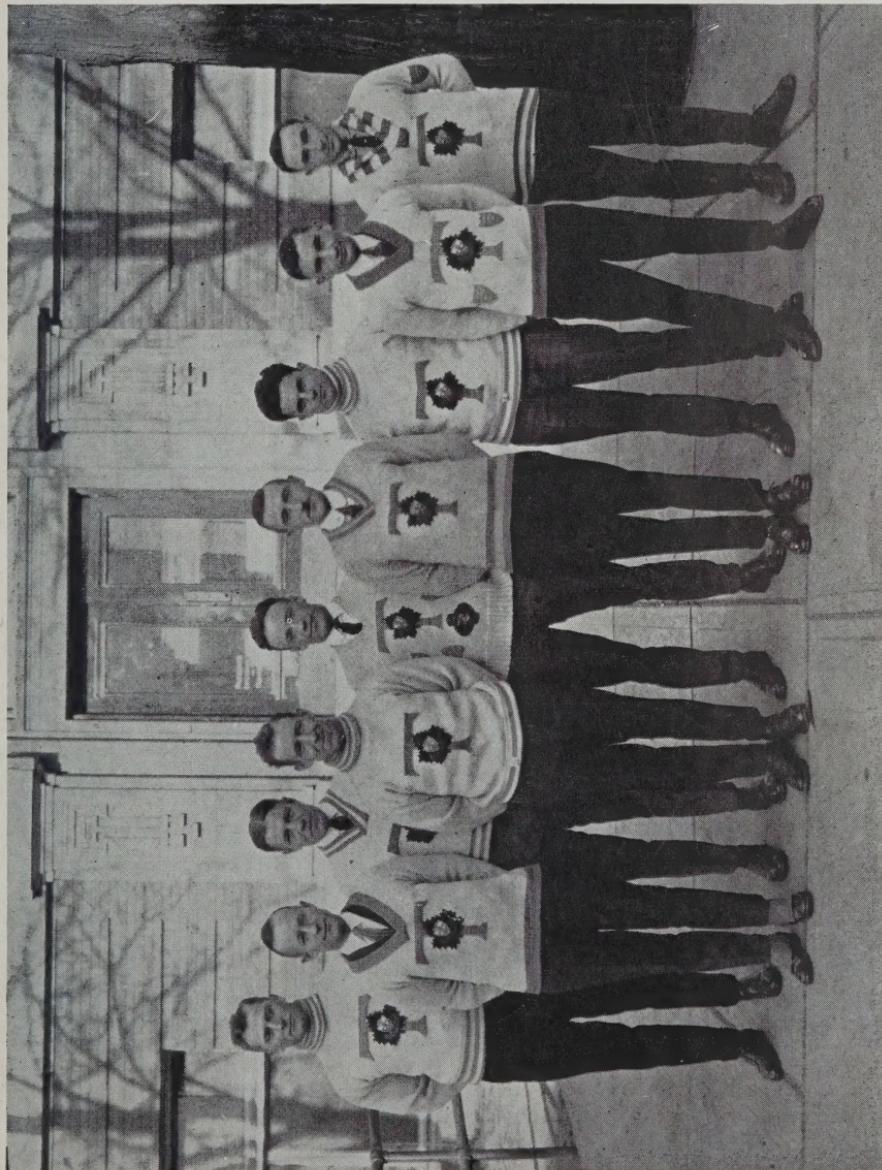
So when we go out let us be sympathetic toward the student. Be glad when he comes to your office and inspire him and he will measure up. Even if we are not received as we expect, we have our obligation to our profession and ourselves just the same and there is no excuse for an unkindly attitude on our part.

As it is not always possible to tell when we wound someone's sensitiveness or hurt self-confidence, it is best to guard our words,

looks and acts, at all times, for the wound in the soul is deep and rending even when we are all unconscious of the thrust.

Harold D. M.—

(The Editor can not forbear to call special attention to the sentiments of this little article. This very idea of sympathy was expressed by two well known men at the recent Dental convention in talks before an Alumni Association. Dr. Bricker of international reputation and Dr. Clappison of Hamilton both stressed this very point. We would be well advised therefore to give this more than a passing thought.)



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THE HYA YAKA

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR BY
THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL
SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

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TOLERANCE

The class of 2T3 is graduating. To all external appearances it is fully equipped to grapple with the hardened facts of the world and also take full advantage of the smiling sunshine of opportunity which occasionally shows through the rifts in the clouds of adversity. How well are we prepared to face the duties of living? Living, so that we will consider life worth while in every sense of the word. What have our four years at College and University given us to aid in the building of a contented and successful career? It has given us exactly what we were prepared to take, for at such an educational centre as Toronto the advantages to the student are supreme in every way.

The voice of the majority will say that we have obtained a splendid technical education and training. That is true. A certain minority however will call our attention to other important phases of education which were absorbed casually and without deliberate



DENTANTICS COMMITTEE 1922-1923.

and conscious effort. The class received a mental broadening out and a wider vision of human destiny. No?? Well perhaps you don't realize it but you got it all the same. Some acquired it to a greater degree than others dependent upon the time spent with your associates and directly relative to the variety of your associations.

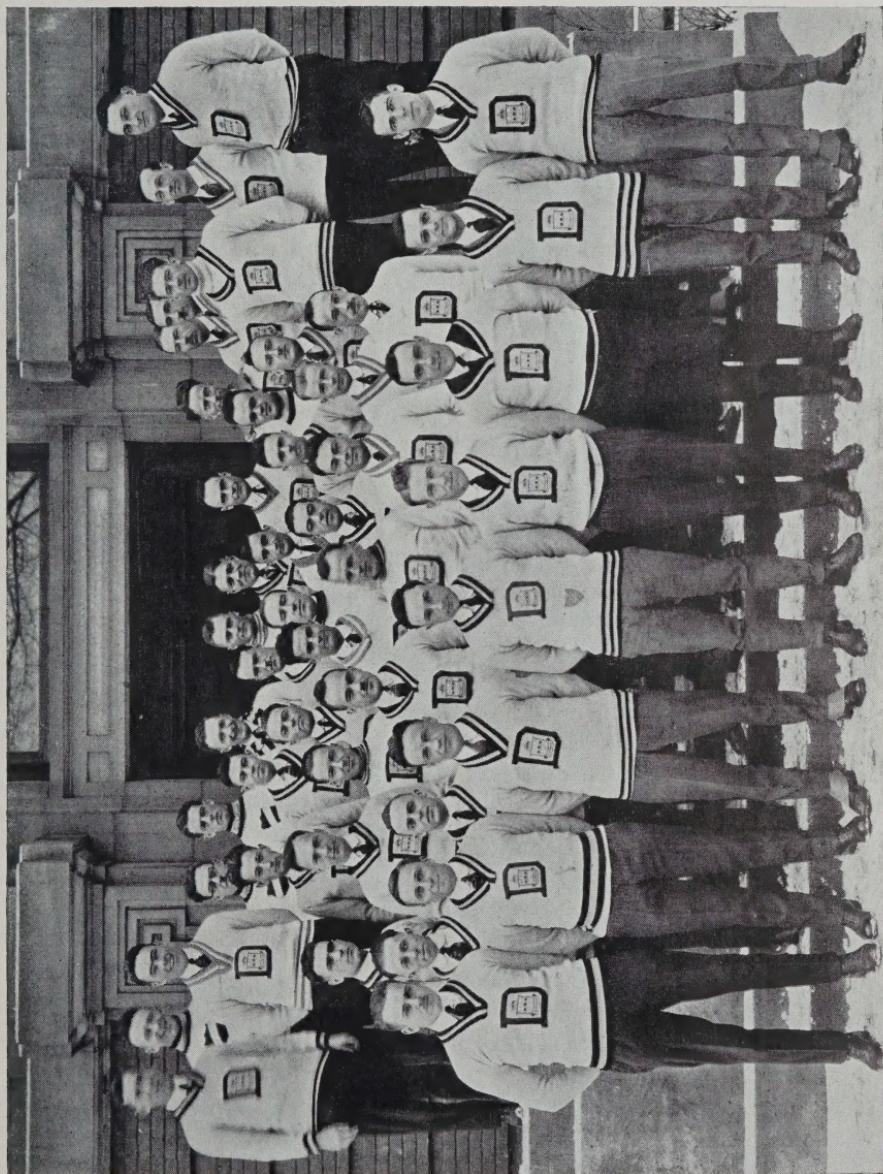
This unnoticed and subconscious training is one of the valuable and important phases of our stay at the University. It helps to undermine that narrow minded provincialism which we are all so given to and which is so disasterous to the happiness of nation, community or home. For this phase has taught you Tolerance—a priceless quality of personality. That quality which helps you to appreciate the "other fellow's" point of view. You, whether it is acknowledged or not, have acquired something which will help you to realize when you settle down to live your life, that there are "many more ways of killing a cat than by choking it with butter."

The more broadminded the individual becomes, the greater will be his Tolerance of persons and their ways where they may happen to differ from his own. Indeed it is the quality which marks the difference between a "big" man and a "small" man.

This lesson has been brought to us in many guises. Just think 2T3, of how we tolerated, or had to tolerate, some of the "seeming" injustices of those early days when first we came to R.C.D.S. We found in more instances than one that although (shall we say it?) we were "a fine body of men," there were many things we did not know about college life and its ruling precedents. Then later in different class groupings there were always some who protested injustices which had to be born for the sake of the convenience of the class as a whole. Also how often did we discover that no matter how much reading we did the demonstrator could always make us appear rather green and ignorant. Just here, how many of us ever stopped to consider what a great teacher of patience and tolerance "the demi." was.

Remind yourselves also of the relations with our class-mates. They were constant practical lessons in Tolerance. Just think how many borrowers there were, with failing memories! Three hundred and twenty of them! And we had to learn to appreciate our own failings as well as those of others. Think back to that one long sermon—the senior year. Those lessons of patience taught by precious cabinets and priceless chairs. Indeed! There were days when all the training we got in the infirmary was tolerance, together with cultivating good will and good humour.

The secret of tolerance is to be found in fostering the habit of seeing and appreciating the "other fellow's" point of view. Its practice breeds affability, enriches personality, and eventually ensures happiness. To the Dental Graduate this spirit brings patients and a practice and all other prerequisites of success.



DENTAL "D" HOLDERS 1922-1923.

The habit of tolerating is not difficult to acquire if one really sets out to practice it and make it part of ones personality. It will make you many friends and enrich other good qualities you already possess.

Let us therefore not forget this part of our college training and above all things whether we have absorbed little or much of this side of a general education let us continue its cultivation after the days of graduation. How large a measure of the success of the individual depends upon the points just mentioned will only become apparent when investigated by the searching thought of an earnest and inquiring mind. Tolerance in its broadest, deepest and truest sense is a motto second to none. It is the divine quality in human character which acts as the foundation for that almost greater virtue, —Respect.

FAREWELL

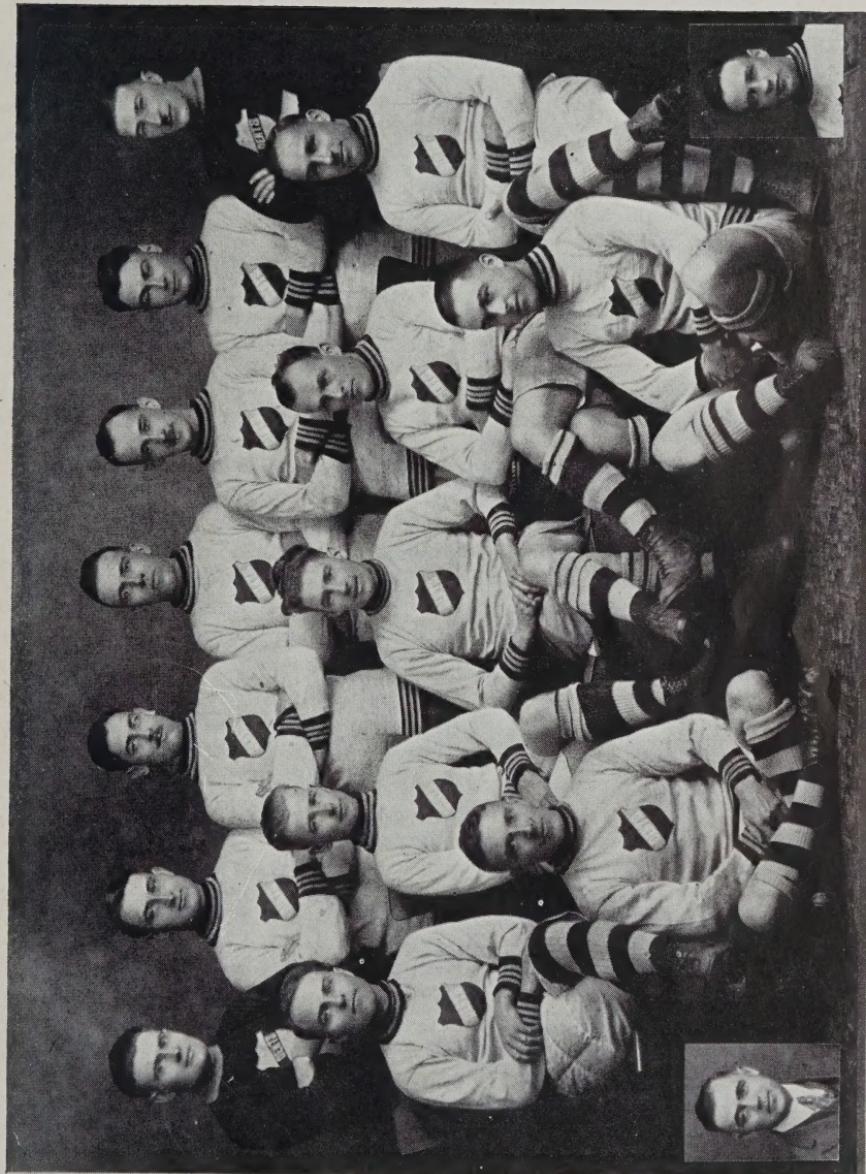
Of course the graduation banquet provided the official vehicle for the bearing of farewell sentiments, yet Hya Yaka feels that it may be granted just a word or two upon the subject. The deepest farewell sentiments are we believe given expression to in the fewest words. This was a commendable feature of the graduation banquet. Where deepest feelings are concerned words are but noisy babblings which are almost irritating. The most impressive farewell is the silent one.

Hya Yaka nevertheless does wish to express its thanks to the class of 2T3 and the student body of R.C.D.S. for the favorable way in which it has been received this year. Encouragement often means a great deal and we must in justice say that in this the student body as a whole as well as the teaching staff has been most generous during the past year. The Editor wishes to express his personal appreciation to the staff that worked with him and readers whom he always found indulgent and appreciative.

We trust that in passing on our work to next years executive they will profit by our mistakes and make Hya Yaka better and more interesting than ever before.

THE GRADUATION NUMBER

It has been the hope of the "Hya Yaka" Staff throughout the year to keep the publication at the highest standard level. How well this



INTERFACULTY SOCCER FINALISTS 1922-1923.

has been done is judged by the student body. Not least, among the hopes of those responsible has been the one of ending up the year with a graduation issue worthy of the class of 2T3. But no matter what the ambitions we may nourish it is inevitable that we come face to face with the eternal stone wall of Finance. This year has been a strained one in this regard. All activities of the college had to be watched with a vigilant financial eye and Hya Yaka did not escape that ordeal, although it can't complain. The Staff of this magazine was not prepared to sacrifice the quality of the issues throughout the year and so if the Graduation issue is not quite up to expected standard it is only because lack of funds prevented us from putting our ideas into effect. In this issue we are attempting to reconcile our conception of an Ideal Final issue with the hard unpleasant financial facts. We hope that those who expected much will appreciate our difficulty.

HYA YAKA SUBSCRIPTIONS

Those wishing to subscribe for Hya Yaka may do so at any time in the future by sending a nominal subscription fee of \$1.00 to the Business Manager of Hya Yaka, 240 College St., Toronto. The Business Manager for next year is Mr. J. A. Wright to whom all subscriptions may be mailed. There was a time in the early days of Hya Yaka when it had a general circulation among the profession. It would be well if that state of affairs could again be brought about. The classes of 2T3 and 2T4 can do a great deal toward this end. It will help you to keep the Canadian Fountain of Dental Knowledge in mind.

THE GRADUATION DANCE

The poets pen alone could adequately describe the evening of April 30th, the occasion when 2T3 held its graduation dance. The choice of a setting for the event could not have been more happy. Those few hours will linger, a deftly painted scene upon our memories' walls as some glorious phantom work of art with the Palais Royal as the setting and the enchanting strains of music as the master artist hand. A never failing fount of pleasure to be unveiled in those reminiscent times when silvered temples and failing light of eye bespeak that more sober age when recollections are the happiest retreat from life's hurried stumbling scramble.

The dance hall, with its colorings, its water fountain rivaling even natures handiwork, was a fairyland itself. This scene linked with

the soft shimmer of an alluring and romantic moon smiling on the quiet ripple of the waters of Lake Ontario wafted the dancers of the evening to a sphere where pleasant emotions swayed the senses to a rose bescented paradise.

Despite the apparent gaiety however a pensive eye could readily detect a note of wistfulness which seemed to weave itself into the spirit of the gathering. This was the last of its kind for 2T3! That gnawing thought would persistently show through the glamour and the glitter of the surface. That characteristic as much as any distinguished it from any other social function.

2T3 GRADUATION BANQUET

Wednesday evening, May 2nd, records an event never to be forgotten by the class of 2T3 for on that eventful evening they were the guests at a banquet given by the faculty and Parliament of R.C.D.S. in the King Edward Hotel. The function was unique not only because it was the first occasion that the "unusual class" was present to a man, but also because there was a greater representation of the staff present than at any similar function in the history of the Institution. The courtesy shown by the girl graduates in attending was a remarkable tribute to the solidarity of 2T3.

Although the toastmaster wisely cautioned the speakers against any references to the near future demobilization of the Whizz-bangers, yet deep in the hearts of all was a certain feeling of sadness, for who could forget that this was the last time the whole class would ever be together. The all too short a span of four years spent within the portals of Alma Mater had come to an end and the time so much looked forward to had come but was there a soul among the number any the happier? The prospective joys of "finishing up" seemed to have been superceded by the sadness of the imminent disruption of happy college associations and a silent and stern undercurrent of seriousness moved the emotions which on the surface showed sparkling eddies of merriment on this, the eve of the departure of Tooty-three.

The speeches which were called for on the toast list were all very good but special mention should be made of that by Sir Robert Falconer. In his customary clear oratorical manner he pleaded for a closer association of East and West pointing out the great possibilities dependent upon a true understanding between these two great wings of the Dominion. Furthermore he showed how the class of 2T3 representative as it is of all parts of Canada, could promote this desirable and essential sympathy by bringing their influence to bear in their different localities.

The toast "to our athletes" was proposed by Dr. Risden owing to the unavoidable absence of Dr. Switzer. The entertainers J. V.

Rumble, D. Cowan and Musgrave's orchestra enlivened the evening by their highly appreciated offerings.

Messers. J. A. Boyd and R. A. Williams, members of the victorious Dental Debating Teams were each presented with engraved watch fobs by Dr. Amy on behalf of the Students' Parliament. 2T3 members of championship teams were presented with "Willmott Pins"—the presentation made by Dr. Willmott.

The surprise number of the evening was a novelty originated by Dr. Willmott. He had secured childhood photos of different members of the staff and these were shown on the screen. Guessing "who's who" evoked considerable amusement and interest.

The evening of course could not be complete without "giving the yell" and "good old" John L. was up to the mark leading the rousing volumes of sound which had so often been the inspiration on the campus. When it came to the class yell "John L." called for a good deep inhalation and 2T3 responded as never before proving that whizz-bang yell is second to none and that whizz-bangers alone can do it justice.

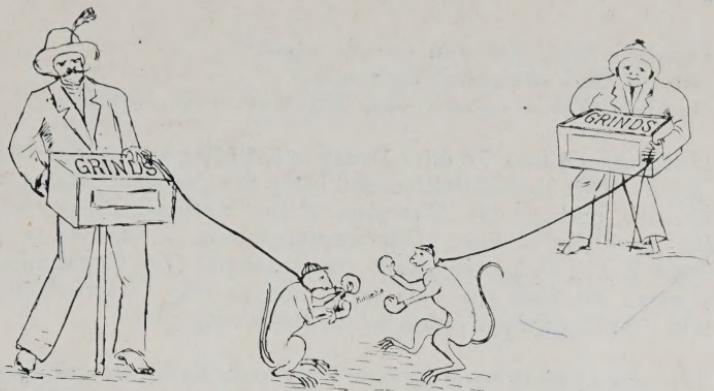
Long live 2T3!

THE CO-ED'S DINNER AND DANCE

The Dental co-eds of R.C.D.S. have a very worthy custom which has it that the Junior girls tender a banquet and social evening to those of the graduating class. True to this delightful precedent Miss Maude Spence provided such an evening in honor of the six graduates of 2T3. Grads. and Undergrads. were included in the invitation as well. Although no-one of the "stern and silent" sex was privileged to attend the banquet there were some fortunate few invited to the dance which followed.

The charming event took place at the Carles-Rite Hotel. The speeches and toasts are reported as having been made with unsurpassed cleverness, originality of wit and daintiness of humour. The dance which followed was a triumph for the hospitable qualities of Miss Spence as a hostess. Indeed no hostess ever graced with more perfection that unenvied and oftentimes difficult position. Truly great pride would be justifiable on the part of Mrs. Spence, her mother, who with Mrs. McDonough chaperoned the occasion.

An evening better filled with joviality and general good spirits could not have been had anywhere under any auspices. It is to be hoped that as long as there are co-eds at the College this precedent so well maintained this year will persist throughout the College sessions yet in Future's plans.



After Final Exam.—“Why so gloomy, wasn’t that a dandy?”

“Yes, it was al-right, but—”

“But what?”

“I-can’t-find-a-g o o d-bootlegger’s-address-I-had.”

* * *

Say, Hypocrates must have been brought up on a farm ‘cos he uses “I reckon” so often. Then he goes on to say “If any house I enter, I will go in.”

Dont look so forlorn, remember what the Dean said—“Your paper is re-read before the Board and usually it’s the general public that suffer.”

* * *

R. A. Williams—(to demonstrator in prosthetics) “My gawd! Lateral bite! Say I haven’t time to fool around with lateral bites.”

* * *

More Small Town Stuff!

“Mandy”—Thought Hypocrates Code was some sort of Morse Alphabet.

* * *

Brown, 2T4—“It is pitiable to see a drunk!”
Olmstead, 2T6—“Pitiable h—l. I’d say it’s enviable.”

* * *

Did’st hear of the nut who got separation from his suspenders on the plea of non-support?

* * *

Dr. Hume—(last day of Orthodontia) “Why what’s your name I don’t think I’ve ever seen you before?”

Oh! I’m Campbell ‘Scotty’ Campbell. You know I’m Frank Lott’s room-mate.”

* * *

Wanted—by the Ku Klux Klan—sheets. Dental Preventive Sheets preferred.

* * *

It is rumored, about the college, that the University Registrar laughed right heartily (?) as “Dad” Miles left his office lately.

Dumb—"What did you do last night?"

Belle—"Oh I washed all my ivory."

Dumb—"Well, I noticed your head does look cleaner."

* * *

It is rumored that Premier Drury is hot after our college secretary to put over his Redistribution Bill early next session. Being a good railroader, perhaps Mr. Thornton of the National Railways, could make good use of him. Our secretary took a vote lately on the Dinniwell Bill re having exam. time changed (for Cupid's benefit). We won't say how the vote went, but anyway "Carried" was the result. Another good politician in the wrong place.

* * *

Foreman of gang building new University building next Examination Hall, to a Senior—"Doesn't that ceaseless hammering bother you birds writing your exams.?"

Senior—"Not at all! Why they built the new addition to the college over our heads during lectures in our freshman year. What do we care for a few hundred men with hammers outside? Why every knock's a boost!"

* * *

Atta Boy!

The W.C.T.U. closed the saloons to save the young men—now why doesn't the Y.M.C.A. close the garages to save young girls?

* * *

Why was there hair in the honey and rose in the apple-sauce?

'Cos the honey was in a comb and the apples were baldwins.

* * *

Graduation Banquet Crumbs

"Horrors! Dr. Husband just ate some white bread."

"Lucky old C. D. McLeod! He'd fall down a sewer and find A. J. Small's body he's so lucky."

* * *

"More money for Towser & Baker," as the cushion top was drawn for by a good 'drawer' (Dr. Paul).

* * *

"Rose" Waiter—(who is on a week's notice) "Did you have tomato or pea soup sir?"

Customer—"Heaven knows. It tasted more like soap."

Waiter—"Ah! that would be tomato-pea soup tastes like paraffin."

* * *

May I print a kiss on your lips he said,

And she nodded her sweet permission,

So they went to press

And I rather guess

They printed a full edition.

* * *

It is said the slight earth tremor felt lately was due to Capablanca, the great chess wizard, making a move without the customery three hours' notice.